LAT

5TH EDITION – 2024

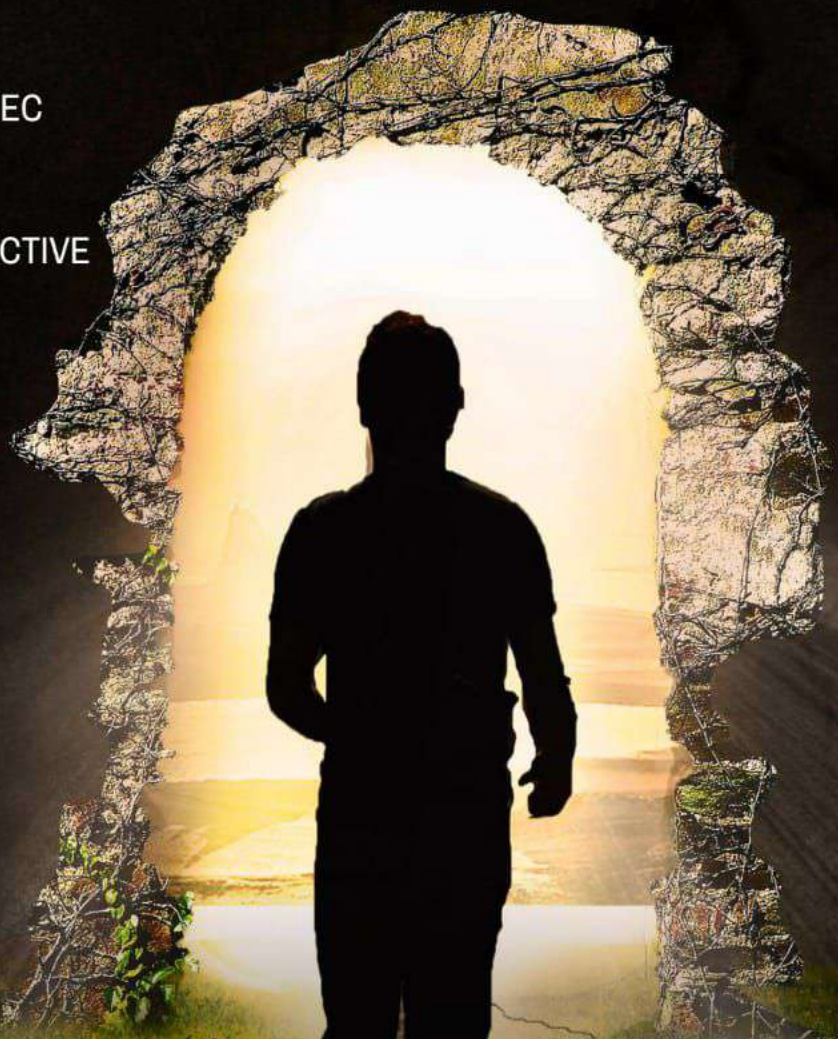
LAW ADMISSION TEST

AS PER DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN

ACCORDING TO HEC SYLLABUS

SUBJECTIVE & OBJECTIVE SOLVED MCQS & PAST PAPERS

LLB 5 YEARS PROGRAM



WELCOME TO LEGAL FRATERNITY

BY
ADV OMAR MAHMOOD WATTOO
PHD LAW SCHOLAR

NATIONAL LAW ACADEMY

LAT
Law Admission Test

(As per decision of the Supreme Court of Pakistan)
FOR
UNDERGRADUATE FIVE YEARS LLB(H) DEGREE PROGRAM
5th Edition
SOLVED PAPERS AND MCQS

By
Adv Omar Mahmood Wattoo
LLB (HONS) Shariah & Law
LLM (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
(Gold Medalist)
Ph.D Law Scholar

NATIONAL LAW ACADEMY

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BY
ADV OMAR MAHMOOD WATTOO

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  Thanks to all, whose work is helpful for me to compile this book.

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BOOK NAME	**Law Admission Test**
AUTHOR	**Adv.Omar Mahmood Wattoo**
PUBLISHER	**National Law Academy**
PRICE	**As a token of encouragement, I offer this edition of my book at no cost to all the LLB aspirants. May it guide you towards legal excellence.**

DEDICATION

I DEDICATE ALL MY EFFORTS TO MY LOVING PARENTS

MR & MRS DR,ATAULLAH KHAN MAHMOOD WATTOO

PREFACE

I am very thankfull to Almighty Allah for giving me such courage and patience to compile, edit and present the fifth edition of this work which will be more helpful for the students.

I am also thankfull to my teachers and parents who encouraged me and all my friends and students especially Adv Ali Mahmood Wattoo, Adv Fatima Wattoo, Ms Momina Mehmoob, Ms MeerabTaskeen Haider, Ms Muzammil Iftakhar Hashmi, Mr Muhammad Arham Saeed and Mr Qaiser Jahangeer for their contribution in this work.

This book has been compiled for almost all compitative examinations specifically for law student, mainly for (LAT) Law Admission Test for Undergraduate Five years LLB(H) Degree program as per directions of the honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan. I hope this book will be received warmly by the student and it will lead to the success in the examination.

Major portion of the information has been taken from, the internet sources, therefore I also pay regards to those persons who served the noble cause of dispensation of knowledge to the mankind.

I have taken every step to ensure that this book may fulfil the needs of the students, but there might be some shortcommings or flaws in it, so every suggestion for the improvement of this book will be welcomed

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CONTENT WEIGHTAGES FOR LAW ADMISSION TEST

(LAT)

Sr. No	Title	Criteria and Subject Division	Subject 100% Weight
01	Law Admission Test (LAT) Having 12 years/ equivalent Education in any discipline	**Part I** **Number of Test Items (75 MCQs)** **Time Allowed 100 Minutes**	
		English	20 MCQ's
		General Knowledge	20 MCQ's
		Pakistan Studies	10 MCQ's
		Islamic Studies	10 MCQ's
		Mathematics	05 MCQ's
		Urdu	10 MCQ's
		Part II **Time Allowed 40 Minutes**	
		Essay Writing Skills 01 out of 03 (Either in English or Urdu)	15 Marks
		Personal Statement (Either in English or Urdu)	10 Marks

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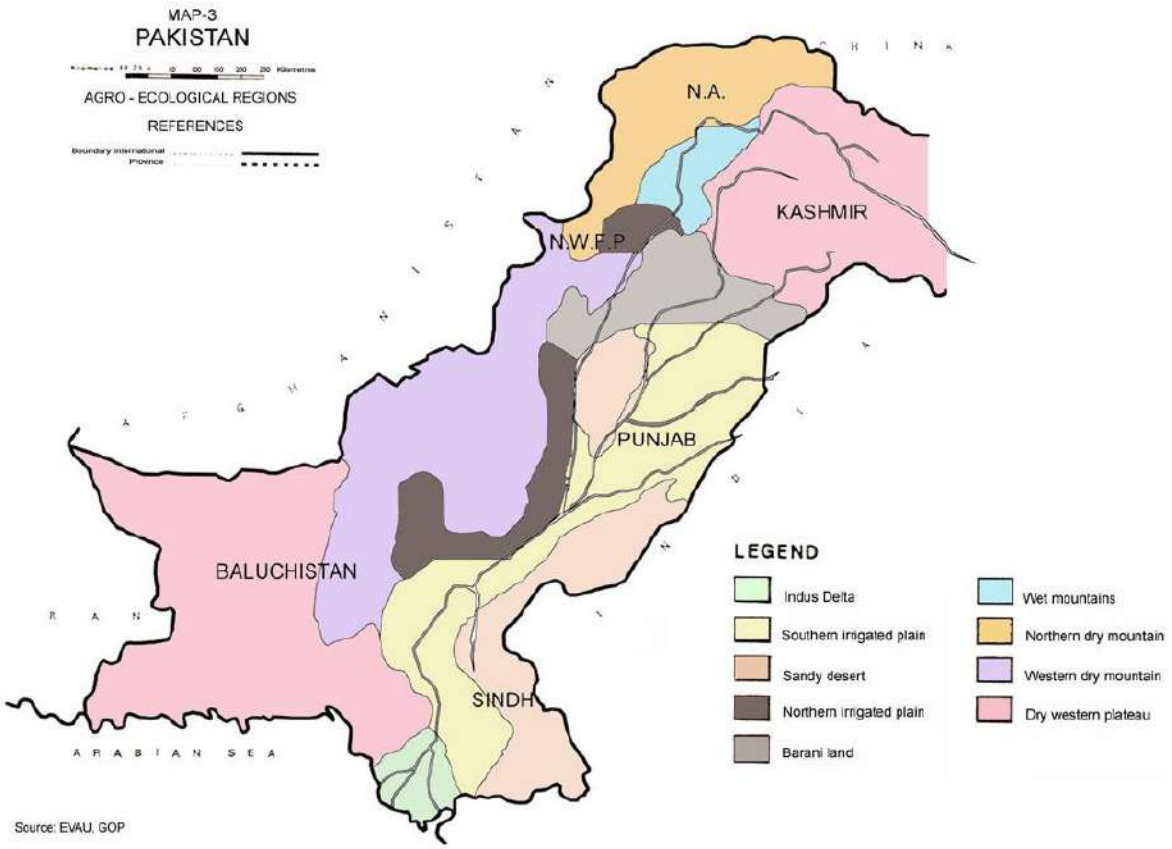
CHAPTER-1

PAKISTAN STUDIES



IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, MOST MERCIFUL AND COMPASSIONATE

PAKISTAN STUDIES

Introduction

Pakistan is unlike most other countries. It is one of the two nations, the other being Israel founded based on religion. Although it was created to provide a homeland for the Muslim community of British India, in its original form it was able to accommodate only about half of the people of Islamic faith who lived in the subcontinent. Pakistan's birth in 1947 resulted in one of the largest movements of people in human history when some 14 million people left their homes, with 8 million Muslims leaving India for Pakistan and 6 million people moving in the opposite direction. This was the first large-scale incidence of ethnic cleansing the world was to witness.

Pakistan is a country situated in southern part of Asia, in its north lies China the Central Asian states and the Russian federation, to the west is Afghanistan and Iran while to the east is India. Pakistan has four provinces namely Punjab, Balochistan, KP and Sind. Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan. Pakistan came into being as the result of the partition of British India in 1947.

Pakistan is one of the diversified countries of the world in terms of its culture, landscape, and climate. To the north of Pakistan is the highest mountain system of world, having its harsh climate. To the west are the fertile plains of Indus valley. While to the western and southern part exist the steaming deserts. Within its borders situate the Arabian Sea, best root of Asia; this sea moderates the climate of its southern parts.

The area of Pakistan is 796096km while its population is around 241.49 million with an annual growth rate of 2.55%, according to the census results 2023. Pakistan is an agricultural country and its major exports include the agricultural products like cotton, sugar, rice and textile. The current literacy rate of the country is nearly 62%. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan where as English is official and used for education, trade and other purposes. Pakistan's cultural heritage is very rich it has inherited the rich cultures of the thousand of years old Indus and Ghandara civilizations.

The northern areas are situated to the extreme north of Pakistan. To its north lies China while to the northwest Wakhan and the central Asian states exist, to the eastern sides are parts of Ladakh and Indian held Kashmir while to the south are the Areas of Pakistani held Kashmir. On the west side the district Chitral is situated.

The entire population is Muslim and they believe in different interpretations of the faith. People of the region live in rural communities and their source of livelihood is subsistence agriculture. However, after the construction of roads this area has been opened for the outer world and people have migrated to the urban areas of Pakistan. Due to its natural beauty and rich cultural heritage this part of the world attracts thousands of mountaineers, trekkers and general tourists from around the world.

The northern areas are located at a very key position in Asia. This is the only place where the three major parts of Asia i.e. southern Asia, central Asia and south-East Asia converge. Therefore, this area is known as axis of Asia.

Another main feature of this region is that is it is the point of convergence of the four higher mountain ranges of the world named as the Karakoram, the Himalayas, the Hindukush and the Pamirs. Therefore, it is also entitled the roof of the world. It hosts 36 of the top 100 highest peaks of the world including the K-2 the second highest mountain of the world. Besides its physical importance this region has got an immense strategic importance as well.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان

Islāmī Jumhūriyah-yi Pākistān

Pakistan, officially the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, is a country in South Asia. It is the fifth-most populous country with a population exceeding 241.49 million *people*

Flag

Emblem

Motto: ĪMĀN, ITTIHĀD, NAZM

"Faith, Unity, Discipline"

Capital	Islamabad
Largest city	Karachi
Official languages	English
National language	**Urdu**
Regional languages	Punjabi, Pashto,Sindhi, Saraiki, Balochi,Kashmiri, Brahui,Hindko, Shina, Balti,Khowar, Domaaki. Burushaskiyidgha, Dameli,Kalasha, Gawar-Bati etc.
Religion	96.47% Islam (official) 80.07% Sunni Islam 16.4% Shia Islam 2.14% Hinduism 1.27% Christianity 0.9% Ahmadiyya 0.1% Sikhism 0.02% Others
Religion	**Islam**
Demonym	Pakistani
Government	Federal Islamic Parliamentary Republic
President	Mr Asif Ali Zardari

Prime Minister		Mr Shehbaz Sharif
Chief Justice		Mr Qazi Faez Isa
Chairman Senate		Mr Yusuf Raza Gilani
Speaker National Assembly		Mr Ayaz Sadiq
Legislature		***Majlis-e-Shoora***
Upper house		Senate 96 members
Lower house **31st amendment will reduce the Senate from 104 to 96 members, and the National Assembly from 342 to 336 members.**		National Assembly 336 members
Independence from the British Empire		
Conception		29 December 1930
Declaration		28 January 1933
Resolution		**23 March 1940**
Dominion		14 August 1947
Islamic Republic		23 March 1956
Fall of Dhaka		**16 December 1971**
Current Constitution		14 August 1973
Area		
Total		796,095 km^2 (33rd) 340,509 sq mi
Water (%)		2.86
Population		
	2023 census	241,499,431 (5th)
	Density	273.8/km^2 (56th) 709.1/sq mi
GDP		2024 estimate
	Total	$1.643 trillion (24th)
	Per capita	$6,955[9] (137th)
GDP (nominal)		2023 estimate
	Total	$338.237 billion (43rd)
	Per capita	$1,461 (158th)

Gini (2018)		29.6 low
HDI (2022)		0.540 low · 164th
Currency		Pakistani rupee (Rs) (PKR)
Time zone		PKT (UTC+05)
-	Summer (DST)	(UTC+5[b])
Drives on the		left
Calling code		+92
ISO 3166 code		PK
Internet TLD		.pk
Website		www.pakistan.gov.pk

GOVERNOR GENERALS OF PAKISTAN

S. No.	Name	Duration
1.	Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah (Quaid-e-Azam) Father of the Nation	15-08-1947 to 11-09-1948
2.	Mr Khawaja Nazimuddin	14-09-1948 to 16-10-1951
3.	Mr Malik Ghulam Mohammad	19-10-1951 to 05-10-1955
4.	Maj. General Isakandar Mirza	06-10-1955 to 22-03-1956

FIRST CABINET OF PAKISTAN

1 Foreign minister	Sir Zafarullah khan
2 Finance minister	Mr Gulam Muhammed
3 Ministry of industries	Mr Ch Nasir Ahmed
4 Food minister	Mr Abdul Sitar Pir Zada
5 Defense minister	Mr Khan Liaqat Ali Khan
6 Communication minister	Sardar Abdul Rab Nishter
7 Trade minister	Mr Fazal Ul Rahman
8 Law minister	Mr Jougander Nath Mandal

PRESIDENTS OF PAKISTAN

S. No.	Name	Duration
1.	Maj. General Iskandar Mirza	23-03-1956 to 27-10-1958
2.	General Mohammed Ayub Khan	27-10-1958 to 25-03-1969
3.	General Mohammed Yahya Khan	25-03-1969 to 20-12-1971
4.	Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto	20-12-1971 to 14-08-1973
5.	Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry	14-08-1973 to 16-09-1978
6.	General Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq	16-09-1978 to 17-08-1988
7.	Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan	17-08-1988 to 08-07-1993
8.	Mr. Wasim Sajjad	18-07-1993 to 14-11-1993
9.	Sardar Farooq Ahmed Leghari	14-11-1993 to 02-12-1997
10.	Mr. Wasim Sajjad	02-12-1997 to 01-01-1998
11.	Justice (Retd) Mohammed Rafiq Tarar	01-01-1998 to 20-06-2001
12.	General Parvez Musharraf	20-06-2001 to 18-8-2008
13	Mr Asif Ali Zardari	2008 to 2013
14	Mr Mamnoon Hussain	09-9-2013 to 09-9-2018
15	Dr Arif Alvi	09-09-2018 to 10-3-2024
16	Mr Asif Ali Zardari	10-3-2024 to now

PRIME MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN

S. No.	Name	Duration
1.	Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan	15-08-1947 to 16-10-1951
2.	Khawaja Najamuddin	17-10-1951 to 17-04-1953
3.	Mr. Mohammad Ali Bogra	17-04-1953 to 11-08-1955
4.	Ch. Mohammed Ali	11-08-1955 to 12-09-1956
5.	Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi	12-09-1956 to 18-10-1957
6.	Mr. Ibrahim Ismail Chaundrigar	18-10-1957 to 16-12-1957
7.	Malik Feroz Khan Noon	16-12-1957 to 07-10-1958
8.	Mr. Noor-ul-Amin	07-12-1971 to 20-12-1971
9.	Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto	14-08-1973 to 05-07-1977
10.	Mr. Muhammad Khan Junejo	23-03-1985 to 29-05-1988
11.	Mohtrama Benazir Bhutto	02-12-1988 to 06-08-1990
12.	Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khan Jatoi (Caretaker)	06-08-1990 to 06-11-1990
13.	Mian Mohammed Nawaz Sharif	06-11-1990 to 18-04-1993
14.	Mir Balakh Sher Mazari (Caretaker)	18-04-1993 to 26-05-1993
15.	Mian Mohammed Nawaz Sharif	26-05-1993 to 08-07-1993
16.	Mr. Moin Qureshi (Caretaker)	08-07-1993 to 19-10-1993
17.	Mohtrama Benazir Bhutto	19-10-1993 to 05-11-1996
18.	Malik Meraj Khalid (Caretaker)	06-10-1996 to 17-02-1997
19.	Mian Mohammed Nawaz Sharif	17-02-1997 to 12-10-1999
20.	General Parvez Musharraf (Chief Executive)	12-10-1999 to 23-11-2002
21.	Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali	November 21, 2002 - June 26, 2004

22.	Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain	June 30, 2004 - August 28, 2004
23.	Mr Shaukat Aziz	28-08-2004 to 15-11-2007
24.	Mr. Muhammad Mian Soomro (Caretaker)	16-11-2007 to 24-03-2008
25.	Mr Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani	25-03-2008 to 19-6-2012
26	Mr Raja Pervaiz Ashraf	22 -6- 2012 to 16-3-2013
27	Mr Mian Muhammed Nawaz Shareef	5 June 2013 to 28 july 2017
28	Mr Shahid Khaqan Abbasi	1-8-2017 to 31-5-2018
29	Mr Nasirul Mulk	1-6-2018 to 17-8-18
30	Mr Imran Khan Niazi	18-8-2018 to 10-4-2022
31	Mr Shahbaz Shareef	11-4-2022 to 14-8-2023
32	Mr Anwaar-ul-Haq Kakar	14 -8-2023 and 4 -3- 2024
31	Mr Shahbaz Shareef	4-3- 2024 to now

Chief Martial Law Administrators of Pakistan

Sr. No.	Name	Tenure
1.	Field Marshal Muhammad AyubKhan	7-10-1958 to 8-6-1962
2.	Gen. Agha Muhammad YahyaKhan	25-3-1969 to 20-12-1971
3.	Mr Zulifqar Ali Bhutto.	20-12-1971 to 21-4-1972
4.	Gen Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	5-7-1977 to 30-12-1985
5	General Pervez Musharraf	12-10-1999 to 21-11-2002

PRESENT CABINET OF PAKISTAN

No.	Office	Incumbent	Party	Term Began
1	Prime Minister All important policy issues and all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister.	Mr Shahbaz Shareef	PML(N)	4-3-2024
2	Federal Minister of Defence Federal Minister for Defence Production Federal Minister for Aviation	Mr Khawaja Asif	PML(N)	11-3-2024
3	Federal Minister of Economic Affairs Federal Minister of the Establishment	Mr Ahad Cheema	PML(N)	11-3-2024
4	Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Deputy Prime Minister	Mr. Mohammad Ishaq Dar	PML(N)	11-3-2024
5	Federal Minister for Housing and Works	Mr Riaz Hussain Pirzada	PML(N)	11-3-2024
6	Federal Minister of State for	Ms Shaza Fatima	PML(N)	12-3-2024

	Information Technology & Telecommunication	Khawaja		
7	Federal Minister of Interior Federal Minister for Narcotics Control	Mr Mohsin Raza Naqvi	Independent	11-3-2024
8	Federal Minister for Law & Justice Federal Minister for Human Rights Federal Minister for Parliamentary Affairs	Mr Azam Nazeer Tarar	PML(N)	11-3-2024
9	Federal Minister for Maritime Affairs	Mr Qaiser Ahmed Sheikh	PML(N)	11-3-2024
10	Federal Minister of Industries and Productio Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research	Mr Rana Tanveer Hussain	PML(N)	11-3-2024
11	Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Inter Provincial Coordination	Mr Ahsan Iqbal	PML(N)	11-3-2024
12	Federal Minister for Petroleum Federal Minister for Water Resources	Mr Musadik Malik	PML(N)	11-3-2024

13	Federal Minister of Privatization Federal Minister for the Board of Investment Federal Minister for Communication	Mr Aleem Khan	IPP	11-3-2024
14	Federal Minister for Railways Minister of Power	Mr Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari	PML(N)	11-3-2024
15	Federal Minister of Overseas Pakistanis and Resources Development Federal Minister for Religious Affairs and Interfaith Harmony	Mr Chaudhry Salik Hussain	PML(Q)	11-3-2024
16	Federal Minister of Science and Technology Federal Minister of Education and Professional Training	Mr Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui	MQM-P	11-3-2024
17	Federal Minister of States and Frontier Regions Federal Minister of Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan	Mr Amir Muqam	PML(N)	11-3-2024
18	Federal Minister of Commerce	Mr Jam Kamal Khan	PNL(N)	11-3-2024
19	Federal Minister of Information and Broadcasting Federal Minister of National	Mr Attaullah Tarar	PML(N)	12-3-2024

	Heritage and Culture			
20	Federal Minister of Finance and Revenue	Mr Muhammad Aurangzeb	PML(N)	11-3-2024
21	Federal Minister of State for Power Division	Mr Ali Pervaiz Malik	PML(N)	17-5-2024

Current Chief Ministers of Pakistan

Province	Name	Took Office
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Mr Ali Amin Gandapur	2 -3-2024
Balochistan	Mr Sarfraz Bugti	2 -3- 2024
Sindh	Mr Murad Ali Shah	26 -2- 2024
Punjab	Ms Maryam Nawaz Sharif	26 -2- 2024

SELECTED LANDMARK DATES	
3000 - 1500 BC	Indus Civilization.
1700 BC	Aryans invade from Central Asia.
516 BC	Northern Pakistan becomes the easternmost province of the Achaemenid Empire of Persia.
327 - 325 BC	Alexander the Great invades Pakistan.
272 - 236 BC	Mauryan Emperor Ashoka promotes Buddhism.
185 BC	Bactrian Greeks conquer northwest Pakistan.
75 BC	Arrival of Scythians (Sakas) from Central Asia.
20 AD	Parthians conquer northern Pakistan.
60 AD	Kushans from Central Asia overthrow the Parthians.
3rd Century	Kushans decline and are dominated by the Sassanian Empire of Persia
4th Century	Kidar (Little) Kushans come to power.
445 AD	White Huns invade Gandhara and are converted to Hinduism,

	possibly as the Rajput warrior caste.
565 AD	Sassanians and Turks overthrow Huns.
571–632 AD	Life and times of Prophet Muhammad
Late 6th – 7th Century	Turki Shahis control area west of Indus, including Gandhara
622 AD	The *hijrah* marking the start of the Muslim calendar
712 AD	Arab invasion of Sind
1000 AD	Turco-Afghan invasions of India started by Mahmud of Ghazna
1190 AD	Sufi *khanqua* set up in Ajmer by Muin ud-Din Chishti
1193 AD	Muhammad Ghuri defeats Prithviraj Chauhan and takes Delhi
1202 AD	The first stage of Qutb Minar completed
1206 AD	Sultanate of Delhi begins with the Slave dynasty
1280 AD	Nizam ud-Din Auliya settles in Delhi
1333–41 AD	The Moroccan raveler Ibn Battuta resides at the court ofSultan Muhammad Tughluq
1398 AD	Sack of Delhi by Timur
1526 AD	Mughal Empire founded by Babur
1571 AD	Akbar builds a new capital at Fatehpur Sikri
1600–1700AD	Bengal Sufi missionaries undertake mass conversion efforts in rural
1653AD	The building of the Taj Mahal completed
1689 AD	Aurangzeb's Deccan campaign marks the start of Mughaldecline
1703–62AD	Life and times of Shah Wali Allah
1724 AD	Nizam ul-Mulk establishes the Asaf Jahi dynasty of Hyderabad
1739 AD	Sack of Delhi by Nadir Shah
1757 AD	Siraj ud Daulah defeated by Robert Clive at the Battle of Plassey
1765AD	Diwani of Bengal ceded by Shah Alam II to the East Indian Company
1797–1869AD	Life and times of Ghalib
1799 AD	Defeat of Tipu Sultan at the Battle of Seringapatam
1825 AD	Delhi College founded
1856 AD	Wajid Ali Shah loses his kingdom of Awadh to the East Indian Company
1817–98AD	Life and times of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan
1835 AD	Persian replaced by English as official language
1857–8AD	The great Indian rebellion against the East India Company
1858 AD	The last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, exiled
1867 AD	Deoband Seminary established
1876–1948AD	Life and times of Mohammad Ali Jinnah
1877AD	The Aligarh Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College founded
1877–1938	Life and times of Sir Muhammad Iqbal
1906	The founding of the Muslim League
1909	Morley–Minto Reforms

1916	Hindu–Muslim unity at Lucknow Pact
1928	Jinnah's split from the Congress
1933	The term 'Pakistan' coined by Rehmat Ali and colleagues at Cambridge
1940	The Lahore Resolution
1946	Jinnah's call for the Direct Action Day on 16 August
1947	Independence of India and Pakistan
1948	Mahatma Gandhi assassinated by Godse, a Muslim-hating Hindu fanatic
1948	War between India and Pakistan over Kashmir
1958	Ayub Khan establishes the first military dictatorship in Pakistan
1965	Second India–Pakistan war
1971–2	Civil War in Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh
1975	Mujibur Rahman assassinated in Bangladesh
1977	Zulfikar Bhutto executed in Pakistan
1979	The start of Pakistan's active involvement in Afghanistan
1986	The landmark Indian legal case of Shah Bano
1988	The novel *Satanic Verses* published by Salman Rushdie, to the dismay of Muslims worldwide
1991	Restoration of civilian rule in Bangladesh
1992	The Babri Masjid at Ayodhya destroyed by Hindu extremists
1993	Bombay Stock Exchange bombed by Islamist terrorists
1998	Pakistan explodes nuclear devices
2002	The Gujarat massacres
2007	Benazir Bhutto assassinated in Pakistan
2009	The start of suicide bombing campaign by Pakistani Taliban;terrorists from Pakistan infiltrate Mumbai and carry outshooting outrages.
2011	USA–Pakistan relations worsen with the killing of bothOsama bin Laden and Pakistani soldiers by American drones
2012	After being found guilty of having committed contempt of court for not implementing a Supreme Court order to reopen a corruption case involving President Asif Ali Zardari, Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani is deemed to be ineligible to hold public office. He loses his seat in parliament, but not before he becomes the longest serving prime minister in Pakistan's history. He is succeeded as PM by Raja Pervez Ashraf, another leading PPP member and Zardari loyalist.
2013	The PPP-led coalition government becomes Pakistan's first democratically elected civilian-led government to complete its five-year term in office. A caretaker government is appointed and a general election is set for May 11.
2014	Taliban kills nearly 150 people - mostly children - in an attack on a

	school in Peshawar.
2015	Pakistan acknowledges that eight out of ten Taliban members allegedly jailed for the gun attack on teenage education activist and Nobel Prize laureate Malala Yousafzai were secretly acquitted at their trial in April.
2016	Former president Pervez Musharraf leaves the country for Dubai after the Supreme Court lifts a three-year travel ban. His lawyers say he needs urgent spinal treatment and will return to face treason and murder charges against him.
2017	The Islamic State group takes responsibility a suicide bombing at a major sufi shrine in Sindh which killed nearly 90 people. Pakistan closes border with Afghanistan
2018	Recep Tayyip Erdogan wins the presidential election, and his governing AK Party's alliance with the MHP, the People's Alliance, secures a majority in parliament.
2019	The Indian government has revoked the special status accorded to Indian-administered Kashmir in its constitution, the most far-reaching political move on the disputed region in nearly 70 years. A presidential decree issued on August 5 revoked Article 370 of India's constitution that guaranteed special rights to the Muslim-majority state, including the right to its own constitution and autonomy to make laws on all matters except defence, communications and foreign affairs.
2020	Hafiz Saeed was convicted of two counts of terrorist financing and was sentenced to five and a half year in prison.
2021	American's withdrawl from Afghanistan
2022	Britain's Queen Elizabeth II died in Scotland, at the age of 96. Her son Charles succeeded her as king
2023	In response to prolomged autrocities committed by the terrorist srate of Israel, Hammas reacted boldly on Octuber 7, However the racest state of Israel increased their terrorist activities and inviolation of all

	the international norms and laws started bombing the civilions dwellings and hospitals as well. Due to its countinuous shameless genocide and distruction of properties, almost all the world condemned their such criminal activities except US,UK,Germany, Australia and France. Furthermore USA shamelessly vetoed the Resolution of security council for ceasefire in Palestine. These are those powers whose history is full of bloodshed of the natives in US, Australia and their Colonial Subjects in Africa and India.
2024	The United Nations Security Council passed a U.S.-drafted cease-fire deal aimed at halting eight months of blood shed by Israel in Gaza. Several Palestinian children were victims of Israeli attacks in Gaza's Bureij refugee camp on the first day of Eid al-Adha.

MUSLIMROYAL DYNASTIES

Numerous Muslim dynasties and monarchs ruled over different parts of South Asia between the eleventh century CE and the mid-twentieth century.Muslim dynasties are here classed as imperial or regional. They arechronologically arranged. While a full list of all imperial rulers is given, that for regional rulers is restricted to the kingdoms of Awadh and Hyderabad(regional dynasties).

Imperial dynasties I: dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate(1206–1526)

1 Slave dynasty (1206–1290)	
1206–10	Qutb ud-Din Aybeg
1210–11	Aram Shah
1211–36	Shams ud-Din Iltutmish
1236	Rukn ud-Din Firoze
1236–40	Raziyah
1240–2	Muiz ud-Din Bahram
1242–6	Ala ud-Din Masud
1246–66	Nasir ud-Din Muhammad
1266–86	Ghiyas ud-din Balban
1286–90	Muiz ud-Din Kaiqubad
1290	Kayumarz
2 Khaljis of Delhi (1290–1320)	
1290–6	Jalal ud-Din Khalji
1296–1316	Ala ud-Din Khalji
1316–20	Mubarak Shah
3 Tughluq dynasty (1321–1413)	
1321–5	Ghiyas ud-Din Tughluq
1325–51	Muhammad Shah Tughluq
1351–88	Firoze Shah Tughluq
1388–9	Ghiyas ud-Din Tughluq II
1389–90	Abu Bakr Shah
1390–3	Nasir ud-Din Muhammad Shah
1393	Ala ud-Din Sikander Shah
1393–4	Mahmud Nasir ud-Din
1394–9	Nasir ud-Din Nusrat Shah
1399–1413	Nasir ud-Din Muhammad Shah

4 Sayyid dynasty (1414–51)	
1414–21	Khizr Khan
1421–34	Mubarak Shah
1434–45	Muhammad Shah
1445–51	Alam Shah
5 Lodi dynasty (1451–1526)	
1451–89	Bahlul Lodi
1489–1517	Sikander Lodi
1517–26	Ibrahim Lodi

ımperial dynasties II: The Mughals (1526–1858))

1526–30 Babur	1713–19 Farrukhsiyar
1530–40 Humayun	1719 Rafiud-Darajat
1540–55 Interregnum: Suri dynasty	1719 Rafi ud-Daulat (Shah Jahan II)
1555–6 Humayun	1719–48 Muhammad Shah
1556–1605 Akbar	1748–54 Ahmad Shah
1605–27 Jahangir	1754–9 Alamgir II
1627–58 Shah Jahan	1759–1806 Shah Alam II
1658–1707 Aurangzeb Alamgir	1806–37 Akbar II
1707–12 Bahadur Shah I	1837–58 Bahadur Shah II
1712–13 Jahandar Shah	

Regional Dynasties

1 Kingdom of Sind (711–843)	***13 Sultanate of Berar (1490–1596)***
737–1005 Arab Amirs	
1005–58 Ghaznavid governors	***14 Husain Shahis of Bengal (1493–1539)***
1026–1351 Sumra dynasty	1493–1519 Ala ud-Din
1351–1522 Samma dynasty	1519–32 Nasir ud-Din Nusrat
1522–91 Arghun dynasty	***15 Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar (1496–1666)***
1591–1718 Mughal control	
1718–83 Kalhora rule	***16 Qutb Shahis of Golconda and Hyderabad (1512–1687)***
1783–1843 Talpur Amirs	
2 The Ghaznavids (977–1186)	1580–1611 Mumammad Quli
977–97 Sabuktigin	1626–72 Sultan Abdullah Qutb Shah
998–1030 Mahmud (of Ghazna)	***17 Suri dynasty (1540–55***
1031–40 Masud I	1540–5 Sher Shah Suri
1059–99 Ibrahim	***18 Nawabs of Bengal (1717–1880)***
1099–1115 Masud III	1717–40 Murshid Quli Khan
1117–57 Bahram Shah	1740–56 Ali Vardi Khan
1160–86 Khusrav Malik	1756–7 Siraj ud-Daula
3 Shansabanis of Ghur (1011–1215)	1757–60 Mir Jaffar
1173–1203 Muhammad Ghuri	1760–3 Mir Qasim

4 Sultanate of Kashmir (1339–1561)
1339–49 Shah Mirza Shams ud-Din
1389–1413 Sikander
1420–70 Zainul Abidin
5 Ilyas Shahis of Bengal (1342–1415 and 1433–86)
1342–58 Shams ud-Din Ilyas Shah
6 Bahmanis of the Deccan (1347–c. 1518)
1347–58 Ala ud-Din Bahman Shah
1422–36 Ahmad Shah I
7 Faruqis of Khandesh (1382–1601)
1382–99 Malik Raja
8 Sharqis of Jaunpur (1394–1479)
1394–99 Malik Sarwar
1402–40 Ibrahim Shah Sharqi
1440–57 Mahmud Sharqi
9 Sultanate of Gujarat (1396–1573)
1407–11 Zafar Khan (Muzaffar Shah)
1411–42 Ahmad Shah I
1459–1511 Mahmud I Beghara
1526–36/7 Bahadur Shah
10 Khaljis of Malwa (1401–1570)
1435–69 Mahmud Khalji
1469–1501 Ghiyas ud-Din Khalji
11 Baridis of Bidar (1489–1619)

19 Nawab-Wazirs of Awadh (1722–1856)
1722–39 Saadat Khan I
1739–54 Safdar Jang
1754–75 Shuja ud-Daula1775–98 Asaf ud-Daula
1798–1814 Saadat Khan II
1814–27 Haydar I
1827–37 Haydar II Sulayman Jah
1837–42 Muhammad Ali
1842–7 Amjad Ali Thurayyah Jah
1847–56 Wajid Ali Shah
20 Asaf Jahis of Hyderabad (1724–1950)
1724–48 Nizam ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah I
1748–51 Nasir Jang
1751–2 Muzaffar Jang
1752–62 Salabat Jang
1762–1803 Nizam Ali Khan
1803–29 Sikander Jha
1829–57 Farkhanda Ali Khan
1857–69 Mir Mahbub Ali I
1869–1911 Mir Mahbub Ali II
1911–50 Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII
21 Wallajahs of Arcot (1749–1867)
1749–95 Muhammad Ali Wallajah
22 Sultanate of Mysore (1761–1799)
1761–82 Haidar Ali
1782–99 Tipu Sultan
23 Begums of Bhopal (1819–1926)
1844–60 & Sultan Shahjahan Begum
1868–1901
1901–26 Sultan Jahan Begum

12 Adil Shahis of Bijapur (1490–1686)	
1580–1627 Ibrahim Adil Shah II	
1627–56 Muhammad Adil Shah	

SOLVED PAPERS

Pakistan Affairs
Solved MCQs

1. **From 1858 upto about 1870 nearly all British Politicians, authors blamed the Muslims for:**
   a. **Disloyalty** b. Independence
   c. Leadershipd. None of these
2. **Indo-Muslim culture in details is overwhelmingly:**
   a. **Central Asian** b. Arabian
   c. Iranian d. None of these
3. **"The Millat and Menace of Indianism" is written by:**
   a. Muhammad Ali **b. Ch. Rehmat Ali**
   c. Shaukat Alid. None of these
4. **Indian Khilafat Deputation visited England to put their views before Lord George in:**
   a. 1940b. b 1930
   c. 1920d. dNone of these
5. **The Lucknow Pact was conceived by:**
   a. Lord Chemsford
   b. John Simon
   c. Edward Cadogan
   d. None of these
6. **Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan was leaderof:**
   a. Muslim League
   b. Unionist Party
   c. Congress
   d. None of these
7. **In 1917 Kheiri Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in conference of the Socialist International held in:**
   a. London

11- On 7th August, Muhammad Ali Jinnah left India for the last time and flew to:
a. Quetta
b. Lahore
c. Karachi
d. None of these

12- Junagadh was a small maritime state and had an area of:
a. 4500 Sq Km
b. 9000 Sq Km
c. 10000 Sq Km
d. None of these

13-Tethys's deposits finally turned to be:
a. Western Ghats
b**. Himalayas**
c. Karakoram
d. None of these

14-The Salt Range lies in the large accumulation of pure salt at Khewra and:
a. Attock
b. Jhelum
c. **Kalabagh**
d. None of these

15-Land holdings in Pakistan are characterized by:
a. Huge farms
b. Very big farms
c. Large farms
d. None of these

16-The Pakistan Forest Institute, a national organization was established in:
a. 1957

b. Oslo
c. Stockholm
d. None of these

8. **In 1928 Agha Khan III advocated independence of each province at the meeting of All parties convention in:**
a. Patna b. Hyderabad
c. Calcutta d. None of these

9. **Founder of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah declared unequivocally that "it is impossible to work a democratic parliamentary government in India" in press interview given to:**
a. The Hindustan Times
b. Manchester Guardian
c. The Financial Times
d. None of these

10. **Kazi Saeed-ud-Din Ahmad, an Aligarh geographer clearly demarcated areas to substantiate the two nation theory were in all:**
a four
b. Six
c. Eight
d. None of these

b. 1947
c.1967
d. None of these

17. **Relics of stone tools found in caves and terraces that date back to Pleistocene period have been discovered in:**
a. Sind
b. **Punjab**
c. Balochistan
d. None of these

18. National Highway Authority receipts to the tune of 1850 million rupees have been reported by May:
a. 2002
b. 2003
c. 2004
d. None of these

19. **Recent earthquake of October, 2005 was result of:**
a. Volcanic activity
b. Tectonic dislocation
c. Severe flooding
d. None of these

20. **Pakistan foreign policy is the safe-guarding of its sovereignty, security and:**
a. International Relations
b. External Trade
c. Territorial integrity
d. None of these

Pakistan Affairs
Solved MCQs

(1) The first Muslim general entered Victorious in the sub-continent Indo-Pak in the year:
(a) 612 AD
(b) 712 AD
(c) 812 AD
(d) None of these

(2) On the execution of Muhammad Bin Qasim, the rule of Caliph ended and Arab princes in Mansura (Sindh) and Multan (Punjab) established their independent dynasties in Sub-continent in the year:
(a) 861 AD
(b) 871 AD
(c) 881 AD
(d) None of these

(3) Who became the first Sultan of newly established Muslim Sultanate of Delhi in 1207:
(a) Shahabudin Ghuri
(b) Qatub-din Aibek
(c) Zaheer-u-din Babar
(d) None of these

(4) Who has written the book entitled "The Making of Pakistan"
(a) Qurashi I.H.
(b) Muhammad Ali Ch.
(c) Waheed-uz-Zaman
(d) None of these (K.K.Aziz)

(5) Who was first appointed Nazim of Nadva-ul-ulema in 1883:
(a) Maulana Shibli
(b) Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor
(c) Maulana Syed Muhammad Ali
(d) None of these

(6) Pakistan's ideology is based on the

(11) The Lahore Resolution was amended and Pakistan was made an integral part of League's objective. The amendment was made in the Annual session (1941) of All India Muslim League, which was held at:
(a) Karachi
(b) Lahore
(b) Madras
(d) None of these

(12) Radcliffe Commission submitted its formula for the division of India in to two countries to Lord Mountbatton on:
(a) 9 August 1947
(b) 19 August 1947
(c) 29 August 1947
(d) None of these

(13) Ch. Rahmat Ali, the architect of the name of Pakistan, died on:
(a) Feb. 2, 1951
(b) Feb. 12,1951
(c) Feb. 22,1951
(d) None of these

(14) Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi was assassinated on:
(a) Oct 6, 1951
(b) Oct 16, 1951
(c) Oct. 26,1951
(d) None of these

(15) The Legal Frame Work Order, which amended a constitution of Pakistan unilaterally was issued by:
(a) Yahya Khan
(b) Ayub Khan
(c) Zia-ul-Haq"
(d) None of these

ideals of:
(a) Democracy
(b) Theocracy
(c) Islam
(d) None of these

(7) Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing:
(a) Punjab Students Federation
(b) Muslim Students Peshawar
(c) Indian Muslims
(d) None of these

(8) The resolution for formation of All-Indian Muslim League was passed at the meeting of All India Educational Conference (1906) and was moved by:
(a) Nawab Viqar ul Mulk
(b) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
(c) Nawab Salim ullah
(d) None of these

(9) The demand of separate electorate for Indian Muslims was first accepted in the Act of:
(a) 1909
(b) 1919
(c) 1935
(d) None ofthese

(10) The provincial governments of Congress resigned and All-India Muslim League as a mark of relief observed the "Day of Deliverance" on:
(a) 22 Oct. 1939
(b) 22 Nov. 1939
(c) 22 Dec. 1939
(d) None of these

(16) The country, which supported the Pakistan Movement before the emergence of Pakistan:
(a) Iran
(b) Indonesia
(c) Saudi Arabia
(d) None of these

(17) Durand Line, which divides the borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan is as long as:
(a) 2252 Km
(b) 2262 Km
(c) 2272 Km
(d) None of these

(18) Which mountain range is located between China and Pakistan:
(a) Siwaliks
(b) Hindu Kush Range
(c) Great Himalayas
(d) None of these

(19) What is the total area of Pakistan (Sq Km):
(a) 695095
(b) 795095
(c) 796096
(d) None of these

(20) The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annulled in:
(a) 1969
(b) 1979 (ECO)
(c) 1989
(d) None of these

Pakistan Affairs
Solved MCQs

1. Mahmud of Ghazni waged war against rebellious India in the year of:
a. 900
b. 1000
c. 1100
d. None of thes

2. Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghuri defeated Pirthviraj in the year 1192 in the field of:
a. Panipat
b. Nagpur
c. Tarori or Tarain
d. None of these

3. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was succeeded on Delhi throne by:
a. Aram Shah
b. Iltumish
c. Razia Sultana
d. None of these

4. The downfall of Muslim rule in India started with the demise of:
a. Akbar
b. Aurangzeb
c. Bahadur Shah Zafar
d. None of these

5. The Holy Quran was first translated into Persian by:
a. Shah Ismail Shaheed
b. Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi
c. Shah Waliullah
d. None of these

6. Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab was founded for the renaissance of Islam in the year:
a. 1849
b. 1859
c. 1869
d. None of these

11. The resolution of non-cooperation with British Government was passed in the meeting of All India National Congress in 1920, which was held at:
a. Madras
b. Bomby
c. Nagpur
d. None of these (Calcutta)

12. The Government of Pakistan established the Indus River System Authority in the year:
a. 1960
b. 1970
c. 1980
d. None of these

13. The Simon Commission arrived in India on:
a. 3rd February, 1927
b. 3rd February, 1928
c. 3rd February, 1929
d. None of these

14. The British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award in 1932 at the end of:
a. First Round Table Conference
b. Second Round Table Conference
c. Third Round Table Conference
d. None of these

15. All India Muslim League observed the "Direct Action Day" on:
a. August 6, 1944
b. August 6, 1945
c. August 6, 1946
d. None of these (16 August, 1946)

16. Objective Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on:

7. "Pakistan's Constitution should incorporate the essential principles of Islam, which are as good and relevant in our day, as were 1300 years ago. But Pakistan should not be a theocratic state ruled by priests." This statement was given by:
a. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
b. Allama Iqbal
c. Quaid-e-Azam
d. None of these

8. Who was appointed first President of Muslim league?
a. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
b. Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk
c. Nawab Saleem Ullah
d. None of these

9. Who divided Bengal into East and West Bengal in July 1905?
a. Lord Curzon
b. Lord Minto
c. Lord Morely
d. None of these

10. Dyarchy was first introduced in the Act of:
a. 1909
b. 1919
c. 1935
d. None of these.

a. March 12, 1947
b. March 12, 1948
c. March 12, 1949
d. None of these

17. With regard the division of power between Federation and Provinces the Constitution of Pakistan (1962) was provided with:
a. Single list of subjects
b. Two lists of subjects
c. Three lists of subjects
d. None of these

18. The height of Pakistan's highest mountain Pak-Godwin Austin is as high as:
a. 26, 250 ft
b. 27, 250 ft
c. 28, 250 ft
d. None of these

19. Under the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 Pakistan has the right to use exclusively the water of:
a. Ravi, Sutleg and Chenab
b. Sutleg, Chenab and Jhelum
c. Chenab, Jhelum and Indus
d. None of these

20. At present Pakistan has vast natural resources and items of mineral as many as:
a. 14 items
b. 15 items
c. 16 items
d. None of these.

Pakistan Affairs
Solved MCQs

1).Who rejected the verdicts of jurists that idol worshippers are liable to be murdered?
(a) Mahmood Ghaznawi
(b) Shamd-ud-Din Iltumish
(c) Jalal-ud-Din Deroz
(d) None of these

2). Who constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water?
(a) Alauddin Khaliji
(b) Ghyas-ud-Din Tughlaq
(c) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(d) Akbar

3). Who laid foundation of Agra city?
(a) Sikandar Lodhi
(b) Babur
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

4). Who wrote "Humanyun Nama"?
(a) Shahabuddin
(b) Gulbadan Begum
(c) Humayun
(d) Qudrat Ullah Shahab

5). Who accepted Akbar's "Din-e-Illahi"?
(a) Todar Mal
(b) Ma'an Singh
(c) Birbal
(d) None of these

6). Which office held supreme judicial authority during Mughal rule?
(a) King
(b) Qazi-ul-Qazat
(c) Saddar-us-Sadur
(d) None of these

7). Who supported Muslim participation

11). Who presided over the session of Constituent Assmbly of Pakistan 10 August 1947?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Liaqat ali khan
(c) Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman
(d) Sir Agha Khan

12). Who rejected the theory of composite nationalism advanced by the Indian National congress?
(a) Mualana Maudoodi
(b) Allam Mashriqi
(c) Hussain Ahmed Madni
(c) Quaid-e-Azam

13). Who was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiray Case?
(a) Shorash Kashmiri
(b) Habib Jalib
(c) Faiz ahmed Faiz
(d) None of these

14). In which constitution of Pakistan, the Ministers were neither members of the parlimant nor answerable to parliament?
(a) 1956
(b) 1962
(c) 1973
(d) None of these

15). From which country Pakistan purchased Gawader?
(a) Kuwait
(b) Iran
(c) Muscat
(d) None of these

16). Which provincial Chief Minister was dismissed on the issue of One Unit?
(a) Chief Minister NWFP

in politics?
(a) Wiqar-ul-Mulk
(b) Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(c) Maulana Zafar Ali khan
(d) Allama Iqbal

8). Who is the author of "Hunter par Hunter"?
(a) Depuy Nazir Ahmed
(b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(c) Maulana Zafar Ali khan
(d) None of these

9). Who drafted "Wardha Scheme" under the guidance of Ghandi?
(a) Abul Kalam Azad
(b) Nahru
(c) Dr. Zakir hussain
(d) None of these

10). How many Muslim seats were secured by All India Moslim League in 1945-46 Election of Provincial assemblies?
(a) 396
(b) 425
(c) 441
(d) None of these

(b) Chief Minister Sindh
(c) Chief Minister Punjab
(d) Chief Minister Baluchistan

17). Which Radio Station already existed at the time of creation of Pakistan?
(a) Peshawar
(b) Karachi
(c) Quetta
(d) None of these

18). **Under Yahya's LFO, what option National Assembly had if it couldn't frame the constitution within 120 days?**
(a) Dissolved automatically
(b) President will dissolve it
(c) Extension in time frame
(d) None of these

19). What percentage of total polled votes in East Pakistan was secured by Awami League in 1970 elections?
(a) 54 %
(b) 60 %
(c) 75 %
(d) None of these

20). When was the state of Swat included in Pakistan?
(a) 4th April 1969
(b) 28th July 1969
(c) 29th June 1970
(d) None of these

Pakistan Affairs
Solved MCQs

1. Name the saint, who first came in Lahore.
a. Ali Makhdum Hujwari
b. Shaikh ismail
c. Data Gunj Baksh
d. None of these.

2.Ghiyas-ud-din Balban declared himself king of Delhi Sultanate in the year
a.1166
b.1266
c.1366
d. None of these

3. Who founded Daulatabad and shifted the capital of Delhi Sultanate?
a. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq
b. Muhammad Tughluq
c. Feroze shah Tughluq
d. Mone of these

4.Who set up the chain of justice to redress the grievances of oppressed people?
a. Zaheer-ud-din Babar
b. Shahab-ud-din Shahjahan
c. Aurangzeb Alimgir
d. None of these

5.who was known in history as Mujaddid Alf Thani, the reformer of second millennium?
a .Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi
b .Shah Waliullah
c .Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
d .None of these

6. Who called the"spiritual guide"as shopkeepers?
a .Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi
b .Shah Waliullah

11. When the congress ministries resigned from their offices?
A. Nov 1927
b. Feb 1928
c. Feb 1929
d. None of these

12.Who first thought of the possibility of a Muslim republic embracing the present Central Asian states in north west of sub-continent?
a. Abdul Halim Sharar
b. Syed Jamal ud Din Afghani
c. Ch.Rehmat Ali
d. None of these

13. When Simla Conference was concluded with failure?
a. June14,1945
b. July14,1945
c. Aug14,1945
d. None of these

14. Who negotiated with cabinet mission (1946) on behalf of All India National Congress?
a. Ghandi
b. Nehru
c. A.K.Azad
d. None of these

15.When Abu ala Maududi was awarded death punishment by military court on" Qadiani issue"?
a. March 1953
b. April 1953
c. May 1953
d. None of these

16. Muhammad Ali Bogra, the then P.M of Pakistan, presented his constitutional

c .Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
d .None of these

7. When Nadva-tul-Ulema came into being?
A.1873
b.1883
c.1893
d. None of these (1884)

8. Who initiated the cult of Shivaji against the Muslims of India?
A. Bal Ganga dher tilak
b. Bennerji
c. Pandit madan mohan
d. None of these

9. Who led Simla deputation in 1906?
a. Sir Agha Khan
b. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
c. Nawab Muhsin ul Mulk.
d. None of these

10.when nehru committee was constituted to propose the future constitution of India?
a. Feb 1927
b. Feb 1928
c. Feb 1929
d. None of these

formula to the Constituent Assembly on:
a. Sep7,1953
b. Oct7,1953
c. Nov7,1953
d. None of these

17. When was the 17th amendment bill ratified by the President, after getting passed by both houses of Majlis-e-Shura?
a. Dec29,2003
b. Dec30,2003
c. Dec31,2003
d. None of these

18. When was the local government system under the devolution of power plan, 2001, inaugurated?
a. Aug 4,2001
b. Aug 14,2001
c. Aug 24,2001
d. None of these

19.When was gas (natural) discovered at Sui Baluchistan?
a. 1950
b. 1952
c. 1954
d. None of these

20. The Suleman Mountain, one of the Western, is as high as:
a. 1100ft
b. 2200ft
c. 3300ft
d. None of these

21. When the congress ministries resigned from their offices?
A. Nov 1927
b. Feb 1928
c. Feb 1929
d. None of these
the correrct answer is oct 1939

Pakistan Affairs
Solved MCQs

1). Sir syed ahmed khan advocated the inclusion of Indians in Legislative Council in his famous book, Causes of the Indian Revolt, as early as:
a) 1850
b) 1860
c) 1870
d) None of these

2). Who repeatedly refers to Sir Syed as Father of Muslim India and Father of Modern Muslim India:
a) Hali
b) Abdul Qadir
c) Ch. Khaliquz Zaman
d) None of these

3). Military strength of East India Company and the Financial Support of Jaggat Seth of Murshidabad gave birth to events at:
a) Plassey
b) Panipat
c) None of these

4). Clive in one of his Gazettes made it mandatory that no Muslim shall be given an employment higher than that of chaprasy or a junior clerk has recorded by:
a) Majumdar
b) Hasan Isphani
c) Karamat Ali
d) None of these

5). The renowned author of the Spirit of Islam and a Short History of the Saracens was:
a) Shiblee
b) Nawab Mohsin
c) None of these (Syed Ameer Ali)

11). Which are the aligned years in Pakistan's foreign policy:
a) 1963-1972
b) 1954-1962
c) 1947-53
d) Non of these

12). Zia established a course for Pakistan that enabled the government to manage a complex:
a) **Foreign policy**
b) Co-existence
c) None of these

13). In the hindu kush mountains all passes connect Pakistan with:
a) China
b) Afghanistan
c) Tajikistan
d) None of these

14). The Hasni tribe is settled in:
a) Southern NWFP
b) **Western Balochistan**[/b]
c) Central sind
d) None of these

15). Rechna and Bari Doabs are considered:
a) Thickly populated region
b) Very thickly populated region
c) Most thickly populated region
d) None of these

16). In connection with land reforms the Punjab tenancy act was passed in:
a) 1877
b) 1887
c) 1897
d) none of these

6). Nawab Sir Salimullah Khan was President of Bengal Musilm Leage in:
a) 1903
b) 1913
c) 1923
d) None of these (1912)

7). The first issue of Maualana Abul Kalam Azads 'Al Hilal' came out on 13 July:
a) 1912
b) 1922
c) 1932
d) None of these

8). At the annual session of Anjuman Hamayat Islam in 1911 Iqbal's poem was recited, poetically called:
a) Sham-o-Shahr
b) Shikwa
c) Jawab-i-Shikwa
d) None of these

9). Sir sultan Muhammad shah, the agha khan headed the historic simla deputation which successfully presented Muslim demands on 01, October 1906 before:
a) Lord Curzon
b) Lord Irwin
c) lord Minto
d) None of these

10). Quaid-i-Azam said in an interview on any hope of India and Pakistan coming to a peaceful settlement 'provided the Indian government shed the superiority complex and deal with Pakistan on an equal footing given to special correspondent from:
a) Germany
b) France
c) Switzerland
d) None of these

17). Excavations at moenjo daro have revealed in earthen vessels:
a) Millet grains
b) Lentills
c) Rice grains
d) None of these

18). Kalabagh iron deposits are largest in Pakistan with an estimated reserve of:
a) 309 m tons
b) 509 m tons
c) 709 m tons
d) None of these

19). Cotton textile the largest industry of Pakistan employ industrial labour force of magnitude of ?
a) 80 %
b) 65 %
c) 50%
d) None of these (36-40%)

20). The emergence of Gwadar port and its development has promoted :
a) Rural –urban migration
b) Urban-urban migration
c) None of these

Pakistan Affairs
Solved MCQs

(i) Who recalled Muhammad Bin Qasim from Sindh?
(a) Caliph Walid
(b) Caliph Sulaiman
(c) Caliph Abdul Aziz
(d) None of these

(ii) What was the real name Shah Wali Ullah?
(a) Qutubddin Ahmed Faruqi
(b) Qutubddin Ahmed Siddiqui
(c) Qutubddin Ahmed Syed
(d) None of these

(iii) Who was formal teacher of Syed Ahmed Barelvi?
(a) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi
(b) Shah Walliullah
(c) Shah Abdul Aziz
(d) None of these

(iv) Who for the first time translated the Holy Quran in Urdu language?
(a) Shah Walliullah and Shah Abdul Aziz
(b) Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Rafiuddin
(c) Syed Ahmed Baralvi and Shah Ismail Dehlvi
(d) None of these

(v) Faraizi Movemnents was primarily a religious movement. What change Dudhu Mian brought in the movement?
(a) Transferred it into a guerrilla movement
(b) Transferred it into a political movement
(c) Transferred it into a Cultural movement
(d) None of these

(xi) In 1867, some prominent Hindus of Banares Launched a movement for the replacement of Urdu written in Nasta'leeq by Hindi written in Deva Nagiri script as the Court language. In which province(s) was this movement started?
(a) Bengal Province
(b) Central Provinces
(c) North-western Provinces
(d) None of these

(xii) What was the designation of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in M.A.O school at Aligarh?
(a) Secretary, Managing Committee
(b) President, Managing Committee
(c) Patron, Managing Committee
(d) None of these

(xiii) Which organization is considered the first Muslim political body continued to represent the Muslims of the subcontinent as a whole?
(a) Anjuman-e-Mussalmanan-e-Hind
(b) Central National Mohammadan Association
(c) Urdu Defence Association
(d) None of these

(xiv) Mention the importance announcement (s) that was/were made by the Governor General Lord Hardinge in thie Darbar at Delhi in 1911?
(a) Annulment of the partition of Bengal
(b) Transfer of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

(vi) Which of the following was/were the drawback(s) of the government of Indian Act 1858?
(a) Control of the Secretary of State for India and his council was bureaucratic in nature
(b) Expenses of the Secretary of State for India and his Council became a burden on Indian revenues:
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

(vii) By how many member(s) the Executive Council of the Governor General was enlarged under the Indian Council Act of 1861 ?
(a) One member
(b) Two members
(c) Four members
(d) None of these

(viii) As per the Government of Indian Act 1858, the transfer of the control of the Government of Indian from the East Indian Company and assumption by the Crown was to be announced by Queen's Proclamation, which was accordingly read in a Darbar. Where was this Darbar held?
(a) Calcuta
(b) Delhi
(c) Allahabad
(d) None of these

(ix) Where, during the War of Independence, was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan working/ posted.
(a) Delhi
(b) Bijnaur
(c) Aligarh
(d) None of these

(xv) Which Muslim leader left the politics after the cancellation of the partition of Bengal?
(a) Nawab Salimullah Khan
(b) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Hamidullah Khan
(d) None of these

(xvi) First session of All-India Muslim League was held on 29-30 December 1907. where was it held?
(a) Lahore
(b) Aligarh
(c) Karachi
(d) None of these

(xvii) "Few individuals significantly alter the source of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be created with creating a nation-state. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did all three". Who made these remarks about Quaid-e-Azam?
(a) Stanley Wolpert
(b) Ian Stephens
(c) Lawrence Ziring
(d) None of these

(xviii) The All-indian Muslim League observed 'Day of Delivernce' after the resignation of the All-India Congress minstereis. On what date was it observed?
(a) 22 octuber 1938
(b) 22 December 1938
(c) 22 October 1939
(d) None of these (22 December 1939)

(xix) Who was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan?
(a) Sardar Bahadur Khan
(b) Khan. A sabur
(c) Mumtaz Daultana
(d) None of these

(x) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a Translation Society (later, renamed as 'Scientific society') in 1864. In which town was it founded? (a) Bijnaur (b) Aligarh **(c) <u>Ghazipur</u>** (d) None of these	**(xx) In which year Pakistan become 'Republic'?** (a) 1947 **<u>(b) 1956</u>** (c) 1962 (d) None of these

Pakistan Affairs
Solved MCQs

1) The Silsilah-i-Chishtiyah was founded in sub Continent by whom? a) Kh. Bahaud Din Naqshbandi **b) <u>Kh Muinud Din Ajmeri</u>** c) Sh. Bahaud Din Zakria d) None of these	**11) When the Simla conference under the presidentship of Lord Wavell was ended?** **a) <u>June 14, 1945</u>** b) July 14, 1945 c) August 14, 1945 d) None of these
2) When Shah Wali Ullah died? a) 1162 **b) 1762** c) 1862 d) none of these	**12) By whom the formula of 3rd June 1947 to divide India was announced?** a) Lord Atllee b) Lord Wovell **c) <u>Lord Mount Batten</u>** d) None of these
3) Who was appointed the first principal of Darul ulum Deoband? a) Maulana Mamluk Ali b) Haji Muhammad Abid **c) <u>Maulana Muhammad Qasim</u>** d) None of these	**13) Who was the first president of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?** **<u>a) Quaid-e-Azam</u>** b) Liaquat Ali Khan c) Sikandar Mirza d) None of these
4) Who floated the idea of establishment of Anjuman-e-Hamiat-e-Islam? a) Maulana Shibli b) Kh. Hamid ud din **c) <u>Munshi Charag Din</u>** d) None of these	**14) Under whom leadership the Constitution of 1956 was passed?** a) Liaquat Ali Khan **b) <u>Ch. Muhammad Ali</u>** c) Sikandar Mirza d) None of these
5) All India national congress was	**15) When the Constitution of 1973 was**

established by a British civil servant in 1885. Name the officer:
a) Madan mohan
b) Lord Dufferin
c) A.O. Hume
d) None of these

6) Viceroy Lord Curzon divided the Bengal in east and west on:
a) 19th may 1905
b) 19th june 1905
c) 19th july 1905
d) None of these

7) Which year proved the turning point of the Muslim destiny in the history of India?
a) 1905
b) 1906
c) 1907
d) None of these

8) Where the annual sessions of National Congress and Muslim League were held simultaneously?
a) Delhi
b) Bombay
c) Lucknow
d) None of these

9) Who was the author of "Emergence of Pakistan"?
a) I.H Qureshi
b) Waheed-ud-Zaman
c) Muhammad Ali Ch.
D) None of these

10) When Sir Stafford Cripps announced his formula to seek the co-operation between the National Congress and Muslim League?
a) March 30,1940
b) March 30,1942
c) March 30,1944
d) None of these

proclaimed?
a) April 12, 1972
b) March 23, 1973
c) August 14, 1973
d) None of these

16) When Indus Water Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan?
a) 1960
b) 1962
c) 1969
d) None of these

17) in which constitution the presidential and parliamentary system at centre and provinces were adopted respectively?
a) 1956
b) 1962
c) 1972
d) 1973

18) When was the 18th Amendment Bill passed by National Assembly?
a) April 12, 2010
b) March 12, 2010
c) May 12, 2010
d) None of these (April, 08, 2012)

19) How much amount was allocated for the agriculture sector in the 7th five year plan?
A) Rs.13600 million
b) Rs.14600 million
c) Rs.15600 million
d) None of these

20) Which pass connects Parachanar and Kohat with Afghanistan?
A) Khyber pass
b) Kurram pass
c) Gomal pass
d) None of these

Pakistan Affairs
Solved MCQs

1. Who was the governor of Sindh after Muhammad Bin Qasim?
(a) Zaid Bin Marwan (b) Yazid Bin Muhallab (c) Abdullah Bin Haris **(d) None of these(Habib bin Muhallab, brother of Yazid bin Muhallab)**

2. Who was the Mughal Emperor who accepted the British pension firstly?
(a) Alamgir-II **(b) Shah Alam-II** (c) Akbar-II (d) None of these

3. Ahmad Shah Abdali launched his early invasions against:
(a) Mughals **(b) Marhattas** (c) Sikhs (d) None of these

4. The British fought Plassey war against:
(a) Haider Ali (b) Tipu Sultan **(c) Sirajuddaula** (d) None of these

5. Dars-i-Nizami was named after:
(a) Nizamuddin Auliya (b) Nizamul Mulk **(c) Mullah Nizamuddin** (d) None of these

6. Before 1857 how many universities on Western pattern were established in India?
(a) 16 (b) 13 (c) 3 **(d) None of these**

7. When the MAO College at Aligarh was started?
(a) 1864 **(b) 1877** (c) 1875 (d) None of these

8. Anjuman-i-Hamayati-Islam was started in:
(a) 1849 **(b) 1884** (c) 1885 (d) None of these

11. The London branch of Muslim League was started by:
(a) Syed Amir Ali (b) Sir Wazir Hassan (c) Hasan Bilgrami (d) None of these

12. "Hamdard" was edited by:
(a) Moulana Shaukat Ali **(b) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar** (c) Moulana Zafar Ali Khan
(d) None of these

13. "Shudhi" movement was started by:
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Tilak (c) Gandhi **(d) None of these (Swami Shraddhanand)**

14. Majlis-i-Ahrar was formed in:
(a) 1928 **(b) 1929** (c) 1931 (d) None of these

15. In Kashmir the ceasefire between Pakistan and India was signed on:
(a) 27th July, 1948 **(b) 27th July, 1949** (c) 27th July, 1950 (d) None of these

16. Islamabad was declared capital of Pakistan in:
(a) 1959 (b) 1960 (c) 1961 **(d) None of these(1967)**

17. Majority of Southern Pakistan population lives along the:
(a) River Indus (b) River Ravi (c) River Jhelum (d) None of these

18. The Aryans arrived in South Asia:
(a) 3000 BC – 3500 BC (b) 4000 BC – 4500 BC (c) 4500 BC – 5000 BC **(d) None of these(1500 BC)**

9. The Constitution of All India Muslim League was written by: (a) Mohsinul Mulk **(b) Muhammad Ali Jauhar** (c) Nawab Salimullah of Dacca (d) None of these **10. The first session of Mohammadan Educational Conference was held in Bengal:** **(a) 1886** (b) 1899 (c) 1906 (d) None of these	**19. The most ancient civilization is:** (a) Harrapa (b) Moenjodaro **(c) Mehargarh** (d) None of these **20. The author of "The Case of Pakistan" is:** **(a) Rafiq Afzal** (b) S.M. Ikram (c) I.H. Qureshi (d) None of these

Pakistan Affairs
Solved MCQs

1. Mohenjo Darro and Harrapa were discovered in a. 1909 b. 1921 c. **1922** d. None 2. Hujjatullah ul Baligha was written by a. **Shah Wali Ullah** b. Syed Ahmed Brailvi c. Sir Syed Ahmaed Khan d. None 3. Barhamo Samraj was founded by a. Mahatma Ghandi b. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** c. Sardar Patel D d. None 4. First President of Congress was a. A. O. Hume b. **W. C. Benerjee** c. Jawaher Lal Nehru d. None 5. First census in India was made in the period of a. Lord Curzon b. Lord Canning c. **Lord Mayo** d. None 6. "The Life of Mohammad" was a book written by a. Syed Ahmed Shaheed b. Syed Ahmed Khan c. **William Mueer** d. None 7. Sind was separated from Bombay in:	11. The first Foreign Minister of Pakistan was a. **Sir Zafrullah Khan** b. Khawja Nazimuddin c. Gulam Mohammad d. None 12. Who was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiracy case a. **Faiz Ahmad Faiz** b. Habib Jalib c. Shorish Kashmiri d. None 13. Pakistan purchased Gawadar from a. **Oman** b. U.A.E c. Iran d None 14. The largest Agency in the Northern Area of Pakistan is a. **South Waziristan** b. Khyber Agency c. Mohmand Agency d. None 15. Militants attacked Quaid e Azam Residency in a. **Ziarat** b. Karachi c. Quetta d. None 16. General Election of 2013 was held on a. May 10 b. **May 11** c. May 12 d. None 17. The politician who served as both Governor General and Prime Minister was

a. 1935 b. 1945 c. 1947 d. **None (it was 1936)** 8. Dar ul Uloom Deoband was founded by a. Maulana Mehmood Hassan b. Syed Ahmed Nanatovi c.**Moulana Qasim Nonotvi** d. None 9. The Viceroy of India in 1919 was a. **Lord Chelmsford** b. Lord Minto c.Edward Montague d. None 10. The first secretary of Khilafat Committee was a. Mohamamd Ali Jouahr b. Moulana Sahuqat Ali c. Moulana Hasrat Mohani d. **None (It was Hafiz Muhammad Saddiq Khatri)**	a. Sir Zafrullah Khan b. **Khawja Nazimuddin** c. Gulam Mohammad d. None 18. The British Parliament announced the Independence Act on a. 14 July 1947 b. 15 July 1947 c. 16 July 1947 d. **None (18 july 1947.)** 19. India cut off the flow of canal waters to West Punjab for first time on a. **1ST April 1948** b. 1ST May 1948 c. 1ST April 1948 20. Kashmir sold to Gulab Singh in a. 1845 b. 1865 c. 1890 d. **None(It was 1846)**

Pakistan Affairs -
Solved MCQs

1. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhind was born at? **Sirhind** 2. The total number of Prime Ministers till 1958 **Seven** 3. Ideology means? **Science of Ideas** 4. Anjuman-e-Himayat Islami was established in? **1884** 5. Islam means to? **Obey** 6. Which country opposed Pakistan's membership of UN? **Afghanistan**	11. Who wanted to become the joint Governor General of both India and Pakistan? **Lord Mount Batten.** 12. Mangla Dam is situated in which province? **None of these** (It is situated in the Mirpur District of Azad Kashmir) 13. Who was the First Student of Deoband? **Maulana Mahmoodul-Hasan** 14. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan retired as a Judge in? **1876** 15. Who was the PM of India at the time of Tashkent Declaration? **Lal Bahadur Shastri**

7. When did the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan address? **11th August, 1947** (Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly) 8. Who was presiding the meeting of Muslim League when it was decided that Muslim League will established? **Nawab Waqar ul Mulk** 9. Who was against Luckow Pact? **None** 10. "The Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts" in Islam is written by? **Allama Iqbal**	16. Altah Hussain Hali has written "Hayat-e-Jawaid" on? **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** 17. First Martial Law was imposed by? **Iskender Mirza (1958)** 18. Who dissolved the first constituent assembly of Pakistan? **Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad**(October 24, 1954) 19. The largest concrete dam in the world? **Grand Coluee Dam**(It is the Dam on the Columbia River in the U.S. state of Washington) 20. What was the Capital of Sindh during Mohammad Bin Qasim invasion? **Alore**(the medieval name of the city of Rohri

End

CHAPTER-2

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (LAW)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF LAW

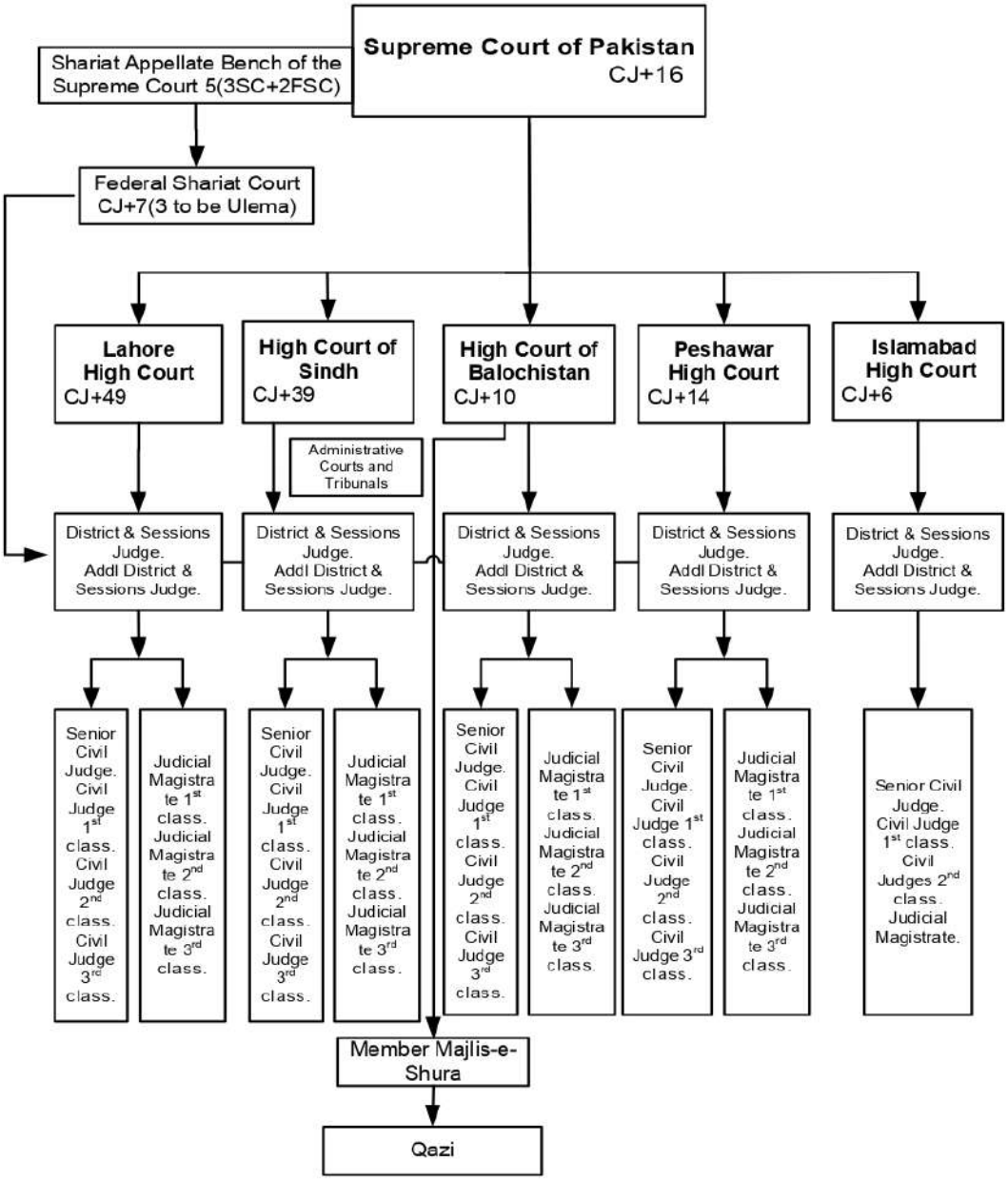
PAKISTAN LEGAL SYSTEM

Constitutional Institutions of Pakistan	
Exective	Cabinet, Prime Minister
Judiciary	All courts
Legislature	National Assembly, Senate, President

. Judicial System of Pakistan
The judicial system is structured like a pyramid, with the Supreme Court at the appex and the court of Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate at the base. The appex Court is the Court of ultimate appeal and final arbiter of deciding all civil and criminal disputes and interpreting the law and the Constitution.Its precedents are binding on all other courts in the country. The High Court is the principal court of the province and exercises control/supervision over the Subordinate Courts.
Supreme Court of Pakistan
.High Courts Federal Shariat Court (Equivalent to High Court) **Islamabad High Court**
Lahore High Court
Peshawer High Court
Sindh High Court
Balochistan High Court

Subordinate judiciary
-Civil courts
District court
Civil judges of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class
-Criminal courts
Session courts
Magistrate of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class
Special Courts and Tribunals
Anti terrorist Courts
Family Courts
Juvenile Courts
Accountability Courts
Banking Courts
Drug Courts
Labour Courts
Customs Appellate Tribunal
Federal Service Tribunal

COURT STRUCTURE IN PAKISTAN



Strength of Judges

The sanctioned strength of judges of the superior and administrative courts is listed blow

Superior Courts

Court	Supreme Court of Pakistan	Federal Shariat Court	Lahore High Court	High Court of Sindh	High Court of Balochistan	Peshawar High Court	Islamabad High Court
Stren ght	CJ+ 16	CJ+7 (3 to be Ullema)	CJ+59	CJ+39	CJ+10	CJ+19	CJ+6

Subordinate Courts

Court	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	KPK	ICT
District & Sessions Judge	37 (+ 84 ex-cadre)	27	30	25	2
Addl. District & Sessions Judge	607	115	32	103	30
Senior Civil Judge & Civil Judges-cum-Judicial Magistra tes	1722	362	204 (Member Majis-e-Shura) 16 (Qazi) 30	322	56
Total	**2450**	**504**	**312**	**450**	**88**

Special Courts/Tribunals
There exits many special courts and administrative tribunals in the country, which deal with specialised subjects. They are established under various Federal/provincial statutes. There also exists the offices of Federal/provincial Ombudsman. The offices of Federal Ombudsman are as under:
1. Wafaqi Mohtasib
2. Banking Mohtasib
3. Federal Tax Ombudsman
4. Federal Insurance Ombudsman
5. Federal Ombudsman for Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace

(Supreme Court)

The Supreme Court of Pakistan is the apex court in the judicial hierarchy of Pakistan, the final arbiter of legal constitutional disputes. The Supreme Court has a permanent seat in Islamabad.

Chief justice of Pakistan (Supreme Court)

No.	Name	Nominations by	Term start (oath)	Term end	Length of term	Length of retirement	Date of death	President Appointee
1	Sir Abdul Rashid	Constitution of Pakistan	27 June 1949	29 June 1954	1,828 days	33,732 days	November 6, 1981	Muhammad Ali Jinnah (as governor-general)
2	Muhammad Munir	Malik Ghulam	29 June 1954	2 May 1960	2,134 days	30,764 days	July 26, 1979	Malik Ghulam (as governor-general)
3	Shahabuddin†	Ayub Khan	3 May 1960	12 May 1960	6 days	23,740 days	May 12, 1960	Ayub Khan
4	Alvin Cornelius	Ayub Khan	13 May 1960	29 February 1968	2,848 days	32,369 days	December 21, 1991	Ayub Khan
5	Dr. S. Abdur Rehman	Ayub Khan	1 March 1968	3 June 1968	94 days	31,828 days	July 25, 1990	Ayub Khan
6	Fazal Akbar	Ayub Khan	4 June 1968	17 November 1968	166 days	*No Data*		Ayub Khan
7	Hamoodur Rahman†	Ayub Khan	18 November 1968	31 October 1975	2,538 days	23,740 days	October 31, 1975	Ayub Khan

8	Muhammad Yaqub Ali	Zulfikar Bhutto (Prime Minister)	1 November 1975	22 September 1977	691 days	No Data	No Data	Fazal Ilahi
9	·S. Anwarul Haq	Constitution of Pakistan	23 September 1977	25 March 1981	874 days	28,420 days	March 3, 1995	Fazal Ilahi
10	Mohammad Haleem	Zia-ul-Haq	23 March 1981	31 December 1989	3,205 days	29,783 days	August 11, 2006	Zia-ul-Haq
11	Afzal Zullah	Benazir Bhutto (Prime Minister)	1 January 1990	18 April 1993	1,203 days	30,563 days	December 23, 2011	Ghulam Ishaq
12	Dr. Nasim Hasan Shah	Nawaz Sharif (Prime Minister)	17 April 1993	14 April 1994	1,203 days	30,563 days	December 23, 2011	Ghulam Ishaq
*Acting	Saad Saud Jan	Constitution of Pakistan	15 April 1994	4 June 1994	50 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	Constitution of Pakistan
13	Sajjad Ali Shah	Benazir Bhutto (Prime Minister)	5 June 1994	2 December 1997	1,276 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	Farooq Leghari
14	Ajmal Mian	Nawaz Sharif (Prime Minister)	23 December 1997	30 June 1999	554 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	Wasim Sajjad as acting president
15	Saeeduzzaman Siddiqui	Nawaz Sharif (Prime Minister)	1 July 1999	26 January 2000 declinedPCO; resigned	239 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	Rafiq Tarar
16	Irshad Hasan Khan	Pervez Musharraf (Chief Executive)	26 January 2000	6 January 2002	711 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	Rafiq Tarar

17	Bashir Jehangiri	Constitution of Pakistan	7 January 2002	31 January 2002	24 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	Pervez Musharraf
18	Sheikh Riaz Ahmad	Zafarullah Jamali (Prime Minister)	1 February 2002	31 December 2003	729 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	Pervez Musharraf
19	Nazim Hussain	Zafarullah Jamali (Prime Minister)	31 December 2003	29 June 2005	546 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	Pervez Musharraf
20	Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	Shaukat Aziz (Prime Minister)	30 June 2005	9 March 2007 (suspended)	N/A	*No Data*	*No Data*	Pervez Musharraf
*Acting	Javaid Iqbal	Constitution of Pakistan	9 March 2007	24 March 2007	15 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	*No Data*
*Acting	Rana Bhagwandas	Constitution of Pakistan	24 March 2007	20 July 2007	88 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	*No Data*
20	Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	(Constitutional restoration)	20 July 2007	3 November 2007 (termination)	N/A	*No Data*	*No Data*	*No Data*
±de Facto	A. H. Dogar	Pervez Musharraf (Chief Executive)	3 November 2007	21 March 2009	504 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	*No Data*
20	Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	Yousaf Raza Gillani (Prime Minister)	30 June 2005 (restored from original date of appointment)	11 December 2013	3,086 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	Asif Ali Zardari
21	T. Hussain	Nawaz Sharif	12 Decembe	6 July 2014	206 days	*No Data*	*No Data*	Mamnoon Hussain

	Jillani	(Prime Minister)	r 2013					
22	Chief Justice Nasir-Ul-Mulk	Nawaz Sharif (Prime Minister)	6 July 2014	*present*	364 days	Incumbent		Mamnoon Hussain
23	Jawwad S. Khawaja	17 August 2015	9 September 2015	23	Lahore High Court bar			Mamnoon Hussain
24	Anwar Zaheer Jamali	10 September 2015	30 December 2016	152	Sindh High Court bar			Mamnoon Hussain
25	Mian Saqib Nisar	31 December 2016	17 January 2019	115	Lahore High Court			Mamnoon Hussain
26	Asif Saeed Khosa	18 January 2019	20 December 2019	336	Lahore High Court			Arif Alvi
27	Gulzar Ahmed	21 December 2019	1 February 2022	2 years, 42 days	Sindh High Court			Arif Alvi
28	Umar Ata Bandial	2 February 2022	16 September 2023	1 year, 226 days	Lahore High Court			Arif Alvi
29	Qazi Faez Isa	17 September 2023	25 October 2024	1 year, 38 days	Balochistan High Court			Arif Alvi
Expected								

31	Syed Mansoor Ali Shah	26 October 2024	27 November 2027	3 years, 32 days	Lahore High Court	
32	Munib Akhtar	28 November 2027	13 December 2028	1 year, 15 days	Sindh High Court	
33	Yahya Afridi	14 December 2028	22 January 2030	1 year, 39 days	Peshawar High Court	

Attorneys Generals of Pakistan

SN	Name	Period of office		Length of term (days)
1.	Muhammad Wasim	12 November 1947	6 February 1950	817
2.	Fayyaz Ali	10 November 1950	8 April 1959	3,071
3.	Chaudhry Nazir Ahmad Khan	25 July 1959	26 October 1961	824
4.	Tufail Ali Abdul Rehman	8 November 1961	31 October 1964	1,088
5.	Sheikh Ghias Muhammad	31 October 1964	10 May 1965	191
6.	Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada	9 April 1966	20 July 1966	102
7.	Sheikh Ghias Muhammad	25 July 1966	6 August 1968	743
8.	Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada	7 August 1968	21 December 1971	1,231
9.	Yahya Bakhtiar	22 December 1971	5 July 1977	2,022

10.	Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada	7 July 1977	1 January 1985	2,735
11.	Aziz A. Munshi	8 January 1985	30 October 1986	660
12.	Ali Ahmed Fazeel	30 October 1986	31 May 1988	579
13.	Aziz A. Munshi	31 May 1988	3 December 1988	186
14.	Yahya Bakhtiar	3 December 1988	6 August 1990	611
15.	Aziz A. Munshi	7 August 1990	22 June 1993	1,050
-	Chaudhry Muhammad Farooq	24 July 1993	24 August 1993	51
-	Muhammad Sardar Khan	25 August 1993	25 October 1993	61
16.	Fakhruddin G. Ebrahim	25 October 1993	2 April 1994	159
17.	Qazi Muhammad Jamil	25 April 1994	17 October 1996	906
18.	Iqbal Haider	19 October 1996	7 November 1996	19
-	Shahzad Jehangir	11 November 1996	9 April 1997	149
19.	Chaudhry Muhammad Farooq	11 April 1997	15 October 1999	917
20.	Aziz A. Munshi	2 November 1999	24 September 2001	692
21.	Makhdoom Ali Khan	21 September 2001	1 August 2007	2,140
22.	Malik Mohammad Qayyum	1 August 2007	19 August 2008	384

23.	Latif Khosa	21 August 2008	10 December 2009	416
24.	Anwar Mansoor Khan	24 December 2009	4 April 2010	101
25.	Maulvi Anwar-ul-Haq	21 April 2010	12 April 2012	722
26.	Irfan Qadir	12 April 2012	7 June 2013	426
27.	Munir A. Malik	7 June 2013	14 January 2014	221
28.	Salman Aslam Butt	16 January 2014	28 March 2016	802
29.	Ashtar Ausaf Ali	29 March 2016	21 June 2018	814
-	Khalid Jawed Khan	22 June 2018	17 August 2018	56
30.	Anwar Mansoor Khan	18 August 2018	20 February 2020	551
31.	Khalid Jawed Khan	22 February 2020	10 April 2022	779
32.	Ashtar Ausaf Ali	9 May 2022	19 January 2023	255
33.	Shehzad Ata Elahi	2 February 2023	24 March 2023	50
34.	Mansoor Usman Awan	27 March 2023	Present	

FEDERAL SHARIAT COURT

The Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan is a court which has the power to examine and determine whether the laws of the country comply with Shari'a law.

Established	1980
Country	Pakistan
Location	Constitution Avenue, opposite Prime Minister's Secretariat - Pakistan Islamabad
Composition method	Presidential with confirmation of Chief
Authorized by	Constitution of Pakistan
Decisions are appealed to	Supreme Court of Pakistan
Judge term length	up to 3 years; further term possible
Number of positions	not more than 8
Website	Federal Shariat Court
Chief Justice	
Currently	Justice Iqbal Hameed Ur Rehman
Since	1 June 2022

Chief Justice OF Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan

Temporal Order	Name of Chief Justice	From	To
1	Mr. Justice Salahuddin Ahmad	28 May 1980	31 May 1981
2	Mr. Justice Sheikh Aftab Hussain*(acting)*	1 June 1981	14 October 1984
3	Mr. Justice Sardar Fakhre Alam*(acting)*	15 October 1984	7 November 1984
4	Mr. Justice Gul Muhammad Khan	8 November 1984	8 November 1990
5	Mr. Justice Tanzil-ur-Rahman	17 November 1990	16 November 1992

6	Mr. Justice Mir Hazar Khan Khoso	17 November 1992	18 July 1994
7	Mr. Justice Nazir Ahmad Bhatti	19 July 1994	4 January 1997
8	Mr. Justice Mian Mahboob Ahmad	8 January 1997	7 January 2000
9	Mr. Justice Fazal Ilahi Khan	12 January 2000	11 January 2003
10	Mr. Justice Chaudhry Ejaz Yousaf	9 May 2003	8 May 2006
11	Mr. Justice Haziq-ul-Khairi	9 May 2006	4 June 2009
12	Mr. Justice Agha Rafiq Ahmed Khan	5 June 2009	4 June 2014
13	Mr. Justice Sardar Muhammad Raza Khan	5 June 2014	5 December 2014
14	Mr. Justice Fida Muhammad Khan *(acting)*	12 December 2014	7 March 2015
15	Mr. Justice Riaz Ahmed Khan	7 March 2015	12 May 2017
16	Mr. Justice Najam ul Hassan	15 May 2017	10 may 2019
17	Mr.Justice Muhammad Noor Miskanzai	15 may 2019	14 May 2022
18	Justice Dr. Syed Muhammad Anwer (acting)	16 May 2022	1 June 2022
19	Justice Iqbal Hameed Ur Rehman	1 June 2022	Incumbent

High Court

There are five High Courts of Pakistan, each of four based in the capital city of one of the four provinces. The government has proposed a fifth high court to cover the Islamabad Capital Territory.[1] This proposal was blocked by the Lahore High Court but that decision was overturned by the Supreme Court of Pakistan on 24 December 2007.[2] In 18th Constitutional amendment, Isamabad High Court is established

Current Chief Justice of High Courts

Islamabad High court	Justice Aamer Farooq
Lahore High court	. Justice Malik Shehzad Ahmed Khan
Peshawer High court	. Justice Ishtiaq Ibrahim
Sindh High court	Justice Aqeel Ahmed Abbasi

Balochistan High court	Justice Muhammad Hashim Khan Kakar

Chief Justices of Islamabad High Court

.

Temporal Order	Name	Term of Office	Appointed By	Reason for End of Term	Comments
1.	Justice Sardar Muhammad Aslam	7 February 2008 – 7 March 2009	Pervez Musharaf	Elevated toSupreme Court of Pakistan	Took PCO 2007 oath as sitting Justice of Lahore High Court on 4 November 2007
2.	Justice M. Bilal Khan	8 March 2009 – 31 July 2009	Asif Ali Zardari	On 31 July 2009 Supreme Court declared establishment of Islamabad High Court as unconstitutional	Took PCO 2007 oath as sitting Justice of Lahore High Court on 3 November 2007. After dissolution of IHC, he was reverted as judge of Lahore high court and his case due to taking of PCO oath of 2007 was referred to Supreme Judicial Council
	The Chief Justices after re-establishment of IHC under the Islamabad High Court Act, 2010.				
1.	Justice Iqbal Hameed ur Rahman	3 January 2011 – 22 February 2013	Asif Ali Zardari	Elevated toSupreme Court of Pakistan	Took oath as Additional Judge of Lahore High Court in 2006 and refuses to take oath under Presidential Order 2007 as

					judge of Lahore High Court. He was elevated as the first constitutional Chief Justice of the Islamabad High Court on 03.01.2011 and afterward elevated as Judge of Hon'ble Supreme Court of Pakistan.
2.	Justice Muhammad Anwar Khan Kasi	25 February 2013- 28 November 2018	Asif Ali Zardari	Retired	Took oath as Additional Judge of Islamabad High Court on 4 January 2011. He was elevated as the second constitutional Chief Justice of the Islamabad High Court on 25.02.2013.
3	Justice Athar Minallah	18 November 2018 - to November 2022	Mamnoon Hussain		Elevated as Additional Judge of Islamabad High Court in 17.06.2014, confirmed as Judge of Islamabad High Court 11.06.2016 and afterwards elevated as Chief Justice of Islamabad High Court
4	Justice Aamer Farooq	11 November 2022- 25 April 2031	Arif Alvi		Took oath as the 6th Chief Justice

Chief Justices of Lahore High Court

Temporal Order	Name	Term of Office	Appointed By	Reason for End of Term	Comments
1.	Sir Henry Meredyth Plowden	1880-1895			
2.	Sir Charles Arthur Roe	1895 - 1898			
3.	Sir William Ovens Clark	1898 - 1909			
4.	Sir Arthur Hay Stewart Reid	1909 - 1914			
5.	Sir Alfred Kensington	1914 - 1915			
6.	Sir Donald Campbell Johnstone	1915 - 1917			
7.	Sir Henry Adolphus Rattigan	1917 - 1919			
8.	Sir Shadi Lal	1920 - 1934			
9.	Sir John Douglas Young	1934 - 1943			
10.	Sir Arthur Trevor Harries	1943 - 1946			
11.	Sir Abdul Rashid	1946 - 1948			
12.	Muhammad Munir	1949 - 1954			
13.	Dr. Sheikh Abdul Rahman	1954 - 1955		Elevated to Supreme	As result of One Unit formation, he

				Court of Pakistan	was made Chief Justice West Pakistan High Court during 1955-1958
14.	Malik Rustam Kayani	1958 - 1962			
15.	SheikhManzur Qadir	1962 - 1963			
16.	Abdul Aziz Khan	1963 - 1965			
17.	Inamullah Khan	1965 - 1967			
18.	Waheed-ud-Din Ahmad	1967 - September 22, 1969		Elevated to Supreme Court of Pakistan	
19.	Qadeer-ud-Din Ahmad	1969 - 1970			
20.	Sheikh Anwarul Haq	1970 - October 16, 1972		Elevated to Supreme Court of Pakistan	
21.	Sardar Muhammad Iqbal	October 16, 1972 - 1976			
22.	Aslam Riaz Hussain	1976 - January 11, 1978		Elevated to Supreme Court of Pakistan	
23.	Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain	January 12, 1978- June 1, 1980		Elevated to Supreme Court of	

				Pakistan	
24.	Shamim Hussain Qadri	1980 - 1982			
25.	Dr. Javed Iqbal	1982 - October 5, 1986		Elevated to Supreme Court of Pakistan	
26.	Ghulam Mujaddid Mirza	1986 - April 21, 1988		Elevated to Supreme Court of Pakistan	
27.	Abdul Shakurul Salam	1988 - 1989		Elevated to Supreme Court of Pakistan	
28.	Mohammad Rafique Tarar	1989 - October 31, 1991		Elevated to Supreme Court of Pakistan	
29.	Mian Mahboob Ahmad	1991 - 1994			
30.	Muhammad Ilyas	1994 - 1995			
*.	Irshad Hassan Khan	June 19, 1995 - April 15, 1996			Acting Chief Justice
31.	Khalil-Ur-Rehman Khan	May 15, 1996 - December 17, 1996		Elevated to Supreme Court of Pakistan	
32.	Sh. Ijaz Nisar	December 17, 1996 - May 28, 1997		Elevated to Supreme Court of	

				Pakistan	
33.	Sheikh Riaz Ahmad	May 29, 1997 - November 3, 1997		Elevated to Supreme Court of Pakistan	
34.	Rashid Aziz Khan	November 4, 1997 - February 4, 2000			
35.	Mian Allah Nawaz	February 5, 2000 - July 13, 2000	Muhammad Rafiq Tarar		
36.	Falak Sher	July 14, 2000 - September 6, 2002	Muhammad Rafiq Tarar	Elevated toSupreme Court of Pakistan	
37.	Iftikhar Hussain Chaudhry	September 7, 2002 - December 31, 2007	Pervez Musharraf	Normal Retirement	took oath on PCO 1999 and later PCO 2007 as sitting judge of Lahore High Court
38.	Sayed Zahid Hussain	January 1, 2008 - April 12, 2009	Pervez Musharraf	Elevated to Supreme Court of Pakistan	took oath on PCO 1999 and later PCO 2007 as sitting judge of Lahore High Court
39.	Khawaja Muhammad Sharif	April 13, 2009 - December 8, 2010	Asif Ali Zardari	Retired	
40.	Ijaz Ahmad Chaudhry	December 9, 2010 - November 16, 2011	Asif Ali Zardari	Elevated toSupreme Court of Pakistan	
41.	Sheikh Azmat Saeed	November 17, 2011 - May 31, 2012	Asif Ali Zardari	Elevated toSupreme Court of Pakistan	

42.	Umar Ata Bandial	1 June 2012 – 17 June 2014	Asif Ali Zardari		
43.	Khawaja Imtiaz Ahmad	17 June 2014- 6 november 2015	Mamnoon Hussain	Elevated to Supreme Court of Pakistan	
44	Manzoor Ahmad Malik	30 March 2015 to 05 November 201	Mamnoon Hussain		
45	Mr. Justice Ijaz ul Ahsan	06 November 2015 – Present	Mamnoon Hussain		
46	Syed Mansoor Ali Shah		28 June 2016 – 06 Feb 2018	Mamnoon Hussain	
47	Syed Yawar Ali		07 Feb 2018 - 21 October 2018	Mamnoon Hussian	
48	Muhammad Anwaarul Haq		22 October 2018- 31 December 2018	Arif Alvi	
49	Sardar Muhammad Shamim Khan		01 January 2019 – Present	Arif Alvi	
50	Mamoon Rashid Sheikh		05 July 2019 - 21 July 2019	Arif Alvi	
51	Mr. Justice Muhammad Qasim Khan		19.03.2020 - 05.07.2021	Arif Alvi	

52	Mr. Justice Muhammad Ameer Bhatti	6,7, 2021-07,3, 2024	Arif Alvi
53	Justice Malik Shehzad Ahmed Khan	07 ,3, 2024 24 ,3, 2025	Asif Ali Zardari

Chief Justices Peshawar High Court

S/No	Name	Date of Appointment	Date of Retirement
1	Bashir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan	1-7-1970	24-5-1972
2	S- Ghulam Safdar Shah	25-5-1972	31-10-1976
3	Abdul Hakim Khan	1-11-1976	3-10-1979
4	Shah Nawaz Khan	3-10-1979	5-4-1981
5	Mian Burhan-ud-Din	5-4-1981	17-12-1981
6	S- Usman Ali Shah	19-12-1981	7-12-1987
7	Sardar Fakhre Alam	7-12-1987	7-12-1987
8	Fazal Ilahi Khan	9-2-1991	1-4-1993
9	Abdul Karim Khan Kundi	1-4-1993	24-1-1995
10	Syed Ibne Ali	25-1-1995	to 28-2-1997
11	Abdur Rehman Khan	1-3-1997	3-11-1997
12	Mahbub Ali Khan	4-11-1997	11-5-1999
13	Qazi Muhammad Faroo	12-5-1999	5-1-2000
14	Mian Muhammad Ajmal	6-1-2000	27-4-2000
15	Sardar Muhammad Raza Khan	28-4-2000	9-1-2002
16	Mian Shakirullah Jan	10-1-2002	30-7-2004
17	Nasir-ul-Mulk	31-7-2004	5-4-2005

18	Tariq Parvez Khan	5-4-2005	03-11-2007
19	Talat Qayyum Qureshi	03-11-2007	18-01-2008
20	Muhammad Raza Khan	21-01-2008	07-08-2008
21	Jehan Zaib Rahim	08-08-2008	05-09-2008
22	Tariq Parvez Khan	05-09-2008	20-10-2009
23	Ejaz Afzal Khan	20-10-2009	16-11-2011
24	Dost Muhammad Khan	17-11-2011	31-01-2014
25	Mian Fasih-ul-Mulk	31-01-2014	07-04-2014
26	Mazhar Alam Khan Miankhel	08-04-2014	prasent
27	Mazhar Alam Khan Miankhel	08-04-2014	29-12-2016
28	Yahya Afridi	30-12-2016	28-06-2018
29	Mr. Justice Waqar Ahmad Seth	28-06-2018	12-11-2020
30	Qaiser Rashid Khan	9-1-2021	
31	Ms. Justice Musarrat Hilali Chief Justice	12-5-2023	4 -7-2023
32	Mr. Justice Mohammad Ibrahim Khan	25-8-2023	14.04.2024
33	Mr. Justice Ishtiaq Ibrahim (Acting)	15-4- 2024	1-12-2031

Chief Justices of Sindh High Court, Karachi.

S.No	Name of Hon'ble Judges	Duration
1	Mr. Justice Abdul Kadir Shaikh	from 01-12-1976 to 30-06-1979
2	Mr. Justice Ahga Ali Hyder	from 01-07-1979 to 24-03-1981
3	Mr. Justice Abdul Hayee Qureshi	from 25-03-1981 to 19-01-1986
4	Mr. Justice Naimuddin Ahmed	from 21-01-1986 to 03-09-1988
5	Mr. Justice Ajmal Mian	from 04-09-1988 to 12-12-1989
6	Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali shah	from 13-12-1989 to 04-11-1990
7	Mr. Justice Saeed-uz-Zaman Siddiqui	from 05-11-1990 to 21-05-1992
8	Mr. Justice Nasir Aslam Zahid	from 23-05-1992 to 15-04-1994
9	Mr. Justice Abdul Hafeez Memon (Acting Chief Justice)	from 16-04-1994 to 14-04-1996
10	Mr. Justice Mamoon Kazi	from 15-04-1996 to 04-11-1997
11	Mr. Justice Wajihuddin Ahmed	from 05-11-1997 to 04-05-1998
12	Mr. Justice Kamal Mansur Alam	from 05-05-1998 to 21-04-1999
13	Mr. Justice Nazim Hussain Siddiqui	from 22-04-1999 to 03-02-2000
14	Mr. Justice Syed Deedar Hussain Shah	from 04-02-2000 to 27-04-2000
15	Mr. Justice Saiyed Saeed Ashhad	from 28-04-2000 to 04-04-2005
16	Mr. Justice Sabihuddin Ahmed	from 05-04-2005 to 03-11-2007
17	Mr. Justice Afzal Soomro	from 03-11-2007 to 15-05-2008
18	Mr. Justice Azizullah M. Memon (Acting Chief Justice)	from 15-05-2008 to 27-08-2008
19	Mr. Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali	from 28-08-2008 to 02-08-2009
20	Mr. Justice Sarmad Jalal Osmany	from 03-08-2009 to 13-02-2011
21	Mr. Justice Mushir Alam	from 14-02-2011 to 19-09-2013

22	Mr. Justice Maqbool Baqar	from 20-09-2013 to 16-02-2015
23	Mr. Justice Faisal Arab	from 17-02-2015 to 13-12-2015
22	Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	from 14-12-2015 to14-03-2017
23	Mr. Justice Ahmed Ali M. Shaikh	from 15-03-2017 to 02-10-2023
24	Mr. Justice Irfan Saadat Khan (Acting Chief Justice)	from 03-10-2023 to 02-11-2023
25	Mr. Justice Aqeel Ahmed Abbasi (Acting Chief Justice)	from 03-11-2023 to 18-12-2023
26	Mr. Justice Aqeel Ahmed Abbasi (Chief Justice)	fr om 19-12-2023 to date

Chief Justices of Balochistan High Court

	Name of Chief Justice	From	To
01-	Justice Mir Khuda Bakhsh Marri	01-12-1976	16-07-1977
02-	Justice Abdul Hayee Qureshi	16-07-1977	23-07-1978
03-	Justice M.A Rasheed	24-07-1978	18-09-1978
04-	Mr. Justice Mir Khuda BakhshMarri	18-09-1978	25-03-1981
05-	Justice Zakaullah Lodhi	25-03-1981	19-10-1984
06-	Justice Abdul Qadeer Chaudhary	20-10-1984	30-03-1985
07-	Justice Ajmal Mian	30-03-1985	29-03-1987
08-	Justice Abdul Qadeer Chaudhary	29-03-1987	13-12-1989
09-	Justice Mir Hazar Khan Khoso	13-12-1989	29-09-1991
10-	Justice Munawar Ahmed Mirza	29-09-1991	16-11-1996
11-	Justice Amir-ul-Mulk Mengal	17-11-1996	22-04-1999
12-	Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhary	22-04-1999	04-02-2000
13-	Justice Javed Iqbal	04-02-2000	28-04-2000
14-	Justice Raja Fayyaz Ahmed	28-04-2000	14-09-2005
15-	Justice Amanullah Khan	14-09-2005	5/8/2009
16-	Justice Qazi Faez Isa	05-08-2009	04-09-2014

17-	Justice Ghulam Mustafa Mengal	05-09-2014	24-12-2014
18-	Justice Muhammad Noor Meskanzai	26-12-2014	31-08-2018
19-	Justice Syeda Tahira Safdar	01-08-2018	04-10-2019
20	Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhail	05-10-2019	9-8-2021
21	Justice Naeem Akhtar Afghan	09-08-2021	11-2-2024
22	Justice Muhammad Hashim Khan Kakar	20-4-2024	Present

SOLVED PAPERS

General Knowledge of Law Paper
Solved MCQs

- **According to Islamic and Pakistani law the punishment of blasphemy is**
- **Death**

- **Who was the advocate of Gazi Ilm deen Shaheed when he killed the Hindu offender of blasphemy?**
- **Quaid a Azam Muhammed Ali Jinnah**

- **Which is the only muslim country there is a system of shariat court, wherein every citizen has a right to file a case against any law which is in contravention of Islamic injunctions?**
- **Pakistan (federal shariat court)**

(1) Two terms tenure of US President was fixed in: (a) 1748 (b) 1848 (c) 1948 (d) None of these. **(d) None of these. (Amendment was approved by states in 1951)** **(2) The US Senate comprises:** (a) 98 members (b) 100 members (c) 102 members (d) None of these. **(b) 100 members**	**(11) Perestroika was introduced in SU by:** (a)Gorbachev (b) Brezhnev (c) Yeltsin (d) None of these. **(a)Gorbachev** **(12) The objective Resolution was adopted in:** (a) 1940 (b) 1947 (c) 1949 (d) None of these. **(c) 1949** **(13) The number of abrogated constitutions in Pakistan is:** (a) One (b) Two

(3) The term of US House of Representative is:
(a) 2years
(b) 3 years
(c) 4 years
(d) None of these.
(a) 2years

(4) Gerald Ford was US President by:
(a) Appointment
(b) Election
(c) Succession
(d) None of these.
(c) Succession

(5) The quorum of the House of Commons is:
(a) 40 members
(b) 50 members
(c) 60 members
(d) None of these.
(a) 40 members

(6) The Labour Party was founded in Britain in:
(a)1900
(b) 1901
(c) 1902
(d) None of these.
(a)1900

(7) The Speaker of the House of Commons owes allegiance to:
(a) Majority Party
(b) Opposition Party
(c) No Party
(d) None of these.
(c) No Party

(8) The judges of the Indian Supreme court are appointed by:
(a) The Prime Minister
(b) The President
(c) Three
(d) None of these
(b) Two

(14) The Eighth Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan:
(a) Subordinated the Prime Minister to President
(b) Subordinated the President to Prime Minister
(c) Made the President at par with President.
(d) None of these.
(c) Made the President at par with President.

(15). The Fifth Republic was enforced in France in:
(a) 1956
(b)1958
(c) 1960
d) None of these
(b)1958

(16) Debre served France as:
(a) Prime Minister
(b) President
(c) Speaker of National Assembly
(d) None of these.
(a) Prime Minister

(17) Article 3 of French Constitution makes government office and parliamentary mandate:
(a) Compatible
(b) Incompatible
(c) A combination
(d) None of these.
(b) Incompatible

(18) The French Constitutional Council comprises:
a) 5 members
(b) 7 members
(c) 9 members

(c) Parliament (d) None of these. **(b) The President** **(9) Indian Parliament is:** (a) Unicameral (b) Bicameral (c) Tricameral (d) None of these. **(b) Bicameral** **(10) The USSR was dissolved in:** (a) 1989 (b) 1990 (c)1991 (d) None of these. **(c)1991**	(d) None of these **(c) 9 members** **(19) The Bolshevik Revolution took place in:** (a) 1915 (b) 1917 (c) 1919 (d) None of these **(b) 1917** **(20) The Soviet Union Comprised:** (a)15 Republics (b) 16 Republics (c) 17 Republics (d) None of these. **(a)15 Republics**

General Knowledge of Law Paper
Solved MCQs

(1) The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 consists of: (a) 280 Articles, 12 Parts, 6 Schedules. (b) 279 Articles, 8 Parts, 5 Schedules. (c) 270 Articles, 9 Parts, 7 Schedules. (d) None of these **(a) 280 Articles, 12 Parts, 6 Schedules.** **(2) The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on:** (a) 1st January, 1973 (b) 23rd March, 1973 (c) 14th August, 1973 (d) None of these **(c) 14th August, 1973** **(3) Objectives Resolution was passed on:** (a) 23rd March, 1940 (b) 12th March, 1949 (c) 14th August, 1956 (d) None of these	**(11) By what majority from each of the central legislature, the Supreme Soviet can amend the Constitution:** (a) Simple (b) Two third (c) Three fourth (d) None of these **(b) Two third** **(12) Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of the nationalities each have an equal membership of:** (a) 700 (b) 725 (c) 750 (d) None of these **(d) None of these** **(13) After how many years, local bodies elections are held in England:** (a) Three

(b) 12th March, 1949

(4) According to law, the highest Court of Appeal is England is:
(a) House of Lords
(b) House of Commons
(c) Privy Council
(d) None of these
(a) House of Lords

(5) Lord Cruzan in 1923 was not chosen by George V as Prime Minister because he belonged to:
(a) Tory
(b) Liberal
(c) Democratic Party
(d) None of these
(b) Liberal

(6) The number of Privy Council members is:
(a) 300
(b) 330
(c) 360
(d) None of these
(b) 330

(7) A public bill when introduced by a private member of English Parliament is called:
(a) Private Bill
(b) Unofficial Bill
(c) Individual member bill
(d) None of these
(c) Individual member bill

(8) Originally the House of Representatives consisted of:
(a) 50 members only
(b) 55 members only
(c) 65 members only
(d) None of these
(d) None of these

(9) The US President can declare war with
(b) Four
(c) Five
(d) None of these
(a) Three

(14) In English legal system, the smallest unit of local authority is called:
(a) Parish
(b) Sub-division
(c) Town
(d) None of these
(a) Parish

(15) The President of France can be impeached only for:
(a) Misconduct
(b) Insanity
(c) Defection
(d) None of these
(a) Misconduct

(16) Into how many departments, France has been divided:
(a) 75
(b) 90
(c) 100
(d) None of these
(b) 90

(17) According to the US Constitution members of the President's Cabinet must not be members of:
(a) Senate
(b) Congress
(c) House of Representatives
(d) None of these
(b) Congress

(18) In how many classes the whole of US Council Service has been divided:
(a) Four
(b) Five
(c) Six
(d) None of these
(d) None of these

the consent of:
(a) Defence Council
(b) Senate
(c) Cabinet
(d) None of these
(b) Senate

(10) In United States President Pro Tempore preside over the meetings of the Senate in the absence of:
(a) Chairman
(b) Vice President
(c) Secretary of State
(d) None of these
(b) Vice President

(19) A person Elected to a House in Pakistan cannot sit or vote until he has made before the House an:
(a) Acceptance
(b) Affirmation
(c) Offer
(d) None of these
(b) Affirmation

(20) The legislative lists mentioned in Article 70(A) of the Constitution of Pakistan are:
(a) Federal Legislative List and Concurrent Legislative List
(b) Federal Legislative List and Legislative List and Provincial Legislative List
(c) Concurrent Legislative List and Provincial Legislative List
(d) None of these
(a) Federal Legislative List

General Knowledge of Law Paper
Solved MCQs

(1) Highest court of appeal in U.K is:
(a) Supreme Court
(b) High Court
(c) House of Lords
(d) None of these
(c) **House of Lords**

(2) Smallest unit of Local Government in U.K is:
(a) Village
(b) County
(c) Town
(d) None of these
(d) None of these (Parish)

(3) The US Constitution is:
(a) Rigid
(b) Flexible

(11) Which of the following is a member of Cabinet in England, but not in Pakistan:
(a) Attorney General
(b) Auditor General
(c) Chief Election Commissioner
(d) None of these
(d) None of these

(12) The Head of State in Pakistan is:
(a) Prime Minister
(b) President
(c) Both of them
(d) None of these
(b) President

(13) Voting age in different states of USA are:

(c) Moderate
(d) None of these
(a) Rigid

(4) If both the US President and Vice-President die, the next to succeed is:
(a) Speaker House of Representatives
(b) President pro-tempore of the Senate
(c) Secretary of State
(d) None of these
(b) President pro-tempore of the Senate

(5) The final interpreter of US constitution is:
(a) The President
(b) Senate
(c) Supreme Court
(d) None of these
(a) The President

(6) The French commune can be compared to Pakistan's
(a) Province
(b) District
(c) Municipal Committee
(d) None of these
(c) Municipal Committee/Union Council

(7) Which of the following term is not associated with debates in the House of Commons:
(a) The Kangaroo
(b) The Guillotine
(c) The Fox
(d) None of these
(d) None of these

(8) Which of the following is not an official in the administration of justice in England:
(a) Justice of Peace
(b) Arbitrators
(c) Juries
(d) None of these
(b) Arbitrators

(a) 18 and 21 years
(b) 17 and 21 years
(c) 18 and 20 years
(d) None of these
(a) 18 and 21 years

(14) The inaugural session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held in Karachi:
(a) From 10th to 14 August, 1947
(b) From 14th to 18th August, 1947
(c) From 14th to 18th August, 1949
(d) None of these
(b) From 14th to 18th August, 1947

(15) Dual citizenship is a feature of:
(a) British Constitution
(b) French Constitution
(c) Indian Constitution
(d) None of these
(c) Indian Constitution

(16) The present Constitution of France was adopted by:
(a) Legislation
(b) Referendum
(c) Ordinance
(d) None of these
(a) Legislation

(17) The Presidential electors in USA cast two votes, one for the president and the other for:
(a) Speaker
(b) Vice-President
(c) Secretary of State
(d) None of these
(b) Vice-President

(18) The Constitution of Russian Federation was ratified in:
(a) 1993
(b) 1918
(c) 1977
(d) None of these

(9) The number of amendments so far made in the US Constitution is:
(a) 15
(b) 20
(c) 25
(d) None of these
(d) None of these (27)

(10) Which of the following is not member of Council of Common Interests:
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Governors
(c) Chief Ministers of Provinces
(d) None of these
(b) Governors

(a) 1993

(19) Under the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan, total number of Electors in Electoral College was:
(a) 5000
(b) 8000
(c) 10000
(d) None of these
(d) None of these (80000)

(20) Subject matter of Articles 189, 201 and 203-GG of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 is:
(a) Ratio Decidendi
(b) Precedents
(c) Obiter dicta
(d) None of these
(b) Precedents

General Knowledge of Law Paper
Solved MCQs

1) The voting age in U.S. is:
(a) 18 years
(b) 19 years
(c) 20 years
(d) None of these
(a) 18 years

(2) The number of members of Electoral College in USA is:
(a) 537
(b) 538
(c) 539
(d) None of these
(b) 538

(3) There is in US:
(a) Uni-Party System
(b) Bi-party System
(c) Multiparty System
(d) None of-these
(b) Bi-party System

(11) Pakistan became a Republic in:

(a) 1955
(b) 1956
(c) 1957
(d) None of these
(b) 1956

(12) The National Assembly of Pakistan consists of:
(a) 340
(b) 341
(c) 342
(d) None of these
(c) 342

(13) Pakistan so far has had:
(a) 3 Constitutions
(b) 5 Constitutions
(c) 7 Constitutions
(d) None of these

(4) The membership in Electoral College of Washington DC stands at:
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) None of these
(c) Three

(5) The US Constitution has been amended:
(a) 24 times
(b) 25 times
(c) 26 times
(d) None of these
(d) None of these (27)

(6) The Magna Carta was signed by the British King in:
(a) 1215
(b) 1216
(c) 1217
(d) None of these
(a) 1215

(7) The Glorious Revolution in U.K. took place in:
(a) 1688
(b) 1689
(c) 1690
(d) None of these
(b) 1689

(8) The Parliamentary Elections continued the demise of Liberal Party in:
(a) 1922
(b) 1923
(c) 1924
(d) None of these
(b) 1923

(9) The right to voting in U.K. was extended to women in:
(a) 3 Constitutions

(14) The French Revolution took place in:
(a) 1845
(b) 1846
(c) 1847
(d) None of these
(d) None of these

(15) The Constitution of French Fifth Republic was adopted in:
(a) 1955
(b) 1956
(c) 1957
(d) None of these
(b) 1956

(16) The USSR was established in:
(a) 1915
(b) 1916
(c) 1917
(d) None of these
(c) 1917

(1 7) The USSR comprised of:
(a) 13 Republics
(b) 14 Republics
(c) 15 Republics
(d) None of these
(c) 15 Republics

(18) Mr Leonid Breznev become President of USSR in: .
(a) 1975
(b) 1976
(c) 1977
(d) None of these
(c) 1977

(19) India got independence on:
(a) August 15
(b) August 16
(c) August 17
(d) None of these
(a) August 15

(a) 1928 (b) 1929 (c) 1930 (d) None of these **(a) 1928** **(10) The quorum for conducting business in the House of Lords in U.K. is:** (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) None of these **(a) 3**	**(20) Indian Union comprises of:** (a) 25 States (b) 26 States (c) 27 States (d) None of these **(d) None of these (28)**

General Knowledge of Law Paper
Solved MCQs

(1) The seat of Indian Supreme Court is at: (a) New Delhi (b) Mumbai (c) Delhi (d) None of these **(a) New Delhi** **(2) The lowest tribunal of regular court system in France is:** (a) Arbitrators (b) Honorary Magistrates (c) Justices of peace (c) None of these **(c) Justices of peace** **(3) India's State Executive consists of the ---- and his council of** ministers: (a) Prime Minister (b) Governor (c) Chief Minister (d) None of these **(c) Chief Minister** **(4) Three categories of citizens recognized by Indian Constitution are by:**	**(11) Constitution of Pakistan has ----- Articles:** (a) 208 (b) 288 (e) 298 (d) None of these **(d) None of these (280)** **(12) The State of Pakistan exercises its power and authority through:** (a) Chief Executive (b) President (c)Chosen representatives (d) None of these **(b) President** **(13) In Practice the election of US President is:** (a) direct (b)indirect (c)referendum based (d) None of these **(a) Direct** **(14) The term "suffrage" means:** (a) to bear and suffer

(a) birth, descent, registration
(b) birth, sponsorship, longstay
(c) birth, NRI, Court decree
(d) None of these
(a) birth, descent, registration

(5) Which of the following courts was not recognized by the Constitution of former USSR:
(a) Military Tribunal
(b) Peoples Courts
(c) Courts of Autonomous Regions
(d) None of these
(a) Military Tribunal

(6) Article ---- of Constitution of Pakistan deals with definitions:
(a) 2
(b) 9
(c) 260
(d) None of these
(c) 260

(7) Judiciary was separated from executive in Pakistan under Article ---:
(a) 199
(b) 175
(c) 203
(d) None of these
(b) 175

(8) Punishment for high treason has been provided in:
(a) Constitution of Pakistan
(b) Pakistan Penal Code
(c) Anli Terrorism Act
(d) None of these
(a) Constitution of Pakistan

(9) Total number of general seats in the National Assembly of Pakistan is:
(a) 272
(b) 332
(c) 240
(d) None of these

b) allow black people to vote
(c) the right to vote
(d) None of these
(c) the right to vote

(15) American Constitution has:
a) 7 articles. 15 sections
b)7 articles, 20 sections
(c) 7 articles, 21 sections
d) None of these
(c) 7 articles, 21 sections

(16) ---- was forced to sign Magna Carta Act of 1215:
(a) King John
(b) King Edward HI
(c) King George
(d) None of these
(a) King John

(17) Central administrative system is controlled by ——— in Britain:
(a) King
(b) Cabinet
(c) Secretariat
(d) None of these
(b) Cabinet

(1 8) The first Prime Minister of England was:
(a) Walpole
(b) Churchill
(c) William
(d) None of these
(a) Walpole

(19) King is more personalized and attractive symbol of:
(a) power
(b) Royal prerogative
(e) National unity
(d) None of these
(e) National unity

(d) None of these (342) **(10) --- has he right to speak in the parliament of Pakistan:** (a) Chief Justice (b) Attorney General (c) Advocate General (d) None of these **(b) Attorney General**	 **(20) Choice of British Prime Minister is made by the:** (a) Parliament (b) King (c) Parliamentary Committee (d) None of these **(a) Parliament (House of Commons)**

General Knowledge of Law Paper
Solved MCQs

(1). The convention for not contesting US Presidency for the 3rd time was set up by: (a). General Grant (b). Theodore Roosevelt (c). Washington (d). None of these **(b). Theodore Roosevelt** **(2). The 50 States of the USA send_____ members to the Senate:** (a). 200 (b). 150 (c). 100 (d). None of these **(c). 100** **(3). The USSR consisted of _____ Union Republics:** (a). 22 (b). 17 (c). 15 (d). None of these **(c). 15** **(4). USSR constitution of 1977 is know after:** (a). Czar (b). Stalin (c). Brezhnev (d). None of these **(c). Brezhnev**	**(11). French Ministries are notorious unstable due to:** (a). Multiple Party System (b). Scandals (c). Powerful President (d). None of these **(c). Powerful President** **(12). Tactics to prevent the passage of bill are known as:** (a). Filibustering (b). Dilly Dallying (c). Lobbying (d). None of these **(a). Filibustering** **(13). The life of the House of Common is:** (a). 5 Years (b). 7 Years (c). 4 Years (d). None of these **(a). 5 Years** **(14). The President Judicial System of England was evolved in:** (a). 1870 (b). 1670 (c). 1760 (d). None of these **(a). 1870** **(15). The Parliamentary commissioner is**

(5). Supreme Soviet was in reality a:
(a). Highest authority
(b). Sovereign body
(c). Rubber Stamp
(d). None of these
(c). Rubber Stamp

(6) The Indian Constitution provides for:
(a). Direct Democracy
(b). Indirect Democracy
(c). National Democracy
(d). None of these
(a). Direct Democracy

(7). Constituent Assembly of India passed Objectives Resolution on:
(a). 23rd March, 1946
(b). 22nd January, 1947
(c). 15th August, 1948
(d). None of these
(b). 22nd January, 1947

(8). Powers of two houses in India as regards non-money bills are:
(a). Discretionary
(b). Co-equal
(c). Imbalanced
(d). None of these
(c). Imbalanced

(9). French Constitution puts restrictions on:
(a). Judicial System
(b). Parliamentary Sovereignty
(c). Local Government
(d). None of these
(a). Judicial System

(10). Constitution of Third Republic came into force in:
(a). 1760
(b). 1875
(c). 1890
(d). None of these

similar to:
(a). Ombudsman
(b). Speaker
(c). Chief Whip
(d). None of these
(c). Chief Whip

(16). The Constitution of Pakistan was authenticated on:
(a). 30th April, 1973
(b). 23rd March, 1973
(c). 14th August, 1973
(d). 12th April, 1973
(d). 12th April, 1973

(17). Prime Minister of Pakistan is elected by:
(a). National Assembly
(b). Senate
(c). Majlis-e-Shoora
(d). None of these
(a). National Assembly

(18). A Magistrate is empowered to Punish for contempt of court under:
(a). Constitution of Pakistan
(b). Contempt of Court Act
(c). Civil Procedure Code
(d). None of these
(b). Contempt of Court Act

(19). Ordinary term of office of Chief Election Commissioner in Pakistan is:
(a). 2 Years
(b). 4 Years
(c). 5 Years
(d). None of these
(c). 5 Years

(20).The control and command of Armed Forces in Pakistan lies with:
(a). Chief of Army Staff
(b). Chairman Joints Chief of Staff Committee
(c). Quarter Master General

(d). None of these (1870)	(d). None of these **(d). None of these (President is Supreme Commander)**

General Knowledge of Law Paper
Solved MCQs

(1) The essence of the Presidential System of government is that, in such a system:
(a) the executive is independent of the legislature
(b) the president is elected directly by the people
(c) it has a written and rigid constitution
(d) non of these
(a) the executive is independent of the legislature

(2) in which of the following states could all amendments to the constitution be made without references to the units:
(a) USA
(b) India
(c) Former USSR
(d) Non of These
(c) Former USSR

(3) "Federation is nothing but a political contrivance intended to reconcile national unity with maintenance of the state rights" was said by:
(a) Dicey
(b) Garner
(c) Spencer
(d) Non of these
(a) Dicey

(4) In the USA residuary powers or reserve powers are:
(a) left to the federal government
(b) left to the states
(c) given to the local government
(d) non of these
(b) Left to the states

(11)The Highest Court Of Appeal in Brittan is:
a) House of commons
(b) Privy Council
(c) House of Lords
(d) non of these
(c) House of Lords

(12)The French Constitution of third republic consisted of:
(a) **Three laws**
(b) Four laws
(c) Five laws
(d) Non of these

(13)The most important feature of local government in France is:
(a) the extreme type of deconcentration
(b) the extreme type of bureaucratization
(c) the extreme type of centralization
(d) non of these
(c) The extreme type of centralization

(14)The most important committee of the Indian Parliament is:
(a) The public Accounts Committee
(B) The Estimates committee
(c) the committee on public undertaking
(d) non of these
(a) The public Accounts Committee

(15) The term "equal protection of law" used in article of 14 to the Indian constitution was borrowed from:
(a)Britain
(b) U.S.A
(c) Canada

(5) The "due process of law" is an essential characteristic of the judicial system of:
(a) U.K
(b) India
(c) U.S.A
(d) Non of These
(b) India

(6) Dicey's principle of the "Rule Of Law" implies that:
(a) No body is above law
(b) Constitution is equal before law
(c) Parliament is source of all
(d) Non of these
(a) No body is above law

(7) "Parliamentary Supremacy" is a definite feature of political system in:
(a) U.K
(B) U.S.A
(C) India
(D) None of these
(a) U.K

(8) The Soviet constitution of 1918 came into force in :
(a) April ,1918
(b) July,1918
(c) December ,1918
(d) non of these
(b) 10 July,1918

(9)The Soviet constitution of 1977 comprised:
(a) Nine parts and 177 articles
(b) Nine parts and 174 articles
(c) Nine parts and 184 articles
(d) Non of these
(b) Nine parts and 174 articles

(10)Which one of the following statement about the Supreme Soviet of erstwhile USSR is not correct:
(a) the voting age is 18 years
(d) Non of These
(a)Britain

(16) The Legal Sovereignty in India Lies in the:
(a) President
(b) Cabinet
(c) Parliament
(d) Non of these
(d) Non of these (People of India)

(17) Which of the following can impose reasonable restrictions on the fundamental rights of Indian citizens:
(a) Supreme court
(b) Parliament
(c) President
(d) non of these
(b) Parliament

(18) The first step taken in the formation of constitution was the passing of the Objective Resolution:
(a) 2nd march 1949
(b) 12th march 1949
(c) 23rd march 1949
(d) None of these
(b) 12th march 1949

(19) The constitution of 1973 consists of
(a) Five articles
(b) Six articles
(c) Seven articles
(d) Non of these
(d) None of these

(20) Under 1973 constitution of Pakistan the cabinet is the real executive of the country it is headed by:
(a) President
(b) Prime Minister
(c) Both A & B
(D) None of these
(b) Prime Minister

(b) it has power to admit new Republics and to create new areas (c) Majority of its members are from working class (d) non of these **(c) Majority of its members are from working class**	

General Knowledge of Law Paper
Solved MCQs

(1) The French Constitution of 1791 was replaced by:
(a) The constitution of 1794
(b) The constitution of 1795
(c) The constitution of 1895
(d) None of these
(a) The constitution of 1794

(2) The French constitution of fifth Republic consisted of:
(a) 15 Chapters and 90 Articles
(b) 16 Chapters and 90 Articles
(c) 17 chapters and 90 Articles
(d) none of these
(a) 15 Chapters and 90 Articles

(3) The Magna Carta 0f 1215 contains:
(a) 63 clauses
(b) 64 clauses
(c) 65 clauses
(d) None of these
(a) 63 clauses

(4) "The English constitution does not exist" who said it?
(a) Montesquieu
(b) Tocqueville
(c) Finer
(d) None of these

(5) The term 'equal protection of law' used in Article 14 of the Indian constitution was borrowed from:
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Germany (d) None of these

(11) The weakest second chamber of the federal legislature is found in:
(a) India
(b) USA
(c) Britain
(d) None of these.
(c) Britain

(12) Pressure groups first originated in the political system of
(a) USA
(b) Prussia
(c) **Britain**
(d) None of these.

(13) American Supreme court is:
(a) Elected by congress
(b) Selected by judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
(c) Nominated by the president with the consent of the Senate
(d) None of these.
(c) Nominated by the president with the consent of the Senate

(14) France is associated with:
(a) Rule of Law
(b) Proletarian law
(c) Administrative law
(d) None of these
(c) Administrative law

(15) When was the constitution preceding its disintegration enforced by USSR?
(a) 1947 (b) 1917

(d) None of these

(6) The constitutional reforms of the 1919 act came into force in:
(a) **1919**
(b) 1920
(c) 1921
(d) 1924

(7) The executive government of Britain consists of :
(a) One part
(b) three parts
(c) Four parts
(d) None of these

(8) The parliament act of 1911 as amended in 1949 has reduced considerably the powers of:
(a) The House of Commons
(b) The House of Lords
(c) The Prime Minister
(d) None of these
(a) The House of Commons

(9) An important feature of The American constitution is that it is:
(a) Unitary
(b) Flexible
(c) Federal
(d) None of these
(c) Federal

(10) USA has two party system; that is
(a) Democratic and Labour party
(b) Democratic and Conservative Party
(c) Democratic and Republican Party
(d) None of these
(c) Democratic and Republican Party

(c) **1936** (d) None of these.

(16) In which countries constitution ratification of certain amendments by the state is not essential for changing the provisions of the constitution?
(a) USA
(b) India
(c) Erstwhile USSR
(d) None of these
(c) Erstwhile USSR

(17) Indian Federation is mainly based on the pattern of federal system found in:
(a) Canada
(b) USA
(c) Britain
(d) None of these
(a) Canada

(18) Which of the following federal countries has the lengthiest and most elaborate constitution?
(a) India
(b) Australia
(c) Canada
(d) None of these
(a) India

(19) Which of the following article is considered as the supremacy clause of the US constitution?
(A) Article 1
(B) Article 4
(c) Article 6
(D) None of these
(c) Article 6

(20) Which of the following article in the constitution of Pakistan 1973, declares that "Islam shall be the state religion"?
(a) Article 1 (b) Article 2
(c) Article 3 (d) None of these.
(b) Article 2

SAMPLE PAPERS OF DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF LAW

General Knowledge of Constitution law

1. In sections 249-A and 265-K_____orders of the accused are passed.
A. Punishment
B. Fine
C. **Acquittal**
D. All of the above

2. The objective Resolution was adopted in:
A. 1940
B. 1947
C. **1949**
D. None of the above

3. The number of abrogated constitutions in Pakistan is:
A. One
B. **Two**
C. Three
D. None of the above

4. Total seats of National Assembly are:
A. 322
B. 332
C. **342**
D. 352

5. Retiring age of judge of Supreme Court is:
A. 60 years
B. 62 years
C. 63 years
D. **65 years**

6. Which of the following heads the cabinet in Pakistan?
A. **Prime Minister**
B. President
C. Federal Minister
D. Adviser
E. Speaker

7. Which of the following Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan ensures provincial autonomy?
A. 17th Amendment
B. **18th Amendment**
C. 20th Amendment
D. None of the above

8. How many kinds of writs are provided in Article 199 of the Constitution of Pakistan?
A. 3
B. 4
C. **5**
D. 6

9. Age of voter provided in the Constitution of Pakistan is:
A. 18 years
B. 21 years
C. 25 years
D. 35 years

10. _____was adopted by Pakistan as its interim constitution upon independence in 1947.
A. The British Constitution
B. The Constitution of the Subcontinent
C. The Government of India Act 1935
D. A new constitution was enacted soon after independence

General Knowledge of Jurisprudence

11. Ijma' literally means the:
A. Opinion of the Jurists
B. Opinion of the Companions
C. Consensus of Opinion
D. None of the above

12. According to Imam Shafi's legal theory; how many modes of communication exist between the law giver and his subjects?
A. Four
B. Five
C. Three
D. Six

13. Ijab (offer) and Qabul (acceptance) make up the:
A. Sighah (form) of the contract
B. Mahall (subject matter) of the contract
C. Agreement of the contract
D. None of the above

14. Maintenance for wife is to be provided by husband during:
A. Only the course of the marriage
B. Only the iddah period
C. The course of the marriage and up until 3 years after the iddah period
D. The course of marriage and up until the expiration of the iddah period

15. According to the Sunni Schools; marriage is of the following types:
A**. Valid, Void and Voidable**
B. Valid and Void
C. Void and Voidable
D. None of the above

16. Tafwid means:
A. Delegation of right to divorce to wife (correct)
B. Transferring a right to divorce to wife
C. Surrendering right to divorce to wife
D. All of the above

17. In case of death of husband women has to observe Iddah for time period:
A. 4 Months
B. 3 Months 10 days
C. 4 Months 10 days
D. 3 Months 15 days

18. Who is the father of Neo-Positivism?
A. Austin
B. H.L.A Hart (correct)
C. John Salmand
D. Hans Kelsen

19. Law is command of sovereign enforced under the threat of sanctions" this definition of law was given by:
A. Jeremy Bentham
B. John Austin
C. Ronald Dworkin
D. None of the above

20. The principle of utility was developed by:
A. St. Aquinas
B. Jeremy Bentham
C. Nathan Roscoe Pound
D. John Rawls

3. General Knowledge of Civil Law

21. Section 9 of C.P.C speaks about the jurisdiction of:
A. Criminal court
B. Revenue Court
C. Civil Court
D. Tribunals

22. Law of Res-Judicata is enshrined in which of the following section?
A. Section 10
B. Section 11
C. Section 12
D. Section 13

23. In case of immovable property, a suit may be instituted in the court:
A. Where the plaintiff resides
B. Where the defendant resides
C. Where the property is situated
D. Both 'A' and 'B'

24. Amendments of pleadings may be allowed by the court:
A. Before framing the issues
B. Before close of the evidence
C. At any stage of the proceedings
D. None of the above

25. The court may reject a plaint if it does NOT disclose cause of action under:
A. Order 7 R 10
B. Order 7 R11
C. Order 7 R 12
D. Both 'A' and 'B'

26. Law governing the grant of temporary injunction is ordained in:
A. Order 39 R 1 & 2
B. Order 39 R 3 &4
C. Order 39 R 6 & 7
D. None of the above

27. Power granted to a Court under Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure is known as:
A. Inherent power
B. Appellate power
C. Revisional power
D. Reviewing power

28. Delay in filing the suit:
A. Cannot be condoned
B. Can be condoned under section 3, limitation act
C. Can be condoned under order vii, rule 6, c.p.c.
D. Can be condoned under section 5, limitation act

29. When the consent to an agreement is obtained by undue influence, then the contract is voidable at the option of:
A. Either of the parties to the agreement
B. A party whose consent is obtained
C. A party who obtained the consent
D. None of the above

30. The forum of appeal is determined in accordance with the value of the _____.
A. Judgment and decree
B. Suit for the purpose of court fee
C. Suit for the purpose of jurisdiction given in the plaint
D. Appeal at the discretion of the appellant

4. General Knowledge of Criminal Law

31. Criminal Conspiracy takes place:
A. When two or more persons agree or cause to be done an illegal act or an act not illegal by illegal means
B. When one person commits illegal act to take revenge
C. When two persons while having arguments suddenly attack on third person
D. None of the above

32. A person CANNOT be convicted of theft and possessing stolen_____ at the same time.
A. Currency
B. Property
C. Copy rights
D. Goods and money

33. Whoever issues cheque which is dishonored is _____ to punishment under section 489-F PPC.
A. liable to civil proceedings but not
B. liable
C. not liable
D. not liable to imprisonment but

34. The general exceptions to offences are contained in sections:
A. 500 - 502 of the PPC
B. 76 - 106 of the PPC
C. 2 and 19 of the PPC
D. Section 76 of the PPC

35. When a murder case has been compounded, the court still has:
A. Jurisdiction to sentence the accused on the ground of fasad-fil-arz
B. No jurisdiction to give punishment
C. Jurisdiction to give punishment
D. The only jurisdiction to aquittal

36. The sentence of death given by the session's judge is:
A. Final
B. Subject to appeal
C. Subject to confirmation by the high court if the convict files appeal in the high court
D. Subject to the decision of the high court whether the convict files appeal in the high court or not

37. The full name of the PPC is:
A. Pakistan Penal Code, 1860
B. The Pakistan Penal Code, 1860
C. Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)
D. Penal Code Pakistan, 1860

38. In case of hurt, Wali is:
A. Victim
B. Heirs of Victim
C. Government
D. None of the above

49. Judicial confession can be recorded by the following procedure available in:
A. Section 164
B. Section 364
C. Section 160
D. Section 161

5. General Knowledge of Law of Evidence

41. Evidence is produced by the parties in the light of:
A. Plaint and written statement
B. Issues framed by the court
C. Their respective stand
D. Written statement

42. When a suit is withdrawn unconditionally, then:
A. **Fresh suit can be filed**
B. Fresh suit cannot be filed
C. Fresh suit can be filed with the permission of the court
D. Fresh suit can be filed after payment of the costs

43. A decree is executed by the same court:
A. **In separate proceeding**
B. In the same proceeding as the proceeding in the trial court
C. In the continuation of the proceeding in the trial court
D. none of the above

44. Privileged communication means that the witness may be:
A. Compelled to give answers
B. Exempted from attending the court
C. Exempted from giving answers
D. None of the above

45. The leading question may be asked in:
A. Examination in chief
B. Re-examination
C. Cross examination
D. None of the above

6. General Knowledge of English Legal Language

46. Plaint is:
A. The statement in writing of a course of action in which the relief claimed is set out in details
B. A statement given by the opposite party in reply of any application
C. A stamen given by a witness in court
D. None of the above

47. Who is "Decree-holder" means?
A. Any person in whose favor a decree has been passed
B. A person against whom a decree has been passed
C. A legal representative of a deceased person
D. None of the above

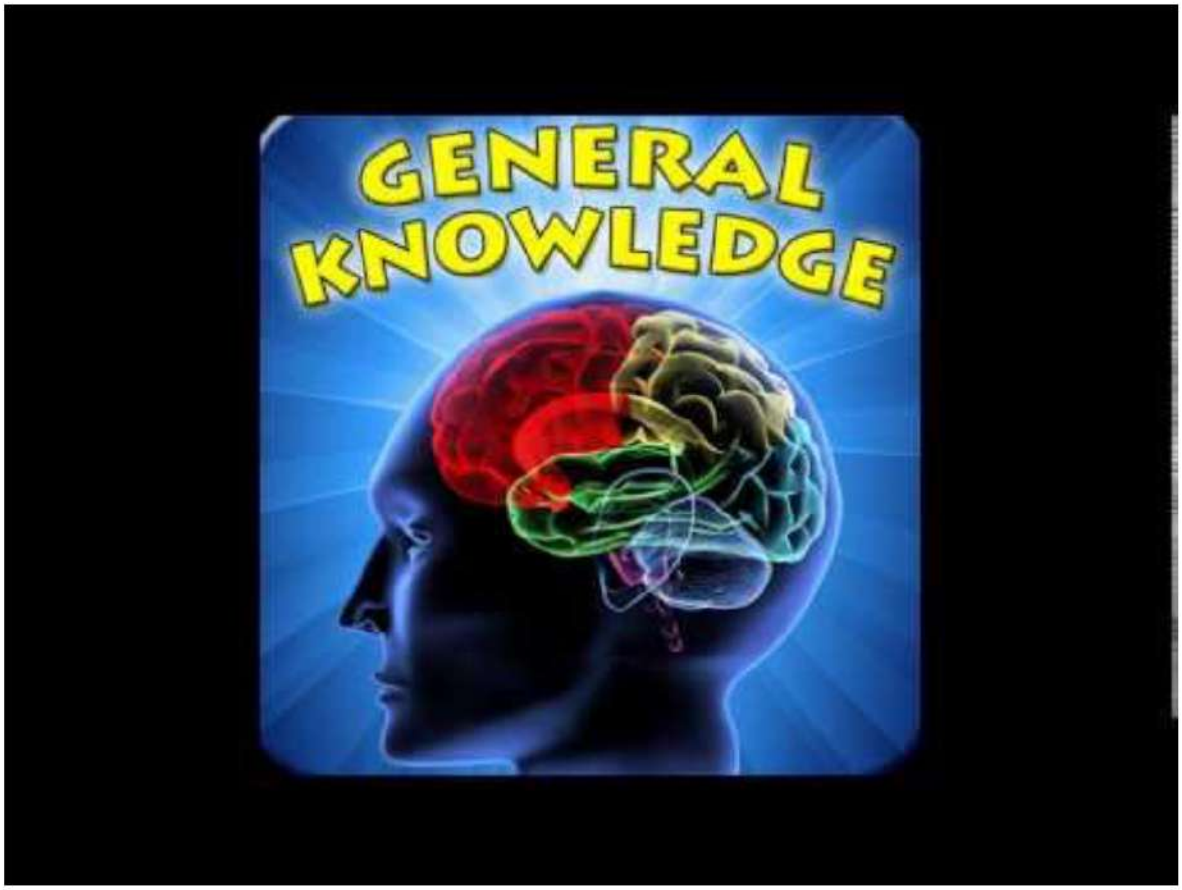
48. "Aahalmad" (record keeper) is a person who:
A. Presents files before the judge
B. Types orders and judgments for the presiding officer
C. Keeps records/files of the courts in his custody
D. All of the above

49. What is "Summons"?
A. A notice issued to witness for appearing in court
B. A notice to plaintiff that his suit has been admitted for hearing
C. A notice issued to defendant when a suit is filed
D. None of the above

50. "Corpus Juris" means:
A. Body of a jurist
B. Body of law
C. Body of a person
D. None of the above

CHAPTER-3

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE



GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

BIOLOGY

The Live Matter:

All living things, are composed of cells. The cells are formed of an organic compound Protoplasm which is a semi viscous liquid. Enclosed with the wall of a cell are cytoplasm and nucleus. The nucleus controls all the cellular activity. The cell wall is a semi-permeable membrane which allows passage of material in and out of cell by a process called osmosis. The nucleus is an important part of the cell. It contains a net work of rod like bodies called Chromosomes. They are the structures which control the hereditary characteristics of the organisms.

The Cytoplasms of cells contains Proteins carbohydrates and fats. They may contain some minerals as well. For substance, it is incumbent upon cells to carry on the vital activities of taking in nutrients, excretion of waste matter, respiration and growth.

Parts of an Animal Cell:

Animal cells like plant cells has a nucleus. Nucleus is a compact spherical body. Its functions are: (a) to control and regulate the activity of the cell, (b) Help in the division of the cell. Nucleus is in cytoplasm which contains non-living substances

Plant cells are different from animal cells because (i) plant cells are covered with cell walls but animal cells are covered by thin cell membrane; (ii) a large granule called centriole is close to the nucleaus; (iii) in animal cells there are no plastids.

Chromosomes:

There are minute granules in the nuclean of an animal cell. When the cell is about to divide, they become thicker. These are called Chromosomes. (i) These contain the material which control the hereditary character. The number of chromosomes in an organism is constant.

Function of a cell:

(a) takes nutrients; (b) respires; (c) grows; (d) throws out waste products; (e) ability to respond to a change; (f) reproduction.

What is a Tissue?

A group of similar cells is called a ***tissue***. These are of four types; (a) epithelial; (b) connective; (c) muscular (d) nervous

CHEMISTRY

Mixture and Compound:

Compound is a substance formed by the union of two or more elements in a definite proportion by weight.

Mixture is a substance formed by the mere blending of two or more elements or compounds in any proportion by weight, each component of the mixture retaining its individual properties.

Element is a substance which cannot be split up into two or more dissimilar substances (or atoms) by chemicals methods alone

Periodic Law and Periodic Table. When elements are arranged in increasing order of atomic numbers, certain fundamental properties repeat themselves in regular intervals. This is the periodic law. Periodic table is obtained by arranging the element in ascending order of atomic numbers. In such a table elements of similar properties fall in the same group. Meadeleev was able to forecast the existence and properties of them in (1869) undiscovered elements using his original table (he predicted the existence of germanium, gallium and scandium).

Nitrogen Cycle is the circulation of nitrogen compounds in nature through the various organisms to which nitrogen is essential. Each nitrogen atom undergoes a new ceasing cycle as carried on in nature. Besides man contributes to it by utilizing, the nitrogen stored in coal to produce ammonia, or manufacturing it otherwise, and after converting the ammonia to fertilizers by applying it to the soil so as to make more nitrogen available for the plants.

Carbon Cycle is the sequence followed by the element carbon as it is used by plants and other animals. A carbon atom in a tree of the prehistoric age is buried deep into the earth as a result of some upheaval. It is converted into coal and freed into the atmosphere when the coal burns. The carbondioxide is next absorbed by a plant and converted into starch which is used as food by animals. It is again released into the atmosphere when animals breathe or when dead animals bodies decay.

Water Cycle. The heat of the sun causes water on the surface of the earth to evaporate. The moistair rises to upper atmosphere where the water vapour condenses to form clouds. The same water molecule is then returned to the earth through rain. Thus, the circle goes on endlessly.

An acid is a substance which is formed when we dissolve acidic oxide in water.

A Base is a substance which reacts with an acid to form salt and water e.g. Hydroxides of metals.

An alkali is a base which is soluble in water e.g. caustic soda

PHYSICS

Traditionally, physics has been divided into Mechanics, Heat, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism. But Modern Scientists have divided Physics into: (a) *Atomic physics.* The study of atomic structure of matter; (b) *Nuclear Physics.* Dealing with nucleus of atoms, fission, fusion, processes and radio activity; (c) *Astro physics.* The study of stars, planets and universe; (d) *Electronics.* Study of emission of electrons.

Force and Motion

Newton's Laws of Motion. They are: Law I : "Every body continues in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line unless acted upon by an external force." Law II: "The rate of change of momentum is directly proportion to the impressed force and takes place in the direction of the force." Law III: "To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Law of Gravitation. Propounded by Newton states: "Every body attracts every other body with a force directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them".

Heat is a energy a substance possesses in the form of kinetic energy arising out of "molecular agitation." A change in the heat content of a substance can give rise to both physical (rise in temperature, change of state, expansion etc.) and chemical conversion to another chemical substance (effects

Specific heat. It is quantity of heat energy required by unit mass of any substance to raise its temperature through unit degree.

Calorie. It is that quantity of heat energy required to raise temperature of 1 kg of water through 1 kelvin.

Thermal capacity is the total quantity of heat energy required to raise the temperature of the body through 1°C or 1 K (Kelvin).

Latent Heat is the heat energy used for changing the state of body from solid state to the liquid state and whose effect is not seen on the thermometer.

Latent heat of fusion. The quantity of heat required to convert unit mass of any substance from solid state at its melting point to the liquid state at the same temperature is called the latent heat of fusion.

Conduction is the process of transmission of heat from a place of higher to a place of lower temperature in a substance, through direct physical contact, without any movement of the medium transmitting it.

Convection is the process of transmission of heat from a place of higher to a place of lower temperature through actual movement of the transmitting, medium

FAMOUS MUSLIM SCIENTISTS AND THEIR NVENTIONS

Muslim scientists and inventors, including Arabs, Persians and Turks, were probably hundreds of years ahead of their counterparts in the European Middle Ages. They drew influence from Aristotelian philosophy and Neo-platonists, as well as Euclid, Archimedes, Ptolemy and others. The muslims made innumerable discoveries and wrote countless books about medicine, surgery, physics, chemistry, philosophy, astrology, geometry and various other fields.

The most famous muslim scientists and inventors and their wonderful inventions.

Abu Nasr Al-Farabi (872 – 950)

Also known as Alpharabius. Arab scientist and philosopher, considered as one of the preeminent thinkers of medieval era.

Al-Battani (858 – 929)

Also known as Albatenius. Arab mathematician, scientists and astronomer who improved existing values for the length of the year and of the seasons.

Ibn Sina (980 – 1037)

Also known as Avicenna. Persian philosopher and scientist known for his contributions to Aristotelian philosophy and medicine.

Ibn Battuta (1304 - 1369)

Also known as Shams ad-Din. Arab traveler and scholar who wrote one of the most famous travel books in history, the Rihlah.

Ibn Rushd (1126 - 1198)

Also known as Averroes. Arab philosopher and scholar who produced a series of summaries and commentaries on most of Aristotle's works and on Plato's Republic.

Muhammad ibn Musa Al-Khwarizmi (780 - 850)

Also known as Algoritmi or Algaurizin. His works introduced Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concepts of algebra into European mathematics.

Omar Khayyam (1048 - 1131)

Persian mathematician, astronomer, and poet, known for his scientific achievements and Rubaiyat ("quatrains").

Thabit ibn Qurra (826 - 901)

Also known as Thebit. Arab mathematician, physician and astronomer; who was the first reformer of the Ptolemaic system and the founder of statics.

Abu Bakr Al-Razi (865 - 925)

Also known as Rhazes. Persian alchemist and philosopher, who was one of the greatest physicians in history.

Jabir Ibn Haiyan (722 - 804)

Also known as Geber. The father of Arab chemistry known for his highly influential

works on alchemy and metallurgy.
Ibn Ishaq Al-Kindi (801 - 873) Also known as Alkindus. Arab philosopher and scientist, who is known as the first of the Muslim peripatetic philosophers.
Ibn Al-Haytham (965 - 1040) Also known as Alhazen. Arab astronomer and mathematician known for his important contributions to the principles of optics and the use of scientific experiments.
Ibn Zuhr (1091 - 1161) Also known as Avenzoar. Arab physician and surgeon, known for his influential book Al-Taisir Fil-Mudawat Wal-Tadbeer (Book of Simplification Concerning Therapeutics and Diet).
Ibn Khaldun (1332 - 1406) Arab historiographer and historian who developed one of the earliest nonreligious philosophies of history. Often considered as one of the forerunners of modern historiography, sociology and economics.
Ibn Al-Baitar (1197 - 1248) Arab scientist, botanist and physician who systematically recorded the discoveries made by Islamic physicians in the Middle Ages.

General Knowledge!!!

❖ **After madina which state was created on the ideology of islam?**

Pakistan

❖ **Which two countries are createdon the ideology of religion?**

Pakistan and Israel

Importance General Knowledge on Pakistan

1. National flower of Pakistan is **Jasmine.**
2. National bird of Pakistan is **Chakore.**
3. National tree of Pakistan is **Deodar.**
4. National animal of Pakistan is **Markhor (a type of goat).**
5. National emblem of Pakistan is **Cresent.**
6. National sport of Pakistan is **land Hockey.**
7. Oldest cantonment of Pakistan is **Kohat.**
8. HQ of Pak: Army is at **RawalPindi.**
9. HQ of Airforce is at **Chaklala.**
10. HQ of Navy is at **Islamabad.**
11. Islamabad is **8 miles from Rawalpindi.**
12. Photograph on the coin of one rupee is Quaid's photo.

    " ::two rupee is **Badshahi Mosque (chk)**

    " ten rupee note is **Khyber Pass.**

    " 50 rupee note is **Karakoram Peak**

" 100 is **Quaid's Residecy, Ziarat Quetta.** " 500 is **Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.** " 100 is **Jehangir's Tomb.** " 5000 is of **Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.**
13. 4.8% of total area of Pak: is **forests (standard is 25%)**
14. Hub dam and Thadho Dam are in **Malir Karachi near Gadap Town.**
15. Map of Shah Faisal Mosque was made by **Wahdat Diloky of Turkey.**
16. Largest radio station of Pak: is **Islamabad.**
17. Tarbela dam is in **Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**
18. Raeewind is in **Kasur.**
19. Baitul Maal established in **1992.**
20. General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a **Federal subject.**
21. Pak: national flag was adopted on **11 August, 1947**
22. Jasmine adopted on **July 5, 1961.**
23. National drink is **Cane Juice.**
24. Railway stations in **Pak: = 965.**
25. Rabi crops are grown b/w months of **Oct- March.**
26. Chenab and Jehlum flow from **Kashmir.**
27. Tirchmir is the highest peak of **Hindukash.**
28. A bicameral legislature was proposed for the first time in **1973 constitution.**
29. Length of Pak-India border is **1,610 km.**
30. Length of Pak-Iran border is **805 km.**
31. Length of Pak-China border is **595 km.**
32. Length of Pak-Afghan border is **2052 km or 1300 miles.**
33. 5 rivers flow in **Punjab Ravi, Sutlaj, Chenab, Indus & Beas.**

34. Warsak dam is on **Kabul River.**
35. Rawal Dam is on **Kurrang River.**
36. Khanpur dam is on **Haro River.**
37. Tanda dam is in **Baluchistan.**
38. Tarbela dam was completed in **1969.**
39. Length of Indus is **2900 km.**
40. Source of Indus is **Mansoorowar Lake in Gilgit.**
41. Muztag pass connects **Gilgit-Yarkand (China).**
42. Khankum Pass connects **Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)**
43. The Shandur Pass connects **Chitral and Gilgit.**
44. Khyber Pass connects **Peshawar-Kabul**
45. Kulk pass connects **Gilgit-China.**
46. Bolan pass connects **Queta-Afghanistan.**
47. Tochi pass connects **Pak:-China.**
48. Length of Silk Rourte **(Korakorum Route) is 965 km.**
49. Geneva Pact was signed on **14th April, 1988.**
50. Simpla Pact was singed on **3rd July, 1972.**
51. Numb: of words in anthem- **50.**
52. Numb: of lines in anthem- **15.**
53. Numb: of ammendements made **17.**
54. Numb: of troops in a division are **12000 to 20,000.**
55. Numb: of troops in brigade is **4000 to 5000.**
56. Barrages built on Indus – **8.**
57. Tarbela dam is in NWFP **(Abotabad) on Indus river.(Largest)**
58. Mangla dam is in AJK on **Jehlum River (Highest)**

59. Warsak dam is in NWFP near **Peshawar on Kabul river.**
60. Rivers of Pakistan—— **Punjab== Ravil, Chanab, Sutlaj.** Sindh ==**Indus, Hub.** NWFP==**Kabul, Sawat, Zhob.** Baluchistan==**Bolan.**
61. Baluchistan is **43% of total Pak:.**
62. Geographical divisions of Pak: are **1.Northern Mountains, 2. Western off-shoots of Himalayas, 3. Baluchistan Plateau, 4. Potohar Plateau & Salt range, 5. Lower Indus Plain, 6. Thar desert.**
63. Broad Peak I is on **Karokarum range.**
64. Colonel Sher Khan belonged to **Sindh Regement.**
65. Kot Diji is a fort in **Khairpur.**
66. Ancient mosque of Pak: is at **Bhambhor.**
67. Time taken to sing National Anthem is **1 minute, 20 sec.**
68. Instruments used are **38**.
69. Texila is in **Punjab and NWFP.**
70. Rashid Minhas martyred in **August 1971.**
71. Mangla dam is on **river Jehlum.**
72. 10 persons have received **Nishan-e-Hyder.**
73. Kharif (Summer Season) crops include— **Cotton, rice, sugar cane, maize, Jaur and Bajra.**
74. Rabi (Winter OCT-March) crops are **wheat, gram, barley and tobacco**.
75. There are 7 rivers in **Baluchistan.**
76. Mast Tawakkal was the poet of **Balochi.**
77. Khanpur dam is near **Haripur.**

78. Skardu is also called **"Little Tibet".**
79. Swat became part of **Pakistan in 1969.**
80. The most precious gemstone "Emerald" are found in **Swat.**
81. Gilgit is the capital of **Northern Areas of Pak:**
82. Khushhal Khan belonged to **English period.**
83. The alphabet of Pushto was prepared by **Saifullah.**
84. First poet of Pushto was **Amir Karar.**
85. Saiful Maluk is near **Naran.**
86. Dera Adam khan is famous for **Gun factory.**
87. Durand line is b/w **Peshawar and Afghanistan.**
88. Pakistan Forest Institution is located in- **Peshawar**
89. Pakistan's first coin was issued on **3rd January 1948**
90. Pakistan's standard time was suggested by **Professor Muhammad Anwar**
91. Pakistan's first Stamp ticket was issued on **09-07-1948**
92. Maoulana Mazhar-ud-din was the first person who gave the title **"Quid-e-Azam to Mr. Jinnah first time.**
93. Quid-e-Azam's mother tongue was **"Gujrati"**
94. Khawaja Nazim-ud-din was the only person in pakistan's history who was the second **Prime Minister of Pakistan & also Second Governer General of Pakistan.**
95. The total Area of the Capital of Pakistan **"Islamabad" is 907 sq. Km.**
96. The Height of Minar-e-Pakistan is **196 ft and 4 inch.**
97. Sir Victor Turner signed first time on **Pakistan's currency notes.**
98. Quaid-e-Azam was born on **Thursday.**
99. Quaid-e-Azam died on **Saturday.**

100.	Pakistan's National Flag was prepared by **Ameer-ud-din Qadwai.**
101.	Abdur-rehaman Chugtai made the design of **Pakistan's first Stamp Ticket.**
102.	Pakistan's National Anthem's Compostion was accepted on **21 August 1949.**
103.	There were **3542 Post Offices in Pakistan at the time of its Creation.**
104.	Hari Pur is famous for **Telephone Industry.**
105.	Mr. Mirat Khan prepared the map of **Minar-e-Pakistan.**
106.	Quaid-e-Azam took an oath as Governer General of Pakistan from **Mr. Justice Mian Abdur Rasheed.**
107.	The height of all 4 Minars of **Badshai Mosque are 177 fts.**
108.	The National Anthem was sung first time on **13 August 1954 in the voice of Mr. Hafeez Jhalandari.**
109.	Where the biggest Salt Mine located in Pakistan? **Mangora**
110.	The second highest cliff in the world is? **Karakoram – 2**
111.	The most beautiful stone-Marble is extracted from Province? **NWFP**
112.	The longest river in Pakistan is? **River Sindh**
113.	In which year did Pak win the cricket world cup? **1992**
114.	When did Pakistan win Olympic gold medal in Hockey for the first time? **1964**
115.	Where is the tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir? **Lahore**

First in Pakistan

1. First captain of Pakistan's cricket team **Abdul Hafeez Kardar**.
2. Pakistan cricket team first visited **India**
3. First century of Pakistani Player Nazar Mohammd against **India in 1954 in Lacknow.**
4. First governor of State Bank **Zahid Hussain.**
5. First Lady governor **Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976.**
6. First lady federal minister **Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism)**.
7. First state to join Pakistan was **Bahawul Pur, 1954**.
8. First Woman University is located in **Rawalpindi.**
9. First governor of Punjab – **Francis Moody.**
10. First governor State Bank was **Zahid Hussain.**
11. First daily newspaper is **Amroz 1947**.
12. First lady pilot was **Shukriya Khanum.**
13. First museum of Pak established in **Karachi in 1950.**
14. First Bank was **United Bank (7th August, 1947)**
15. First Agriculture Reforms in **Pak: Jan: 24, 1959.**
16. First Chief Election Commissioner of Pak: **Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956).**
17. First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak: **Ayub Khan.**
18. First Radio Station of Pakistan was established in **Karachi.**
19. First T.V station was setup at **Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964.**
20. First Lady Major General in Pak: **Dr. Shahida Malik.**
21. First Space satellite was launched by Pakistan in **1990.**
22. First private TV Channel STN launched in **1990.**

23. First Chairman Senate was **Habibullah Khan.**
24. First woman judge of High Court: **Majida Rizvi.**
25. First constructed barrage of Pakistan is **Sukkur Barrage.**
26. First Secretary General of Pakistan is **Ch: Mohd: Ali**
27. First Person who received Nishan-e-Haider- **Captain Raja Sarwar**
28. First Governor General of Pakistan- **Quaid-e-Azam**
29. First President of Pakistan- **Iskandar Mirza**
30. First Prime minister of Pakistan- **Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan**
31. First elected President of Pakistan- **Field Marshal Ayub Khan**
32. First elected Prime Minister- **Z. A. Bhutto**
33. First Vice President of Pakistan- **Nur-ul-Amin**
34. First Chief Minister of Punjab- **Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot**
35. First Chief Minister of Sindh- **Ayub Khoro**
36. First Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa- **Dr. Khan Sahib**
37. First Chief Minister of Balochistan- **Sardar Atta ullah Mengal**
38. First Governor of Punjab- **Sir Francis Moody**
39. First Muslim Governor of Punjab- **Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar**
40. First Governor of Sindh- **Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah**
41. First Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP)- **Sir George Cunningham**
42. First Muslim Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa- **Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid**
43. First Governor of Balochistan- **Lt. Gen Riaz Hussain**
44. First Governor of Gilgit-Baltistan- **Shamma Khalid**
45. First Joint chief of Staff committee- **General Muhammad Sharif**
46. First Commander-in-chief of Army- **Gen.Frank Meservy**

47. First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Army- **G.M. Ayub Khan**
48. First Commander-in-chief of Air Force- **Air vice Marshal Allan Perry Keene**
49. First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Air force- **Air Marshal Asghar Khan**
50. First Commander-in-chief of Navy- **Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford**
51. First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Navy- **Haji Muhammad Sadique Chaudhry**
52. First Cruise missile- **Hatf VII (Babur) August 11, 2005**
53. First constitution of Pakistan was enforced- **March 23, 1956**
54. Second constitution of Pakistan was enforced- **8 June 1962**
55. Third constitution of Pakistan was enforced- **14 August 1973**
56. First Foreign Minister of Pakistan- **Sir Zafarullah Khan**
57. First SOS village of Pakistan- **Lahore (1977)**
58. First Pakistan Postal stamp issued- **July 1948**
59. First DNA Test laboratory- **Islamabad (March, 2006)**
60. First martial law was imposed in Pakistan- **7 October 1958**
61. First captain of Pakistani cricket team- **Hafeez Kardar**
62. First female chancellor in the Pakistan- **Begum Ra'na Liaqat Ali Khan**
63. First female vice chancellor in Pakistan- **Najma Najam**
64. First female university of Pakistan- **Fatima Jinnah Women University**
65. First female gold champion in Pakistan- **Shehzadi Gulfam**
66. First female representative of Pakistan in the UN- **Shaista Ikramullah**
67. First female deputy speaker in Pakistan-**Begum Jahanara Shahnwaz**
68. First female minister of Population- **Dr. Attiya Inayatullah**
69. First female Pakistani minister of finance- **Benazir Bhutto**
70. First female minister of law and human rights- **Shahida Jamil**

71. First female "foreign ministry spokesperson- **Tasleem Aslam**
72. First private Airline of Pakistan- **Hajvery Airline**
73. First public airline of Pakistan- **Orient Airline**
74. First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan is **Karachi nuclear power plant 1972**
75. First Woman Judge of High Court of Pakistan- **Majida Razvi**
76. First Speaker of Constitution Assembly- **Molvi Tameez ud Din**
77. First Pakistani who received noble Prize- **Dr. Abdus Salam (1979 in Physics)**
78. First Pakistani who received Lenin Prize- **Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)**
79. First woman Prime Minister in Pakistan- **Benazir Bhutto**
80. First female Speaker of National Assembly- **Fahmeeda Mirza**
81. First Finance Minister of Pakistan- **Ghulam Muhammd**
82. First Census in Pakistan- **1951**
83. First natural gas reserves were discovered in Pakistan- **Sui (1952)**
84. First news agency of Pakistan –**APP**
85. First Pakistani female athlete who won gold medal in SAF Games- **Naseem Hameed**
86. First railway track- **Karachi and Kotri (1861)**
87. First bio-gas plant was installed in **1974**
88. First Five year plan of Pakistan- **(1955-1960)**
89. First Pakistani who climbed mount Everest- **Nazir Sabir (2000)**
90. First Pakistani who draw Pakistani flag in North pole- **Numira Saleem**
91. First emergency was declared in Pakistan- **July 25, 1948**
92. First rocket launched by Pakistan- **Rahbar**
93. First missile launched by Pakistan- **Hat 70**
94. First female Governor of Pakistan- **Begum Ra'an Liaqat Ali**

95. First Chief of staff of the Armed Forces- **Tikka Khan**

COLDEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST, TALLEST, SMALLEST AND OLDEST IN PAKISATN

1. Larges Oil refinery- **Pak-Arab Oil refinery.**
2. Biggest mosque in Pakistan- **Faisal Mosque Islamabad.**
3. Tallest building of Pakistan- **Muslim commercial Bank Building (Karachi).**
4. Oldest forest of Pakistan- **Janipur (Found between Loralai And Ziarat**
5. Longest Motorway in Pakistan- **M-8**
6. Biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan- **National Hockey Stadium Lahore**
7. Biggest industry of Pakistan –**Textile**
8. Biggest industrial unit in public sector- **Pakistan Steel Mills.**
9. Biggest province by population- **Punjab**
10. Biggest library found in Pakistan- **Punjab Library**
11. Biggest airline of Pakistan- **PIA**
12. Biggest railway workshop in Pakistan- **Mughalpura (Lahore)**
13. Largest city of Pakistan- **Karachi**
14. Largest District of Pakistan- **Chaghi**
15. Biggest desert found in Pakistan- **Thar**
16. Highest battle field in Pakistan- **Siachin Glacier**
17. Hottest place in Pakistan- **Jacobabad**
18. Biggest airport of Pakistan- **Quaid-e-Azam Airport Karachi**
19. Biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan- **Habib Bank Limited**
20. Biggest Barrage of Pakistan- **Sukkur Barrage (1932)**
21. Oldest airline of Pakistan- **Orient Airline**

22. Oldest private Airline of Pakistan- **Hajvery Airline**
23. Largest & longest river- **Indus (2896 Km) 1800 miles**
24. Biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan- **Keenjhar Lake (Thatha)**
25. Biggest natural lake in Pakistan- **Manchar Lake (Dadu)**
26. Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange- **Karachi**
27. Highest pass- **Mustagh Pass (6000 meters)**
28. Biggest Gas field- **Sui Gas field**
29. Biggest hydroelectric power station- **Tarbela Dam**
30. Largest jungle of Pakistan- **Changa Manga**
31. Highest military award- **Nishan-e-Haider**
32. Highest civil award- **Nishan-e- Pakistan**
33. The Tallest Minaret in Pakistan- **Four minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque with a height of 286 feet each.**
34. The Tallest Mountain Pass Pakistan- **Muztagh Pass (Nothern Areas) height 19,030 feet**
35. The Tallest Mountain Peak Pakistan- **K-2 (Karakoram) height 28,269 feet**
36. The Tallest Railway Station Pakistan- **Khan Mehtarzai (height 2,221 feet)**
37. First Loin of Pakistan was designed by- **Brandley**
38. The area lowest rainfall in Pakistan- **Nokkundi**
39. The oldest Pakistani TV Station in located in- **Lahore**
40. Largest mobile company in Pakistan- **Mobil ink**
41. Largest sector of Pakistan's economy- **Agriculture sector**
42. Largest Trade partner of Pakistan- **USA**
43. Lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan- **Indian Ocean**
44. Biggest Thermal power station founded in- **Pakistan Kot Addou**

45. Biggest export item in Pakistan- **Textile (Cotton)**
46. Highest rainfall area of Pakistan- **Murree**
47. Largest min excavated in Pakistan- **Salt mines Khewra**
48. Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan- **Islamabad**
49. Highest population density rate in Pakistan- **Islamabad**
50. Lowest population density rate in Pakistan- **Chaghi district**
51. Largest seaport of Pakistan- **Karachi**
52. Largest radio station in Pakistan- **Islamabad**
53. Highest radio station in Pakistan- **Gilgit**
54. Longest road in Pakistan- **Pakistan Highway**
55. Largest Division of Pakistan- **Kalat**
56. Smallest Division of Pakistan- **Karachi**
57. Shortest river of Pakistan- **Ravi River**
58. Largest Canal of Pakistan- **Llovd Barrage Canal**
59. Largest Hospital in Pakistan- **Nishtar Hospital**
60. Largest mausoleum in Pakistan- **Quaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi**
61. Largest circulating Daily Newspaper of- **Pakistan Jang**
62. Largest circulating English Daily Newspaper of Pakistan- **Daily News**
63. Biggest park in Pakistan- **Ayub National park**
64. Larges Dam in Pakistan- **Terbela Dam**
65. Largest Earth filled Dam in Pakistan- **Terbela Dam**
66. Oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan- **Karachi nuclear power pant (1972)**
67. Biggest fort of Pakistan- **Rani Kot Fort (Haiderabad)**
68. Oldest fort of Pakistan- **Daraward Fort**
69. Coldest place in Pakistan –**Skardu**

70. Highest dam in Pakistan –**Mangla Dam**
71. Highest glacier of Pakistan- **Siachen**
72. Longest glacier of Pakistan- **Siachen**
73. Largest Island of Pakistan- **Manora**
74. Oldest Barrage of Pakistan- **Sukkur Barrage**
75. Highest mountain peak- **K-2 (8611 meter or 28251)**
76. Highest railway station of Pakistan- **Khan Mehtarzai**
77. Highest Road- **Sharah-e-Karakorm (Sharah Resham)**
78. Oldest news agency of Pakistan- **APP (Associate Press of Pakistan)**
79. Biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan- **National Stadium Karachi**
80. Largest shipping company of Pakistan- **Pakistan national Shipping Corporation**

OLD AND NEW NAMES OF CITIES OF PAKISTAN

1. Hyderabad	**Neroon Kot**
2. Quetta	**Shal Kot**
3. Jaccoabad	**Khan Garh**
4. Sialkot	**Salwan Kot**
5. Attock	**Cambell pur**
6. Faisalabad	**Lyallpur**
7. Sahiwal	**Montgomery**
8. Bin Qasim	**Pepri**
9. Muslim Bagh	**Hindu Bagh**
10. Pakpatten	**Ajodhan pur**
11. Islamabad	**Raj Shahi**

12. Karachi	**Kalanchi**
13. Lahore	**Mahmood pur**
14. Gujranwala	**Khan Pur**
15. Zhob	**Fort Sanemars**
16. Peshawar	**Persha pur**
17. Swat	**Rowdayana**

DISTINCTIVE NAMES OF CITIES OF PAKISTAN

Land of Five River	**Punjab**
City of Colleges	**Lahore**
City of lightening	**Karachi**
Manchester of Pakistan	**Faisalabad**
Gateway of Pakistan	**Karachi**
Brasilia of Pakistan	**Islamabad**
Valley or city of Flowers	**Peshawar**
City of Textiles	**Faisalabad**
Switzerland of Pakistan	**Swat**
Little Pakistan	**Bradford**
Gateway of Invaders	**Khyber Pass**
Pearl of the Himalaya	**Kaghan Valley**
Killer Mountain of the world	**Nanga Parbat**
Salt Home of the world	**Pakistan**
Land of pure people	**Pakistan**
City of greeneries	**Islamabad**
Bread Basket of Pakistan	**Punjab**

Queen of crops	**Punjab**

IMPORTANT BOOKS & THEIR AUTHORS

1. Shahnama-i-Islam was written	by	**Hafeez Jalandri.**
2. Man who ruled India was written	by	**Philip Woodruff.**
3. The book confession was written	by	**Rousseau.**
4. Quaid –e-Azam Jinnah. The story of a Nation is written by		**G.Allana.**
5. Heroes and Hero-Worship was written	by	**Carlyle.**
6. Foundation of Pakistan was written	by	**Sharif-uddin Pirzada.**
7. Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was written by		**Edward Fitzgeranld.**
8. Gitanjali was written	by	**Rabindranath Tagore.**
9. Asrar-e-khudi is written	by	**Allama Iqbal**
10. Bal-e-Jibril is written	by	**Allama Iqbal**
11. Bang-e-dara is written	by	**Allama Iqbal**
12. Javaid Nama is written	by	**Allama Iqbal**
13. Jawab-e-Shikwah is written	by	**Allama Iqbal**
14. Payam-e-Mashriq is written	by	**Allama Iqbal**
15. Zabur-e-Anjam is written	by	**Dr. Allama Iqbal**
16. Zarb-e-Kaleem is written	by	**Dr. Allama Iqbal**
17. Bostan is written	by	**Sheikh Saadi**
18. Gulistan is written	by	**Sheikh Saadi**
19. Darbar-i-Akbari is written	by	**Azad, Muhammad Hussain**
20. Hayat-i-Jawid is written	by	**Hali**
21. Ktab al Shifa is written	by	**Ibn Sina**

22. Mirat ul Aroos is written	by	**Nazir Ahmed**
23. Muqaddamah is written	by	**Ibn Khaldun**
24. Shaer o Shaeri is written	by	**Altaf Hussain Hali**
25. Mussaddas-i-Hali is written	by	**Altaf Hussain Hali**
26. Naqsh-e-Faryadi is written	by	**Faiz Ahmed Faiz**
27. Shahnama is written	by	**Firdausi**
28. Tehzeeb al Ikhlaq is written	by	**Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
29. Tafhim ul quran is written	by	**Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi.**
30. Yadgar-i-Galib is written	by	**Hali**
31. Arabian Nights is written	by	**Sir Richard Buton**
32. An Ideal Husband is written	by	**Oscar Wilde**
33. A woman of No importance is written by		**Oscar Wilde**
34. Animal Farm is written by		**George Orwell**
35. Anthony Cleopatra is written	by	**W. Shakespeare**
36. As you like it is written	by	**W. Shakespeare**
37. Comedy of Errors is written	by	**W. Shakespeare**
38. Caesar and Cleopatra is written	by	**G.B Shaw**
39. Daughter of the East is written	by	**Benazir Bhuto**
40. My Experiments with Truth is autobiography of **Mahtma Gandhi.**		

Alphabetical list of Countries, Capitals and their Currencies

Country Name	Capital	Currency
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani
Albania	Tirane	Lek
Algeria	Algiers	Dinar
Andorra	Andorra la Vella	Euro
Angola	Luanda	New Kwanza
Antigua and Barbuda	Saint John's	East Caribbean dollar
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso
Armenia	Yerevan	Dram
Australia	Canberra	Australian dollar
Austria	Vienna	Euro (formerly schilling)
Azerbaijan	Baku	Manat
The Bahamas	Nassau	Bahamian dollar
Bahrain	Manama	Bahrain dinar
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka
Barbados	Bridgetown	Barbados dollar
Belarus	Minsk	Belorussian ruble
Belgium	Brussels	Euro (formerly Belgian franc)
Belize	Belmopan	Belize dollar
Benin	Porto-Novo	CFA Franc
Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum
Bolivia	La Paz (administrative); Sucre (judicial)	Boliviano
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Marka
Botswana	Gaborone	Pula

Brazil	Brasilia	Real
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	Brunei dollar
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	CFA Franc
Burundi	Bujumbura	Burundi franc
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Riel
Cameroon	Yaounde	CFA Franc
Canada	Ottawa	Canadian dollar
Cape Verde	Praia	Cape Verdean escudo
Central African Republic	Bangui	CFA Franc
Chad	N'Djamena	CFA Franc
Chile	Santiago	Chilean Peso
China	Beijing	Yuan/Renminbi
Colombia	Bogota	Colombian Peso
Comoros	Moroni	Franc
Congo, Republic of the	Brazzaville	CFA Franc
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Kinshasa	Congolese franc
Costa Rica	San Jose	Colón
Cote d'Ivoire	Yamoussoukro (official); Abidjan (de facto)	CFA Franc
Croatia	Zagreb	Kuna
Cuba	Havana	Cuban Peso
Cyprus	Nicosia	Cyprus pound
Czech Republic	Prague	Koruna
Denmark	Copenhagen	Krone
Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti franc

Dominica	Roseau	East Caribbean dollar
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Dominican Peso
East Timor (Timor-Leste)	Dili	U.S. dollar
Ecuador	Quito	U.S. dollar
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian pound
El Salvador	San Salvador	Colón; U.S. dollar
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	CFA Franc
Eritrea	Asmara	Nakfa
Estonia	Tallinn	Kroon
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Birr
Fiji	Suva	Fiji dollar
Finland	Helsinki	Euro (formerly markka)
France	Paris	Euro (formerly French franc)
Gabon	Libreville	CFA Franc
The Gambia	Banjul	Dalasi
Georgia	Tbilisi	Lari
Germany	Berlin	Euro (formerly Deutsche mark)
Ghana	Accra	Cedi
Greece	Athens	Euro (formerly drachma)
Grenada	Saint George's	East Caribbean dollar
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Quetzal
Guinea	Conakry	Guinean franc
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	CFA Franc
Guyana	Georgetown	Guyanese dollar
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Gourde
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Lempira

Hungary	Budapest	Forint
Iceland	Reykjavik	Icelandic króna
India	New Delhi	Rupee
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah
Iran	Tehran	Rial
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar
Ireland	Dublin	Euro (formerly Irish pound [punt])
Israel	Jerusalem*	Shekel
Italy	Rome	Euro (formerly lira)
Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican dollar
Japan	Tokyo	Yen
Jordan	Amman	Jordanian dinar
Kazakhstan	Nursultan	Tenge
Kenya	Nairobi	Kenya shilling
Kiribati	Tarawa Atoll	Australian dollar
Korea, North	Pyongyang	Won
Korea, South	Seoul	Won
Kosovo	Pristina	Euro (German Mark prior to 2002)
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Kuwaiti dinar
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som
Laos	Vientiane	New Kip
Latvia	Riga	Lats
Lebanon	Beirut	Lebanese pound
Lesotho	Maseru	Maluti
Liberia	Monrovia	Liberian dollar

Libya	Tripoli	Libyan dinar
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Swiss franc
Lithuania	Vilnius	Litas
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Euro (formerly Luxembourg franc)
Macedonia	Skopje	Denar
Madagascar	Antananarivo	Malagasy franc
Malawi	Lilongwe	Kwacha
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit
Maldives	Male	Rufiya
Mali	Bamako	CFA Franc
Malta	Valletta	Maltese lira
Marshall Islands	Majuro	U.S. Dollar
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya
Mauritius	Port Louis	Mauritian rupee
Mexico	Mexico City	Mexican peso
Micronesia, Federated States of	Palikir	U.S. Dollar
Moldova	Chisinau	Leu
Monaco	Monaco	Euro
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Tugrik
Montenegro	Podgorica	Euro
Morocco	Rabat	Dirham
Mozambique	Maputo	Metical
Myanmar (Burma)	Rangoon (Yangon); Naypyidaw or Nay Pyi Taw (administrative)	Kyat

Namibia	Windhoek	Namibian dollar
Nauru	no official capital; government offices in Yaren District	Australian dollar
Nepal	Kathmandu	Nepalese rupee
Netherlands	Amsterdam; The Hague (seat of government)	Euro (formerly guilder)
New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand dollar
Nicaragua	Managua	Gold cordoba
Niger	Niamey	CFA Franc
Nigeria	Abuja	Naira
Norway	Oslo	Norwegian krone
Oman	Muscat	Omani rial
Pakistan	Islamabad	Pakistani rupee
Palau	Melekeok	U.S. dollar
Panama	Panama City	balboa; U.S. dollar
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina
Paraguay	Asuncion	Guaraní
Peru	Lima	Nuevo sol (1991)
Philippines	Manila	Peso
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty
Portugal	Lisbon	Euro (formerly escudo)
Qatar	Doha	Qatari riyal
Romania	Bucharest	Leu
Russia	Moscow	Ruble
Rwanda	Kigali	Rwanda franc
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	East Caribbean dollar

Saint Lucia	Castries	East Caribbean dollar
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Kingstown	East Caribbean dollar
Samoa	Apia	Tala
San Marino	San Marino	Euro
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome	Dobra
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Riyal
Senegal	Dakar	CFA Franc
Serbia	Belgrade	Yugoslav new dinar. In Kosovo both the euro and the Yugoslav dinar are legal
Seychelles	Victoria	Seychelles rupee
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore dollar
Slovakia	Bratislava	Koruna
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Slovenian tolar; euro (as of 1/1/07)
Solomon Islands	Honiara	Solomon Islands dollar
Somalia	Mogadishu	Somali shilling
South Africa	Pretoria (administrative); Cape Town (legislative); Bloemfontein (judiciary)	Rand
South Sudan	Juba	Sudanese Pound
Spain	Madrid	Euro (formerly peseta)
Sri Lanka	Colombo; Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (legislative)	Sri Lanka rupee
Sudan	Khartoum	Dinar

Suriname	Paramaribo	Surinamese dollar
Swaziland	Mbabane	Lilangeni
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona
Switzerland	Bern	Swiss franc
Syria	Damascus	Syrian pound
Tajikistan	Dushanbe	somoni
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam; Dodoma (legislative)	Tanzanian shilling
Thailand	Bangkok	baht
Togo	Lome	CFA Franc
Tonga	Nuku'alofa	Pa'anga
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	Trinidad and Tobago dollar
Tunisia	Tunis	Tunisian dinar
Turkey	Ankara	Turkish lira (YTL)
Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	Manat
Tuvalu	Vaiaku village, Funafuti province	Australian dollar
Uganda	Kampala	Ugandan new shilling
Ukraine	Kyiv	Hryvna
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	U.A.E. dirham
United Kingdom	London	Pound sterling
United States of America	Washington D.C.	dollar
Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguay peso
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Uzbekistani sum
Vanuatu	Port-Vila	Vatu
Vatican City	Vatican City	Euro
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar

Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong
Yemen	Sanaa	Rial
Zambia	Lusaka	Kwacha
Zimbabwe	Harare	Zimbabwean dollar

Famous International organizations

United Nations Organization (UNO)

After the end of World War I (WWI) which lasted from 1914 to 1918, The League of Nations (LN) was formed in 1919. Its mission was to maintain world peace. But League of Nations was failed in preventing World War II (WWII) which lasted from 1939 to 1945. After the end of World War II The United Nations Organization UNO was founded on October 24, 1945 to replace the flawed League of Nations. Its principal mission is to maintain world peace, and to provide a platform for dialogue.

United Nation's principal organs

UNO has five principal organs:

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Secretariat
4. Economic and Social Council
5. International Court of Justice

The 6th organ, "Trusteeship Council" suspended operation on November 01, 1994, with the independence of Palau.

United Nation's Agencies

UNO has also 15 agencies and several programs and bodies to carry out its mission world wide.
The prominent agencies are: World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Health Organization(WHO), World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

United Nation's Languages

UNO has 6 official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

UN Members

There are 193 member states of the United Nations. In addition to this, two countries hold the status of **Observer States**. Currently there are only two observer states:
1. Holy Sea (The permanent observer state of UNO)
2. Palestine
Observer State is a status granted by a United Nations General Assembly resolution before granted them full membership.

World health organization	WHO

Geneva
1948
World Trade Organization WTO
Geneva
1968 (Associate 1964)
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICTR
Arus
ha

International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia
ICTY
Haag
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNODC (f. UNDCP)
Vienna
United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF
New York

United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIFEM
New York

United Nations Development Programme
UNDP
New York

United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP
Nairobi

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNHCR
Geneva

United Nations Population Fund
UNFPA
New York
World Food Programme
WFP
Geneva

II. World Bank and related bodies
Headquarters
Member since
International Finance Corporation
IFC
Washington
1956
International Monetary Fund
IMF
Washington
1945
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Preparatory Commission)
CTBTO
Vienna
(2000)
International Criminal Police Organization
INTERPOL
Lyon
1971
International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
ITSO (f. INTELSAT)
Washington
1975
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPCW
Haag

1997
European Free Trade Association
EFTA
Geneva
1970
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NATO
Brussels
1949
Western European Union
WEU
Brussels
1993 (Associate)
---European union EU
Brussels
Not a member
International Commission on Missing Persons
ICMP
International Committee of the Red Cross
ICRC
Geneva
1998 (Associate)
Geneva
Missile Technology Control Regime MTCR
Organization of Islamic countries **OIC**
Arab league AL

END

CHAPTER-4

ISLAMIC STUDIES

ISLAMIC STUDIES

Major religions of the world		
1-Islam	2-Christianity	3-Judaism
4-Hindusim	5-Buddhism	6- Sikhism
7-Confucianism	8 -Shintoism	9-Toaism

MAJOR HOLLY BOOKS	
Quran	Hazrat Muhammad PBUH
Tawrat (Torah)	Hazrat Musa AS
Zabur (Psalms)	Hazrat Daud AS
Injil (Gospel)	Hazrat Isa AS

Biography of Hazrat Muhammad PBUH	
Age	63 years
Father	Hazrat Abdullah RA
Mother	Hazrat Bibi Amna RA
Grandfather	Abdul Mutalib RA
Daughter	4
Sons	3
Wives	12

Ummahat ul Momeneen RA	
SN	NAME
1.	Hazrat Khadija (R.A)
2.	Hazrat Sauda R.A
3.	Hazrat Ayesha R.A
4.	Hazrat Hafsa R.A
5.	Hazrat Zainab bin tekhazeema R.A
6.	Hazrat Salma R.A
7.	Hazrat Zainab binte Hajash R.A
8.	Hazrat Umeh Habiba R.A
9.	Hazrat Safiya R.A
10.	Hazrat Memona R.A
11.	Hazrat Maria Qibtiya R.A
12.	Hazrat Javeriah R.A

Khulfa Rashdeen	
SN	NAME
1.	HazratAbuBakkarSiddiqueR.A
2.	HazratUmerR.A
3.	HazratUsmanR.A
4.	HazratAliR.

Names of Ashra Mubashira	
SN	**Names**
1	HazratAbuBakkarR.A
2	HazratUmerR.A
3	HazratUsmanR.A
4	HazratAliR.A
5	HazratTalhaR.A
6	HazratZubairibneAwamR.A
7	HazratAbuObaidaibnalJarahR.A
8	HazratAbdulRehmanbinAufR.A
9	HazratSaadbinAbiWaqasR.A
10	HazratSaeedibneZaid R.A

Important Dates

2AH	Start of Azan, Command of Zakat, Fasting, Salat facing Kaba instead of Bait ul Muqaddus,Battle of Badr
3AH	Battle of Uhad
5AH	Battle of Ahzab
6AH	Treaty of Hudaibiya
7AH	Battke of Khaber
8AH	Conquest of Makkah
9AH	Battle of Tabuk, Command of HAJJ
10AH	Last Sermon

Important information of Islamic world	
Holiest place	Khana Kaba
Second Holiest Place	Masjid Nabvi
Largest Islamic Country by Area	Kazakistan
Largest Islamic Country by Population	Indonesia
Islamic Countries in Asia	27
Islamic Countries in Africa	23
Islamic Countries in Europe	5
Longest River	Nile (Egypt)
Largest Desert	Sahara e Azam (Africa)
First Nuclear Islamic Country	Pakistan
Largest Army of the Islamic Country	Pakistan
Largest Organization	OIC (47 countries)
Smallest Country by Area	Maldives
Smallest Country by Population	Maldive

HOLLY BOOKS		
NAME	LANGUAGE	RELIGION
Quran	Arabic	Islam
New Testament	Greek	Christinity
Old Testament	Hebrew	Judaism
Tripitaka	Pali	Buddhiam

Veda	Sanskrit	Hinduism
Gurugranth	Gurmakhi	Sikhism
Analects	Chinies	Confucianism
Kojika	Chinies	Shinto
Tao te ching	Chinies	Toaism

Sources of Islamic law
The Holly quran
The Hadith
Ijma
Qiyas

EMINENT ISLAMIC JURIST
Imam Abu Hanifa
Imam Malic
Imam Shaffi
Imam Ahmed Bin Hambul

Sahah-e-sitta	
Six authenticated books of Hadith are called Saha-e-sitta	
Name of the book	***compiler***
Sahih bukhar	Imam Muhammed Bin Ismail Bukhari
Sahih muslim	Imam Muslim Bin Hajjaj Iba Muslim
Jame tirmazi	Imam Abu Isa Muhammed Bin Isa
Sunan abu daud	Imam Abu Daud Sulaiman Bin Ash,at
Sunan al nisaiee	Imam Abu Abdur Rehaman Ahmed Bin Ali al Nisaiee
Sunan ibn maja Kazdini	Imam Abu bin Abdullah muhammed bin Yazid bin Majah al

Islamic Studies –General Knowledge

1. How many Sura are in Holy Quran ?	**114**
2. How many Verses are in Holy Quran ?	**6666**
3. How many dots are in Holy Quran ?	**1015030**
4. How many over bar (zaber) are in Holy Quran ?	**93243**
5. How many under bar (Zaer) are in Holy Quran ?	**39586**
6. How many Raque are in Holy Quran ?	**1000**
7. How many stop (Waqf) are in Holy Quran ?	**5098**
8. How many Thashdeed are in Holy Quran ?	**19253**
9. How many letters are in Holy Quran ?	**323671**
10. How many pash are in Holy Quran ?	**4808**
11. How many Madd are in Holy Quran ?	**1771**
12. How many words are in Holy Quran ?	**77701**
13. How many parts of Holy Quran ?	**30**
14. How many time Besmillah Al-Rahmaan Al-Raheem is repeated ?	**114**
15. How many Sura start with Besmillah Al-Rahmaan Al-Raheem ?	**113**
16. How many time the word 'Quran' is repeated in Holy Quran ?	**70**
17. Which is the longest Sura of Holy Quran ?	**Al-Baqarah**
18. Which is the best drink mentioned in Holy Quran ?	**Milk**
19. The best eatable thing mentioned in Holy Quran is ?	**Honey**
20. Which is the shortest Sura of Holy Quran ?	**Qausar**
21. The longest verse of Holy Quran is in which Sura?	**Al-Baqarah No.282**
22. The most disliked thing by the God though Halal is ?	**Divorce**

23. Which letter is used for the most time in Holy Quran.? **Alaph**
24. Which letter is used for the lest time in Holy Quran ? **Zaa.**
25. Which is the bestnight mentioned in Holy Quran ? **Night of Qadar.**
26. Which is the best month mentioned in Holy Quran ? **Ramzan.**
27. Which is the biggest animal mentioned in Holy Quran ? **Elephant.**
28. Which is the smallest animal mentioned in Holy Quran ? **Mosquito**
29. How many words are in the longest Sura of Holy Quran ? **25500**
30. How many words are in the smallest Sura of Holy Quran ? **42**
31. Which Sura of Holy Quran is called the mother of Quran ? **Sura Hamd**
32. How many Sura start with Al-Hamdullelah ? **Five_ Hamd, Inaam, Kahf, Saba & Fatr.**
33. Which Sura has the same number of verses as the number of Sura of Holy Quran? **Taqveer, 114 verses.**
34. How many Sura's name is only one letter ? **Three, Qaf, Sad & Noon.**
35. How many Sura start with word " Inna " ? **Four sura – Fatha, Nuh,Qadr, Qausar.**
36. Which Sura has the number of its verses equal to the number of Masumeen ? **Saf, 14 verses.**
37. Which sura are called Musabbahat ? **Esra, Hadeed, Hsar, Juma, Taghabun & Aala.**
38. How many sura are Makkahi and how many are Madni?**Macci 86, Madni 28.**
39. Which sura is on the name of tribe of Holy Prophet ? **Quresh**
40. Which sura is called the heart of Holy Quran ? **Yaseen.**
41. In which sura the name of Allah is repeated five time ? **Sura al-Haj.**
42. Which sura are named Azaiam ? **Sajdah, Fusselat, Najum & Alaq.**

43. Which sura is on the name of one Holy war ? **Sura Ahzaab.**
44. Which sura is on the name of one metal ? **Sura Hadeed.**
45. Which sura does not starts with Bismellah ? **Sura Tauba.**
46. Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for? **2 times.**
47. The word Quran means – **"read one".**
48. Total number of Surah0 – **114**
49. Surah means **city of Refuge.**
50. **86** **Makki Surah….**
51. **28** **Madine Surah.**
52. **558** **Rukus.**
53. **Al-Baqrah** is the longest Surah.
54. **Al- Kausar** is the shortest Surah.
55. **Al-Nass** is the last surah.
56. **14 bows** are in Quran.
57. First bow occurs in **9th Para i.e Al-Inaam Surah.**
58. Al-Faitha is the **preface of the holy Quran**.
59. Five verses were reveled in the **first wahy.**
60. Namaz commanded in quran for **700 times.**
61. Al-Imarn is the surah in which **Hajj is commanded.**
62. Al-Mudassar- **2nd Revealed Surah.**
63. Al-Muzammil- **3rd Revealed Surah.**
64. Al-Tauba does not start with **Bismillah.**
65. Al-Namal contains **two Bismillahs.**
66. Three surah starts **with curse.**

67. 6666 is the number of **Ayats.**
68. 29 total number of **Mukata't.**
69. Hazrat Usman was the first **Hafiz of the Holy Quran.**
70. Hazrat Khalid Bin Saeed, the **first writer of Wahy.**
71. Gap between first wahy and second wahy was **6 months.**
72. 12 Ghazawahs described in **Holy Quran.**
73. The first commentator of the Quran and also known as interpreter of the Quaran – **Abdullah Ibn Abbas**
74. In surah Al-Saf, Hoy prophet is addressed as **Ahmed.**
75. Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in **Surah Al-Tauba.**
76. 4 Surhas start with **Qul.**
77. Hazrat Umar proposed the compilation of **Holy Quran.**
78. Al- Nasr is known as **Surah Widah.**
79. First annulled order of Holy Quran was the **transfer of Qibla.**
80. The word Islam occurs **6 times in the Quran.**
81. Abdul Malik Marwan applied the **dots in the Holy Quran.**
82. Hajjaj bin yousuf applied **diacritical points in Quran.**
83. 8 Siparas starts with **Bismillah.**
84. 37 total number of surah in **last parah.**
85. Al- Baqrah and Surah Al-Nissa is **spread over 3 Parahs.**
86. **Al-Falq and Al-Nas** revealed at the same time.
87. 3 Surah stats with **"Ya Ayananabiyau".**
88. City of Rome is mentioned in **Holy Quran.**
89. Surah Yaseen is known as **Heart of Quran.**

90. Suran Rehman is known as **beauty of Quran.**

SOLVED PAPERS

Islamic Studies Paper

Solved MCQs

1). Which Surah starts without Bismillah:
a) Al-Baqara
b) Al-Nisa
c) Al-Toba
d) Al-Ikhlas
c) Al-Toba

2). A male is coffined/wrapped in __ dressed sheets:
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
c) 3

3). Amount of zakat cannot be used in _____ .
a) Madrassah
b) Mosque
c) Hospital
b) Mosque

4). What is Sahihain:
a) Mishkat
b) Bukhari
c) Bukhari and Muslim
d) Ibne Majah
c) Bukhari and Muslim

5). Jehad become mandatory in ___Hijra:
a) 1 AH
b) 2 AH
c) 3 AH
d) 4 AH
b) 2 AH

6). Which one is called Masha'ar-ul-Haram:
a) Mina valley
b) Muzdalifa valley
c) Arafat
b) Muzdalifa valley

7). Who was the first martyre in Islam:
a) Hazrat Hamza (RA)
b) Hazrat Yasir (RA)
c) Hazarat Sumaya (RA)
c) Hazarat Sumaya (RA)

8). Who first embraced Islam among women:
a) Hazrat Fatima (RA)
b) Hazrat Zainab (RA)
c) Hazrat Khadija (RA)
d) Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
c) Hazrat Khadija (RA)

9). What is Istelam:
a) Salam to Kaaba
b) Salam to Hajre Aswad
c) Kissing Hajre Aswad
d) Praying at Muqam –e-Ibrahim
c) kissing Hajre Aswad

10). Who collected Quranic verses in one place:
a) Hazrat Umar (RA)
b) Hazrat Abdullah ibne Abbas (RA)
c) Hazrat Abdullah ibne Masud (RA)
d) Hazrat Usman (RA)
d) Hazrat Usman (RA)

Islamic Studies Paper
Solved MCQs

1. How much Surah the Quran contains:
a.124
b.109
c. 114
d. 220
c. **114**

2. The Nisab of Zakat in gold is:
a.18 Tolas
b. 24 Tolas
c. 7 ½ Tolas
d. 35 Tolas
c. 7 ½ Tolas

3. A Verse of the Holy Quran indicates the name of:
a. Hazrat Usman
b. Hazrat Muaaz
c. Hazrat Saad
d. Hazrat Zaid
d. Hazrat Zaid

4. A Muslim female is coffined in:
a. Eight Sheets
b. Five Sheets
c. One Sheet
d. Ten Sheets
b. Five Sheets

5. The original name of Imam Bukhari is:
a. Saeed bin Hatem
b. Ali
b. Zaid
c. Ismail
d. Muhammad bin Ismail
d. Muhammad bin Ismail

6. Makka was conquered in:
a. 5 A.H
b.10 A.H
c. 2 A.H
d. 8 A.H
d. 8 A.H

7. Qurbani (Holy Slaughtering)is made during Hajj at:
a. Arafat
b. Mina
c. Muzdalifa
d. Safa
b. Mina

8. Jami-i-Quran is taken for:
a. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
b. Hazrat Saad (R.A)
c. Hazrat Usman (R.A)
d. Hazrat Masood (R.A)
c. Hazrat Usman (R.A)

9. Pious-Caliphate lasted for about:
a. Eighteen Years
b. Twenty Years
c. Thirty Years
d. Five Years
c. Thirty Years

10. Gathering on Arafat during Hajj is made on:
a. 9th Zil Hajjah
b. 3rd Ramazan
c. 2nd Safar
d. 18 Shawal
a. 9th Zil Hajjah

Islamic Studies Paper
Solved MCQs

1. How many stages the Quran contains?
(a) 8
(b) 7
(c) 9
(d) 12
(b) 7

2. Who was the first writer of "Wahi" in Quraish?
(a) Harat Abdul Rahman bin Auf (RA)
(b) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abdulla bin Zubair (RA)
(d) Hazrat Ibn Masuod (RA)
(b) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)

3. Kitab-ul-Assar is compiled by:
(a) Imam Abu Hanifah (RA)
(b) Imam Shafi (RA)
(c) Imam Malik (RA)
(d) Imam Humbal (RA)
( ) Imam Muhammed bin Hassan shabani (RA)

4. Imam Shafi took the office of "Religious Judgment" in the age of:
(a) 13 years
(b) 14 years
(c) 20 years
(d) 15 years
(d) 15 years

5. What was the name of foster sister of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
(a) Hazrat Salmah (RA)
(b) Hazrat Raqiyyah (RA)
(c) Hazrat Mariah (RA)
(d) Hazrat Shima (RA)
(d) Hazrat Shima (RA)

6. Namaz-e-Istisqa" is prayer for:
(a) Blessing of God
(b) Pardon
(c) Rain
(d) Sleep
(c) Rain

7. Who is called "saqi zam zam"?
(a) Hazrat Abbas (RA)
(b) Hazrat Hamzah (RA)
(c) Hazrat Muaz bin Jabal (RA)
(d) Hazrat Muawiyah (RA)
(a) Hazrat Abbas (RA)

8. The "Kissing of the Hajr-e-Aswad" is called:
(a) Saee
(b) Mabroor
(c) Istelam
(d) Shaut
(c) Istelam

9. What is the number of Ramzan in the Islamic Calender?
(a) 8th
(b) 9th
(c) 10th
(d) 11th
(b) 9th

10. Give the name, who compiled first work of Hadith "Sahifa-e-Sadiqa."
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
(b) Imam Muslim (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr (RA)
(d) Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA)
(d) Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA)

Islamic Studies Paper
Solved MCQs

i. Who advised Abu Bakr (R.A) to compile the Quran:
a. Hazrat Umar (R.A)
b. Hazrat Uthman (R.A)
c. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
d. Hazrat Zaid (R.A)
a. Hazrat Umar (R.A)

ii. The Nisab of Zakat in Silver is:
a. 40 Tolas
b. 50 Tolas
c. 50 ½ Tolas
d. 52 ½ Tolas
d. 52 ½ Tolas

iii. The Prophet made Hazrat Muaaz bin Jabal the Governor of:
a. Kufa
b. Makkah
c. Medina
d. Yaman
d. Yaman

iv. Who are the "Sahibain"?
a. Abu Hanifah and Abu Yusuf
b. Abu Hanifah and Imam Shaibani
c. Abu Yusuf and Imam Shaibani
d. Abu Hanifah and Imam Shafi
c. Abu Yusuf and Imam Shaibani

v. Hajj is not completed unless you go to:
a. Makkah
b. Medina
c. Mina
d. Arafat
d. Arafat

vi. "Kitab-al-Umm" is written by:
a. Abu Hanifa

xi. In which Surat of Quran there is mention of Zulqarnain?
a. A'ssuff
b. Alkahaf
c. Al Mujadala
b. Alkahaf

xii. Muslims are the best of all due to:
a. Justice
b. Moderation
c. Truthfulness
b. Moderation

xiii. Sahib Us-Ser is the nickname of:
a. Hazrat Khuzaifa (R.A)
b. Hazrat Uqba (R.A)
c. Hazrat Saad (R.A)
a. Hazrat Khuzaifa (R.A)

xiv. Masjide Khief is located in:
a. Muzdilifa
b. Arafaat
c. Minna
c. Minna

xv. Ghaseel ul Malaika is the title of:
a. Hazrat Abu Talha (R.A)
b. Hazrat Abu Dahana (R.A)
c. Hazrat Hanzala (R.A)
d. Hazrat Saad (R.A)
c. Hazrat Hanzala (R.A)

xvi. Who was appointed as Usher for Hijrat-e-Madinah?
a. Hazrat Saad bin Ubada (R.A)
b. Hazrat Utab bin Usaid (R.A)
c. Hazrat Abdullah bin Ariqat (R.A)
c. Hazrat Abdullah bin Ariqat (R.A)

xvii. Who was a historian jurist, philosopher, as well as a politician?
a. Shams uddin Ibni Khalkan

b. Imam Malik
c. Imam Shafi
d. Ahmad bin Hambal
c. Imam Shafi

vii. The foundation of Bait Ul-Hikmah was laid down during:
a. Abbasid Period
b. Ummayad Dynasty
c. Fatmid
d. Sub-Continent
a. Abbasid Period

viii. What is the number of month "Rajab" in Islamic Calendar?
a. First
b. 7th
c. 5th
d. Eleventh
b. 7th

ix. First Mujadid was Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz. Who was the second one?
a. Ibn-e-Taimya
b. Imam Ghizali
c. Ahmad Sirhindi
d. Shah Waliullah
c. Ahmad Sirhindi

x. Sahifa Hammam bin Munabih was found by:
a. Mufti M. Abduhu
b. Rasheed Ahmad Raza
c. Dr. Hamidullah
d. Dr. Zakir Naik
c. Dr. Hamidullah

b. Abdur Rehman Ibni Khaldoon
c. Abu Bakar Muhammad Ibni Yahya
b. Abdur Rehman Ibni Khaldoon

xviii. When law of inheritence was revealed?
a. Three Hijre
b. Four Hijree
c. Five Hijree
b. Four Hijree

xix. Who was the last Commander in Chief for Ghazwa-e-Mautah?
a. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)
b. Abdur Rehman bin Auf (R.A)
c. Abdullah bin Rawaha (R.A)
a. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)

xx. Imam Dar ul Hijrat is the title of:
a. Imam Ahmad bin Hunbal
b. Imam Malik
c. Imam Shafee
b. Imam Malik

Islamic Studies Paper
Solved MCQs

1). The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only:
(a) Two times
(b) Four times
c) Six times
d) Seven times
(d) None of these
(b) Four times

2). Khateeb –ul-Anbia as a title of:
(a) Hazrat Idress (AS)
(b) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
(d) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(e) None of these
(d) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)

3). Hazrat Umer (RA) appointed as custodian of Bait-ul-Mal:
(a) Abdullah bn Irqum (RA)
(b) Abdullah bin Umar (RA)
(c) Abdullah bin Abbas (RA)
(d) Abudllah bin Zubair (RA)
e)None of these
e) None of these (Abdullah bin Masud)

4). The effective Zakat System can ensure the elimination of:
(a) Poverty
(b) Interest
(c) Class Distinction
(d) Ignorance
e) None of these
(a) Poverty

5). A Verse of the Holy Quran indicates the name of:
(a) Hazarat Muaaz (RA)
(b) Hazrat Bilal (RA)
(c) Hazrat Saad (RA)

11). Wealth obtained from a mine is liable to:
(a) Zakat
(b) Khumus
(c) Sulus
(d) Rubah
(e) None of these
(b) Khumus

12). Sadaq-e-Eid-ul-fitr has been proclaimed in the year:
(a) 2 Hijri
(b) 3 Hijri
(c) 4 Hijri
(d) 5 Hijri
(e) None of these
(a) 2 Hijri

13). Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat was a title of:
(a) Imam Ahmad
(b) Imam Malik
(v) Imam Shaafi
(d) Imam Muhammad
(e) None of these
(b) Imam Malik

14). The seal affixed on important letters by prophet (SAW) was in the Custody of:
(a) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(b) Hazrat Qais RA
(c) Hazrat khuzaifa (RA)
(d) Hazrat Bilal (RA)
(e) None of these
(c) Hazrat khuzaifa (RA)

15). Ameen –ul-Umat is the title of Hazrat:

(a) Emar bin Yasir (RA)
(b) Suleman Farsi (RA)
(c) Abu-ubaida bin Al jaraah (RA)

(d) Hazrat Zaid (RA)
e) None of these
(d) Hazrat Zaid (RA)

6). Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in :
(a) Madina
(b) Mukkah
(c) Taif
(d) Jabal-e-Noor
(e) None of these
(a) Madina

7). Who was a Historian, justice, philospher as well as Politician?
(a) Shams ud din bin Khalkan
(b)Abdur Rehman bin Khaldun
(c) Abu Bakar Muhammad Yahya
(d) Muhammad bin Essa
(e) None of these
(b) Abdur Rehman bin Khaldun

8). Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice:
(a) Al Nehal
(b) Al Namal
(c) Al Ahzaab
(d) Al Noor
(e) None of these
(b) Al Namal

9). Had -e- Qazaf (False Accusation) is:
(a) 50 Lashes
(b) 70 Lashes
c) 80 Lashes
(d) 90 Lashes
(e) None of these
(c) 80 Lashes

10). Ada Bin Hatam Thai embraced Islam in:

(a) 3 Hijri
(b) 6 Hijri
(c) 9 Hijri
(d) 11 Hijri
(d) Abu Saeeed Khuzir (RA)
(e) None of these

(c) Abu-ubaida bin Al jaraah (RA)

16). River Neil was declared as Sayed-ul-Anhar by Hazrat:

(a) Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
(b) hazrat Umer (RA)
(c) hazrat Usman (RA)
(d) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(e) None of these

(b) hazrat Umer (RA)

17). Umm-ul-Masakeen was the title given to one of the wives of the Prophet (SAW):

(a) Harat Sauda (RA)
(b) Hazrat Zainab benet Jehash (RA)
(c) Hazrat Zainab benet Khuzima (RA)
(d) Hazrat Safia (RA)
(e) none of these

(c) Hazrat Zainab benet Khuzima (R.A)

18). Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) gave the key of Bait Ullah permanently to Hazrat:

(a) Umara Bin Utba
(b) Hanzla bin Abi Aamir
(c) Usman bin Talha
(d) Abdullah Bin Aamir
(e) None of these

(c) Usman bin Talha

19). Arafat gathering is held on:

(a) 8 Zil hajj
(b) 9 Zil hajj
(c) 10 Zil hajj
(d) 12 Zil hajj
(e) None of these

(e) None of these **(c) 9 Hijri**	**(b) 9 Zil hajj** **20). Which one of the following is included amongst the Ushera-e- Mubhashera:** (a) Saad Bin Ubaid (b) Saad bin Abada (c) Saad Bin Abi waqas (d) hazrat Hamza (e) none of these **(c) Saad Bin Abi waqas**

Islamic Studies Paper

1- the pre- islamic era is known as: a) Modern age b) **Age of ignorance** c) Golden age d) none 2- Ma'rib dam was located in: a) iraq b) **yaman** c) egypt d) none 3- Rulers of Pre- islamic iran were called:- a) qaiser b) kisra **c) shahan- shah** d) none 4- Ka'bah is situated in the valley of: a) Faran b) **Makkah** c) Taif d) none 5- Hajre- Aswad means: a) pious stone b) **black ston** c) foundation stone d) none 6- The word "Muhammad" means: a) **The praised one** b) Noble c) Respectful d) none 7- The first revelation came to Prophet (p.b.u.h) in:	11- Banu Qurayzah, Banu Qaynuqa and Banu Nadir were three tribes of : a) Quraysh b) Christian **c) the jews** d) none 12- Quran was revealed in : a) 25 years b) 27 year **c) 23 year** d) none 13- Hazrat Umer (R.A) was assassinated in the month of: a) Ramadan b) Ziq'ad c) Muharram **d) none (he was assassinated in the month of zilhajj)** 14- Musaylama was: a) philosopher b) poet **c) false prophet** d) none 15- The battle of Jamal was fought between Hazrat Aisha and: a) hazrat muawiyah b) hazrat talah **c) hazrat ali** d) none

a) Hira b) Thaur c) Dar-e-Arqam d) none 8- The duration of social boycott of Musliam Shi'b Abi Talib was for **a) 3 years** b) 5 years c) 10 year d) none 9- The Battle of Uhad was fought in the year : **a) 3 Nabvi** b) 8 Nabvi c) 9 A.H d) none 10- Who signed the treaty of Hudabiya on the behalf of the Quresh? a) Abu sufyan b) Abu Lahab c) Abu al Hakam **d) none**	16- The capital of umyad dynasty was: a) Baghdad b) Cairo c) Khusran **d) none (Damascus)** 17- Abbasid Caliphate came into being in: a) **132 AH** b) 122 AH c) 142 AH d) none 18- Sammarra was built by: a) Al-mansur b) Al mahdi **c)Al-must'asim (IN 836 A.D)**d) none 19- Jizya is a :- **a) poll tax** b) trade tab c) land taxd) none 20- The ottoman dynasty fell in: a) 1857 b) 1926 c) 1940 **d) none**

Islamic Studies Paper

1- Literal meaning of Jehad is ; a) exemption b) sacrifice c) fight **d) struggle** 2- Marwan was the son of **a) Hakam** b) Walid c) Suleman d) yazid e) none 3- Musa-bin-naseer conquered parts of: a) Asia **b) Africa** c) Europe d) Australia 4- in 89 A.H. -- became viceroy of Africa: a) Musa-bin naseer b) Tariq bin ziyad **c) Yazid bin Muhalib** d) Umer bin Abdul Aziz 5- After a short khilafat of Muawiyah II the next Khalifa of Islam was: a)Ibn-e-khatab b)Ibn-e -hashim **c) Ibn-e-zubair** d)Ibn-e-Yazid e) none 6-Whilst Africa was under the ummayad the Spain was under: **a) Goth** b) The Jews c) THe Hindus d) The mongols e)none 7- For the first time Abdul Malik issued	11- Safah was the first caliph of:- a) Ummayads b) Hashimis **c) Abbasids** d) Alvids e) none 12- ---- was the real founder of the Abbasid dynasty **a) Safah** b) Abu jafar c) Muhammad musa d) Abdullah e) none 13- In the adminstration of the ummayads the court language was: a) Persian **b) Arabics** c) French d) German e) none 14- Fazl bin yahya has held the governership of: **a) Khusran and egypt** b) Spain c) South asia d) Africa e) none 15- with the emergence of abbasids the Capital was transferd from syria to: a) Iran b) egypt c) iraq d) turkey **e) none (moved from baghdad to samarra)** 16- Amin was Murdered in

purely Muslim Coinage Know as: a) Pound **b) Deenar** c) Dirham d) Ruppe e)none 8- Firdousi was the poet of: **a) Persia** b) Asia c) africa d) America e) none 9- Al- walid Was one of the greatest Khalifas of: a) Arabs b) Indo- pak c) China **d) Whole islamic world** e)none 10- Umm-ul- Banin was a remarkable --- women **a) Arab** b) Spanish c) Egyptian d) European e)none	a) 814 A.c b)815 A.c c)816 A.c d) 817 A.c **e) none(24 march,813 a.c)** 17- Nazhun, Zainab and Hamda belonge to a) spain **b) baghdad** c) syria d) iraq e) none 18- Maliki doctrines were introduced in spain in the reign of: a) hisham **b) Abd-ur-rahman** c) abdullah d) yazid e) none 19- Al-Qanun - Fil tib was written by; **a) Bu-ali-sina** b) Almasudi c) Ibn-ishq d) al-yaqubi e) none 20- Al tafser was written by **a) al-zharwi** b) Muhammad-bin zikraya c) al-ghazali d) Jabir bin hayan e) none

Islamic Studies Paper

1.The Holy Quran was first compiled during the caliphate of Hazrat---------: a)Muhammad (PBUH) b)**Abu Bakar Siddique(R.A)** c) Uthman (R.A) d)none of these 2. Hazrat Umer was Caliph for----------: a) 2 years b) 4 years c) **10 years** d) none of these 3.The orthodox caliphate lasted for---------- : a) 26 years b) **29 years** c) 32 years d)none of these 4.Hazrat Ali was martyred in the year---------: a) 650 AD b) 656 AD c) **661 AD** d)none of these	11.The founder of Umayyad Dynasty was----------: a)Yazid b)Abd al Malik c)**Muawiyah I** d) none of these 12.Baybars, the Mamluke Sultan of Egypt, took----------to install him as Abbasid caliph in Cairo on the year 1261 AD: **a) Al-Mustansir** b) Al-Hakim c) Al-Mustakfi-I d)None of these 13.The founder of Umayyad Dynasty in Spain was-------: a)Khalid bin Walid b)Moosa bin Nysair c)**Abdur Rahman I** d)None of these 14.The Ottoman Sultan Salim took------from cairo to Istanbul to install him as Caliph: a) Al-Mutawakkil III b) Al-Qa'im c) **Al-Mustamsik**

5.The Umayyad Dynasty was put to an end in the year----------:
a)660 AD
b)**750 AD**
c)770 AD
d)None of these

6.The Abbasid Dynasty ruled for just over----------
a)**five centuries**
b)two centuries
c)three centuries
d)none of these

7.The Islamic calendar(hijra) started in the year---a)**622 AD**
b)620 AD
c)621 AD
d)none of these

8.The famous Al-Muwatta was written by:
a)**Imam Malik**
b)Imam Abu Hanifa
c)Imam Muslim
d)Imam Hanbal

9.The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) migrated to Madina in----------:
a) 615 AD
b) **622 AD**
c) 625 AD
d)none of these

10.The last Umayyad ruler at Damascus was----------
a)**Marwan II**
b)Abdul Aziz
c) Abdul Rahman
d) none of these

d)None of these

15. Under which Caliph, Sindh was invaded by Muhammad bin Qasim in 712 AD?
a) Muawiyah
b) **Al-Walid I** c) Abdul Malik
d)None of these

16.When did the Ottomans cross into Europe:
a) **1357 AD**
b) 1520 AD
c) 1550 AD
d)None of these

17.When was Hungary brought under Ottoman rule?
a) **1521 AD**
b) 1526 AD
c) 1530 AD
d)None of these

18.Kamal Attaturk ended the Ottoman Caliphate and deposed Abdul Majid II in-----
a) 1920
b) **1922**
c) 1924
d)none of these

19. Which Ottoman Ruler took the Abbasid Caliphate to Istanbul?
a) Sulaiman I
b) **Salim I**
c) Al-Mustansar
d)None of these

20. The Ottoman Empire lasted for over----------
a) Five Centuries
b) **Six Centuries**
c) Seven Centuries
d)None of these

Islamic Studies Paper

1.Spain was invaded in 711 AD by ---------:
a) **Tariq bin Ziyad**
b) Abd al Rahman I
c) Khalid bin Walid
d)none of these

2. The al-Qairawan in North Africa was founded in 670 AD by----------:
a) Musa bin Nusayr
b) Suleman I
c) **Uqbah**
d) none of these

3.The conquests of Hujjaj in the East matched the Western conquests by ---------- :
a ***Musa bin Nusayr***
b) Tariq bin Ziyad
c) al-Mutawakkil
d)none of these

4.Abdul Aziz married Egilona, the widow of king Roderick, and named her ---------:
a) **Umm-Asim**
b) Umm-Kulsum
c) Umm-Hani
d)none of these

5.The Umayyad Dynasty was put to an end in the year----------:
a)661 AD
b)**750 AD**
c)770 AD
d)None of these

6.The Abbasid Dynasty ruled for just over----------
a) two centuries
b) three centuries
c) **five centuries**
d)none of these

7.Baghdad was put on fire in 1258 AD by ---

11.The name of the French King who attacked Spain in 777 AD was ---------:
a) Roderick
b) **Charlemagne**
c) Alfonso
d) none of these

12.Ibn Khuldun is generally known as a-------
a) Mathematician
b) Astronomer
c) **Historian**d) None of these

13.The real founder of Umayyad Dynasty in Spain was-------:
a) Tariq bin Ziyad
b) Moosa bin Nysair
c) **Abdur Rahman I**
d) None of these

14.The Arabs invaded Spain in the year-------
a) **711 AD**
b) 750 AD
c) 756 AD
d) None of these

15.Which Caliph recalled Musa bin Nusayr to Damascus-------?
a) **al Walid-I**
b) Abdul Aziz
c) Abdul Malik
d)None of these

16. Who punished Musa bin Nusayr for invading Spain---------?
a) **Sulaiman**
b) Abdul Aziz
c) Amr Thaqafi
d)None of these

17.After ruling over Spain for one year who refused to give turn to the Yamanites?
a) Abdur Rahman-II

------ a) The Umayyads b) **The Mongols** c) The Ottomans d)none of these 8.Musa bin Nusayr was the Governor of---------- a) Egypt b) Spain c) **North Africa** d) none of these 9.The fugitive Umayyad prince reached Spain in the year ----------: a) **755 AD**b) 750 AD c) 760 AD d)none of these 10.The last Umayyad ruler in 750 AD was----------: a) Hisham b) **Marwan II** c) Yazid III d) none of these	b) al-Hakam c) **Abdur Rahman al-Fehri** d) None of these 18.The new capital established by Abbasid in 835 AD is called ----- a) **al-Mansurah** i think b) Samarra c) Kufa/Basra d) none of these 19. Abdur Rahman-II of Spain went out to receive a minstrel called-------- a) Khalid b) **Ziryab** not sure c) Walid d) None of these 20.Cordova and Baghdad served to the West as main centres for---------- a) Rivalry b) Treasures **c) Learning** d) None of these

Islamic Studies Paper

(1) First compilation of the Holy Quran was completed during the period of Hazrat: **(a) Abu Bakr**(b) Umar (c) Uthman (d) None of these (2) In 14 Hijri / 635 AD _____ laid the foundation of Basrah. (a**) Hazrat Umar** (b) Khalid bin Walid (c) Utbah bin Ghazwan (d) None of these (3) Hazrat Uthman assassinated in the month	(11) Kitab Al-Khair was written by: (a) Imam Malik (b) Imam Abu Hanifa (c) **Imam Yousuf** (d) None of these (12) 'Jizya' is a: *(a)* ***Poll tax*** (b) Land tax (c) Property tax (d) None of these (13) Abbasid Caliphate came into being in: (a) 122 Hijri

of:
(a) Ramazan
(b) Rajab
(c) ***Zilhaj***
(d) None of these

(4) Hazrat Ali shifted the capital from Madina to:
(a) Basra
(b) Fustat
(c) Damascus
(d) None of these

(5) Hazrat Khalid bin Walid belonged the tribe of:
(a) Hashim
(b) Umayyah
(c) Makhzum
(d) None of these

(6) _____ is known "First year of Unification in the history of Islam".
(a) 40 Hijri
(b) 41 Hijri
(c) 70 Hijri
(d) None of these

(7) _____ was the conqueror of Spain.
(a) Mohammad bin Qasim
(b) Qutaibah bin Muslim
(c) Tariq bin Ziyad
(d) None of these

(8) The last Caliph of Ummayads was:
(a) Hisham bin Abdul Malik
(b) ***Marwan II***
(c) Yazid II
(d) None of these

(9) Umayyad Caliphate lasted for _____ years.
(a) ***90***
(b) 92
(c) 132
(d) None of these

(b) ***132 Hijri***
(c) 142 Hijri
(d) None of these

(14) Ishaque Musli was a famous:
(a) **Musician**
(b) Historian
(c) Jurist
(d) None of these

(15) The first Wazir to Abbasids was:
(a) ***Abu Salama Khalal***
(b) Abu Muslim
(c) Yahha Barmaki
(d) None of these

(16) The first capital of Abbasid Caliphate was:
(a) Baghdad
(b) Samara
(c) ***Al-Hashimiyah***
(d) None of these

(17) Abu Bakr ibn Zakaria al-Razi (RHAZES) was a great:
(a) Historian
(b) Jurist
(c) ***Physician***
(d) None of these

(18) 'Siyasatnama' was written by:
(a) Al Kindi
(b) Nizamul Mulk Tusi
(c) Al-Farabi
(d) None of these

(19) Sultan Salim-I became first Osmani Caliph in:
(a) 1512
(b) 1520
(c) 1525
(d) None of these

(20) Institution of 'Khilafat' abolished by:
(a) Anwer Pasha
(b) ***Mustafa Kamal Pasha***

(10) Baghdad was founded by: (a) Harun (b) Mamun *(c)* ***Mansur*** (d) None of these	(c) Ismet Inono (d) None of these

Islamic Studies Paper

1) Egypt was invaded under the leadership of: (a) Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas (RA) **(b) Amr bin A'as (RA)** (c) Khalid bin Waleed (RA) (d) None of these (2) Muslim Rule in Spain was established by: (a) Abbasids (b) Turks **(c) Umayyads** (d) None of these (3) The central headquarter of Umayyad was: (a) Kufa (b) Cairo (c) Baghdad **(d) None of these** (4) Yousaf bin Tashfin was from the dynasty of: (a) Muwahhid **(b) Murabit** (c) Umayyid (d) None of these (5) Who said, "I never fight with a foe in distress". (a) Mahmood of Ghazna **(b) Salahuddin Ibn Ayyub** (c) Omar bin Adbul Azia (d) None of these	((11) Omar Khayyam wrote his Algebra in: (a) Persian **(b) Arabic** (c) English (d) None of these (12) Omar bin Abdul Aziz belonged to: **(a) Umayya family** (b) Abbasi family (c) Sassani family (d) None of these (13) Fihrist-al-Ulum was written by: (a) Ibn-e-Qayyim **(b) Ibn-an-NAdim** (c) Ibn-e-Nafis (d) None of these (14) Al-Farabi was: (a) Turkish (b) Iranian **(c) Arab** (d) None of these (15) The death of Caliph _____ brought the Abbasid Dynasty to an end. **(a) Mustasim** (b) Mutawakkil (c) Muatazid (d) None of these (16) "Islam and the modern world" is written by:

(6) Sasanids were:
(a) Fire-Worshippers
(b) Idol Worshippers
(c) Sun and Moon worshippers
(d) None of these

(7) Al-Beruni was born in:
(a) Makkah
(b) **Khiva**
(c) Baghdad
(d) None of these

(8) Razi (Rhazes) was a great:
(a) Philosopher
(b) Poet
(c) Physician
(d) None of these

(9) Yarmuk is situated in:
(a) Egypt
(b) Iraq
(c) Syria
(d) None of these

(10) Kimai-e-Sa'adat is written by:
(a) Ibn-e-Khuldun
(b) Imam Al-Ghazali
(c) Ibn-e-Sina
(d) None of these

(a)) M. Hanif Nadvi
(b) Arberry, A. J.
(c) Nadvi, Abul Hasan
(d) None of these

(17) "Mesopotamia" is a _____ word.
(a) Greek
(b) Turkish
(c) French
(d) None of these

(18) "The Arabian Nights" is a book of:
(a) Tales
(b) Poetry
(c) History
(d) None of these

(19) "Toledo" is city in:
(a) Iraq
(b) Italy
(c) Spain
(d) None of these

(20) Bosnia was part of:
(a) British Empire
(b) Turkish Empire
(c) Sassanaid Empire
(d) None of these

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Islamic Studies Paper

1- The longest Sura of the Qur'an is:
(a) Al-Nisa (b) Al-i Imran **(c) Al-Baqra** (d) Al-Maida (e) None of these

2- Sura al-Nur speaks of:
(a) Wars (b) Mal-i-Ghanimat (c) The Jews **(d) Women issues** (e) None of these

3- The Holy Qur'an is generally printed in:

11- Aws and Khizraj were:
(a) Money lenders (b) **Agriculturalists** (c) Nomads (d) Cottage Industrialists (e) None of these

12- The Jewish tribe Banu Qainuqa worked as:
(a) Carpenters **(b) Gold Smiths** (c) Iron Smiths (d) Farmers (e) None of these

(a) Nastaliq script (b) **Kufi script** (c) Naskh script (d) Shikasta script (e) None of these

4- Imam Bukhari hailed from:
(a) Malaysia (b) India (c) Egypt **(d) Turkestan** (e) None of these

5- Prophet Muhammad (SAW) while immigrating to Madina took refuge in:
(a) Cave Hira **(b) Cave Thaur** (c) Dar-i-Arqam (d) Masjid-i-Nabawa (e) None of these

6- Prophet Muhammad (SAW) visited Ghar-i-Hira for:
(a) Recitation (b) Memorization (c) Meetings **(d) Meditation/Tahanuth** (e) None of these

7- The Najashi King of Habasha with whom the Muslims for the first time took refuge was a:
(a) Jew (b) Hindu **(c) Christian** (d) Mushrik (e) None of these

8- The duration of social boycott of Muslims in Shi-b abi Talib was for:
(a) 10 Years (b) 5 Years **(c) 3 Years** (d) 8 Years (e) None of these

9- Sulh-i Hudibiyya was written by:
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakr **(b) Hazrat Ali** (c) Hazrat Umar (d) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) (e) None of these

10- Aws and Khazraj lived in:
(a) Yemen (b) Makkah (c) Najd (d) Hijaz **(e) None of these**

13- Hajjaj bin Yusuf was in the era of:
(a) **Ummayad** (b) Abbasid (c) Ottoman (d) Mughal **(e)** None of these

14- Saif Allah was the title of:
(a) Hazrat Umar (b0 Hazrat Usman (c) Hazrat Ali **(d) Hazrat Khalid bin Walid** (e) None of these

15- Hazrat Suhaib belonged to:
(a) Rome (b) Iran (c) Sudan (d) Habasha (e) None of these

16- Abu Sufyan lost his eye in the battle of:
(a) Tabuk **(b) Yarmuk** (c) Muta (d) Khandaq (e) None of these

17- Byzantium was:
(a) Central Asia (b) Iberian Peninsula (c) Middle East **(d) Eastern Rome** (e) None of these

18- Sasanids rules:
(a) India (b) Far East (c) Egypt **(d) Persian Empire** (e) None of these

19- Imam Malik was a famous:
(a) Poet (b) Historian (c) Architect **(d) Jurist** (e) None of these

20- Literal meaning of word Khilafat-e-Rashida is;
(a) Four Sahaba Caliphs **(b) Right guided caliphs** (c) Followers (d) Pious people (e) None of these.

Islamic Studies Paper

1- Iberian peninsula is a part of:
(a) Africa
(b) Asia
(c) Europe
(d) None of these

2- Granada is a city of:
(a) Iran
(b) Egypt
(c) Syria
(d) None of these

3- The Umayyad rule in Spain came to an end in:
(a) 1000
(b) 1258
(c) 1492
(d) None of these.

4- The commander in the first ever Muslim Jihad in Constantinople was:
(a) Khalid bin Waleed
(b) Qutayba bin Muslim
(c) Yazid bin Muawiyah
(d) None of these.

5- Al-Dakhil was a prince of:
(a) Banu Abbas
(b) Saljukids
(c) Banu Umayyah
(d) None of these.

6- Ibn Tufail was:
(a) Poet
(b) Historian
(c) **Philosopher**
(d) None of these.

7- The author of Ihya 'Ulum al-Din is:
(a) Al-Kindi
(b) Imam Al-Ghazali
(c) Ibn Sina
(d) None of these.

11- Who was the founder of Fatimid dynasty:
(a) Al-Mamun
(b) Mauwiyah
(c) Imam Hussain
(d) None of these.

12- Baghdad was the capital of:
(a) Banu Fatimah
(b) Ottomans
(c) Banu Abbas
(d) None of these.

13- Sihah Sittah are the books of:
(a) Tafsir
(b) Fiqh
(c) Hadith
(d) None of these.

14- Shajarat-ul-Dur was the queen of:
(a) Iraq
(b) Egypt
(c) Iran
(d) None of these.

15- Riyadh is the capital city of:
(a) Egypt
(b) Algeria
(c) Saudi Arabia
(d) None of these.

16- Ibn Rushd was:
(a) Story Writer
(b) Philosopher
(c) Historian
(d) None of these.

17- Spain is called by the Arabs as:
(a) Ifriquiye
(b) Auruba
(c) Al-Andalus
(d) None of these.

18- Berbers were originally:

8- Hunayn ibn Ishaq lived during the reign of: (a) Harun (b) Hisham **(c) Mamun** (d) None of these. 9- Qubba-us_Sakhra is built at: (a) Madina **(b) Jerusalem** (c) Makkah (d) None of these. 10- Zaryab was: (a) Poet (b) Magician **(c) Singer** (d) None of these.	(a) Arabs (b) Europeans **(c) Africans** (d) None of these. 19- "A History of Muslim Philosophy" is written by: (a) M. Hanif Nadvi (b) Kh. Abd al-Hakam (c) M.M. Sharif **(d) None of these.** 20- R. Dozy is the author of: (a) History of Islam (b) Islam and the Modern world **(c) Spanish Islam** (d) None of these.

Islamic Studies Paper

1: the shortest surah of the quran is: a: al maun b : al bayyinah **c: al kauthar** d: al akhlas e: none of these. 2: there is nobismillah in the beginning of surah: a al faithah b: al nisa c:al namal **d: al taubah** e: none of these 3: the quran was revealed in : a : 25 y b: 12 y **c:23** y d: 20 y e:none of these 4: the 1st revelation came to prophet(saw) a: dar arqam **b: hira** c: thaur d: shi'b abi talib e: none of these 5: the battle in which moammad (saw) particpated b/f nubuwwahwas: a: dahis b: bait aqba c: **fijir** d: none of these 6: the duration of social boycott of muslims	11: hazrat umar was the son of : a:abu talib b: talhah c: abdullah **d: khattab** e: none of these 12: abbasid caliphate came into being in: a: 110 a.h b: 122 a.h **c:132 a.h** d:140 a.h e: none of these 13: bait al hikma was established by: a: waild b:hisham c: mansur **d: harun** e: none of these 14: masjid qiblayayn is situated in : a: habsha b: makkah c: taif **d: madina** e: non of these 15: khalid bin walid was removed from the commond during the expedtion to: a: iran **b: syria** c: yeman d: none of these 16: the city of fustat was founde by:

in shi'b abi talib was for: a: 5 y b: 10 y **c: 3 y** d: 8 y e: none of these 7:the conqeror of khber was: a:umar b: jafar c: kha;id bin walid **d: ali** **e:** none of these 8: who is called the 5th guided caliph: a: harun b: wali c: ibn zubayr **d:umar bin aziz** e: none of these 9: the battle of jamal was fought b/w the aishah and: a: talhah b: muawiya c: yazid d: umer **e: none of these** 10: egypt was conqered during the caliphate of : a: abu bakr b: muawiah c: ali **d: umar** e: none of these	**a: amr bin al a's** b: abd al malik c: muawiyah d: none of these 17: expedition of tabuk place in: a:6 a.h b: 7 a.h **c: 9 a.h** d: none of these 18: hazrat salman was from: a: rome b: syria c: yeman **d: faris** 19: imam abu hanifah was a famous: a: musician b: architect **c: jurist** d: historian e: none of these 20: the total period of khalafat -i- rashidah was: a: 40 y **b: 30 y** c: 29 y d: none of these.

Islamic Studies Paper

1:bait al hikma was established by: a: yazid b: al zahir baibers c: mamun rashid **d: none of these** 2: gibraltar owes its name to: a: aghlab b: abd al jabbar **c: tariq b ziyad** d: none of these 3: the barmaki wazirs existed during: a: umayyad b: salijqis **c: abbasids** d: ottomans 4:spain was ruled by --- b/f arab and berber troops conquered it. a: byzantines b: franks **c: visigoths** d: none of these 5: in historical refereneces spain is generally refered as part of : a: iberian peninsula b: middle east c: north africa **d: none of these.**	11: nizam al mulk worked as wazir during the : a" umayyad **b: the early salijqus** c: the late ottmans d: none of these 12: the druzi sect of syria and lebanon was born during the : a: ghazanavis **b: fatimids** c: ayyubids d: n one of these. 13: muwalladan were: **a: spanish neo muslims** b: african slaves c: arab soliduers d: non e of these 14: the ottman dynasty fell in: a: 1802 b: **1924** c: 1912 **d**: none of these 15: phlip k. hotti wrote a book titled : a: clash of civilizations b: the abbasids **c: history of the arabs** d: none of these

6:libya, tunisia and algeria r geographically included in the :
a: far west b: central africa **c: north africa** d: none of these

7: cordova is a city in :
a:iraq b:mauritania **c: spain** d: non e of these

8: cordova is pronounced in arabic as:
a: qurtuba b : gharnata c: zaghrab d: none of these

9: ibn khulun wrote a book tltled:
a: al shifa **b: muqaddima** c: al qanun d: none of these

10: ibn khulun was a :
a: jurist **b: philosopher of history** c: calligrapher d: noe of these

16: ibn hazm was a great --- scholar.
a: egyptian **b: spanish** c: ottoman d: none of these.

17: shaik sa'di was a :
a: historian b: botanist **c: poet** d: none of these

18: history of the islamic peoples is written by:
a: gibb b: arnold **c: carl brokelman** d: none of these

19: the arab siqilliyah is :
a: spain **b: sicily** c: italy d: none of these

20: umar khayyam is known for his :
a: shah nama b: siyasat nama **c: ruba'iyyat** d: none of these .

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Islamic Studies Paper

(1) Before Islam Arab were engaged live systematically as:
(a) Central Government
(b) Autonomous body
(c) Tribal feuds
(d) Own master mind
(e) None of these

(2) Hadith was complied by:
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakkar
(b) Hujjaj Bin Yousuf
(c) Umer Bin Abdul Aziz
(d) Haroon Rasheed
(e) None of these

(3) Muhammad (Peace be upon him) was born on the following date:
(a) 2nd August 570 AD
(b) 13th August 570 AD
(c) 3rd August 571 AD
(d) 14"'Sept. 571 AD
(e) None of these

(4) Ha j re-As wad means:
(a) Pious Stone **(b) Black Stone**
(c) Historical Stone(d) Foundation Stone
(e) None of these

(5) Ka'bah is situated in the valley of:
(a) Valley Karan (b) Valley Taif **(c) Valley Makka** (d) None of these

(6) Hazrat Imam Hussain died in:
(a) 680 AD (b) 681 AD (c) 682 AD (d). 683 AD (e) None of these

(7) Treaty of Hudaibiyah was observed in:
"(a) 5thHijrah **(b) 6lh Hijrah** (c). 7lh Hijrah.
(d) 8th Hijrah (e) None of these

(8) Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) died on:
(a) March 633 AD (b) April 633 AD (c) May 633 AD **(d) June 633 AD** (e) None of these

(9) Hazrat Othman was murdered on:
(a) 17th March, 656 A.D.
(b) 17th April, 656 A.D.
(c) 17th May, 656 A.D.
(d) 17th June, 656 A.D.

Islamic Studies Paper

(1) Al – Andulus was conquered by the Arabs in:
(a) 699 AD
(b) 711 AD
(c) 800 AD
(d) None of these

(2) Gibraltar is named after:
(a) Musa bin Nusair
(b) Caliph Walid
(c) Tariq bin Ziyad
(d) None of these

(3) Musa bin Nusair was Governor of:
(a) Egypt
(b) Africa North Africa
(c) Basra
(d) None of these

(4) Berbers belonged to:
(a) India
(b) Iraq
(c) Africa
(d) None of these

(5) Al-Dakhil was a Prince of the house of:
(a) Umayyah
(b) Fatimah
(c) Abbas
(d) None of these

(6) Granada fell in:
(a) 1398
(b) 1452
(c) 1492
(d) None of these

(7) Cordova is a city of:
(a) Saudi Arabia
(b) Libya
(c) Spian
(d) None of these

(11) Ibn e Khuldun was:
(a) King
(b) Governor
(c) Historian
(d) None of these

(12) Jamaluddin Afghani was born in:
(a) India
(b) Iran
(c) Afghanistan
(d) None of these

(13) The city of Baghdad lies on the:
(a) River Nile
(b) Tigris
(c) Indus
(d) None of these

(14) Muhammad Ali was the ruler of:
(a) Syria
(b) Turkey
(c) Egypt
(d) None of these

(15) Ottoman Caliphate was abolished in:
(a) 1900
(b) 1918
(c) 1924
(d) None of these

(16) Ib e Rushd was a distinguished:
(a) Musician
(b) Calligraphist
(c) Philosopher
(d) None of these

(17) The capital of Saudi Arabia is:
(a) Makkah
(b) Madinah
(c) RIyadh
(d) None of these

(18) Alp Arsalan belonged to

(8) Zaryab was:
(a) Poet
(b) Politician
(c) Musician
(d) None of these

(9) Muhammad Al Fatih was an:
(a) Arab
(b) African
(c) Turk
(d) None of these

(10) Istanbul was the capital of the Khilafat of:
(a) Banu Abbas
(b) Ottomans
(c) Banu Fatimah
(d) None of these

(a) The Ottoman
(b) Saljuqid
(c) Mamluq Dynasty
(d) None of these

(19) "The Preaching of Islam" is written by:
(a) Carl Brockelmann
(b) T. W. Arnold
(c) T. B. Irving
(d) None of these

(20) R. Dozy is the author of:
(a) Islam in History
(b) The spirit of Islam
(c) The Spanish Islam
(d) None of these

Islamic Studies Paper

(1) Which is the 3rd Sura in Al-Quran?
(a) Al-Maida
(b) Aal-e-Imran
(c) An_Nisa
(d) None of these

(2) Imam Shafi was a:
(a) Philosopher
(b) Jurist
(c) Poet
(d) None of these

(3) Tigris is a river of:
(a) Uzbekistan
(b) Iraq
(c) Kazakhstan
(d) None of these

(4) The modern name of Habsha is
(a) Africa
(b) Ethopia
(c) Sudam
(d) None of these

(5) Word Muhammad means:
(a) Worthy of praise
(b) The praised one
(c) Noble
(d) None of these

(6) Aws and Kharzaj were two tribes of:
(a) The Jews
(b) The Quraish
(c) The Ansar
(d) None of these

(7) Banu Quraiza, Banu Nadir and Banu Qainuqa were three tribes of the:
(a) Muslims
(b) Christians
(c) Jews
(d) None of these

(11) Ummayed Caliph Mu'awiyah was son of:
(a) Abu Talib
(b) Abu Sufyan
(c) Jafar
(d) None of these

(12) The battle of Qudisiyya was fought during the reign of:
(a) Caliph Abu Bakr
(b) Caliph Umar Faruq
(c) Salahuddin Ayyubi
(d) None of these

(13) Tughril was the founder of:
(a) Ghaznawids Dynasty
(b) Ghaurid Dynasty
(c) Saljuq Dynasty
(d) None of these

(14) Khuzestan is an area in:
(a) Turkey
(b) Iran
(c) Azerbaijan
(d) None of these

(15) Sulaiman, the Magnificent was an:
(a) Abbasid Caliph
(b) Ottoman Caliph
(c) Mughal king
(d) None of these

(16) The Mongols defeated:
(a) Salahuddin Ayyubi
(b) The Abbasids
(c) The Ghaznawids
(d) None of these

(17) Bait-al-Hikmah was established by:
(a) Babar
(b) Akber
(c) Harun al-Rashid
(d) None of these

(8) Arrange in chronological order:
(a) Battle of Uhud 1
(b) Battle of Muta 2
(c) Battle of Khandaq 3
(d) None of these

(9) The capital of Khurasan was:
(a) Peshawar
(b) Daibul
(c) Nishapur
(d) None of these

(10) Khilafat-e-Rashida lasted for about:
(a) 60 years
(b) 80 years
(c) 30 years
(d) None of these

(18) Carl Brockelmann is the author of:
(a) History of the Islamic People
(b) The Samanids
(c) The Fatimids
(d) None of these

(19) The Ottoman Dynasty fell in:
(a) 1810
(b) 1924
(c) 1940
(d) None of these

(20) Musailama al Kazzab was:
(a) Writer
(b) False Prophet
(c) Trader
(d) None of these

Islamic Studies Paper

(1) Sulyman, the magnificent invaded Vienna in:
(a) 1540
(b) 1555
(c) 1580
(d) None of these 1529

(2) "History of Medieval Islam" was written by:
(a) Amir Ali
(b) Sulyman
(c) Sunders
(d) None of these

(3) Armistice between Turkey and the Allies tok place in:
(a) 1520
(b) 1819
(c) 1918
[B] None of these

(4) Kamal Mustafa was born in the town of:

(11) Which Muslim ruler was styled the "Augustus of the Arabs"?
(a) Mansur
(b) Mamun
(c) Zubair
(d) None of these

(12) Hakam-I became caliph of Cordova in:
(a) 756
(b) 788
(c) 796
(d) None of these

(13) The book "Studies in the Islamic History" was written by:
(a) Syed Amir Ali
(b) Hanif Nadvi
(c) **Amir Hussain**
(d) None of these

(14) Musa bin Nusair was the governor of:
(a) Iran

(a) Basra
(b) Cyprus
(c) Salonika
(d) None of these

(5) Russia declared war on Turkey:
(a) 1718
(b) 1877
(c) 1978
(d) None of these

(6) "A History of Muslim in Spain" was written by:
(a) Macmillan
(b) Frank Cass
(c) Yaqut
(d) None of these

(7) Merida, an old city of Spain, was founded by:
(a) Jews
(b) Muslims
(c) Romans
(d) None of these

(8) 'Islam in History' was written by:
(a) Ibn e Khuldun
(b) Nadawi
(c) Muhmmad Munir
(d) None of these *Syed Wahidudin*

(9) The greatest Muslim Art in which they have achieved incomparable success is:
(a) Paintings
(b) Architecture
(c) Calligraphy
(d) None of these

(10) The city of Baghdad lies on the:
(a) River Nile
(b) Tigris
(c) Bay of Bengal
(d) None of these

(b) Basra
(c) Africa Nort Africa
(d) None of these

(15) Hisham became Sovereign of Damascus in:
(a) 717
(b) 724
(c) 743
(d) None of these

(16) Saba, the Capturer, was succeeded by his son:
(a) Himyar
(b) Kablan
(c) Zaid
(d) None of these

(17) Abolition of the Sultanate took place in:
(a) 1918
(b) 1920
(c) 1922
(d) None of these

(18) Avicenna was not only a genius but also a distinguished:
(a) Musician
(b) Calligraphist
(c) Physician
(d) None of these

(19) Ibn e Khuldun was born in Tunis in the year:
(a) 1332
(b) 1242
(c) 1248
(d) None of these

(20) Universal history book known as "Al-Kamil" was written by:
(a) Ibn ul Athir
(b) Tabari
(c) Masudi
(d) None of these

Islamic Studies Paper

(1) Total number of the Surahs of the Holy Quran is:
(a) 99
(b) 114
(c) 120
(d) None of these

(2) Write down the names of Khulafa e Rashideen in chronological order.
Abu Bakar, Umar, Usman, Ali (RaziAllahuAnhum

(3) Imam Abu Hanifa was a:
(a) Philosopher
(b) Faqih
(c) Poet
(d) None of these

(4) Euphrates is a river of:
(a) North Africa
(b) Iran
(c) Iraq
(d) None of these

(5) Arrange in chronological order:
(a) Battle of Khaibar **2**
(b) Battle of Badr **1**
(c) Battle of Hunain **3**

(6) Sammara was a city of:
(a) Afghanistan
(b) Turkey
(c) Iraq
(d) None of these

(7) Musa bin Nusair was the governor of:
(a) Makkah
(b) Madinah
(c) North Africa

(11) Imam al Ghazali was the author or:
(a) Tahafat al Tahafat
(b)
(c) Tahafat al Falasafah
(d) None of these

(12) Alp Arsalan belonged to:
(a) The Ottomon
(b) Saljuqid
(c) Mamluk Dynasty
(d) None of these

(13) The battle of Qadisiyaah was won by:
(a) Tariq bin Ziyad
(b) Salahuddin Ayyubi
(c) Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas
(d) None of these

(14) Baghdad was the capital of:
(a) Banu Umayyah
(b) Banu Abbas
(c) Banu Fatimah
(d) None of these

(15) Battle of Karbala occurred during the reign of:
(a) Amir Muawiyah
(b) Harun al Rasheed
(c) Yazeed
(d) None of these

(16) Al-Idrisi was a:
(a) Philosopher
(b) Muhaddith
(c) Geographer
(d) None of these

(17) Arrange in chronological order the following rulers.
(a) Amin al-Rashid **3**

(d) None of these (8) Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered: (a) Spain (b) Iran **(c) Sindh** (d) None of these (9) "Al Ahkam al Sutlania" was written by: (a) Ibn Khuldun **(b) Al-Mawardi** (c) Al Farabi (d) None of these (10) The Cantonment of Basra was founded by: (a) Hazrat Ali **(b) Hazrat Umar** (c) Al Saffah (d) None of these	(b) Walid bin Abdul Malik **1** (c) Al Mansur **2** (18) The battle of Jamal was fought between __**Hazrat Aysha RA**_____ and __**Hazrat Ali RA**_____. (19) Imam Bukhari was a: (a) Caliph (b) Mufassir (c) Muhaddith **(d) None of these** (20) Aswad Ansi was (a) Poet **(b) False Prophet** (c) Trader (d) None of these

Islamic Studies Paper

(1) The first mosque built for Muslims was: (a) Bait-ul-Maqdas **(b) Quba Mosque** (c) Nabvi Mosque (d) None of these (2) Musailma Kazzab was killed by: **(a) Khalid bin Walid** (b) Wahshi (c) Hazrat Abbas (d) None of these (3) Battle of BADR was fought in the year: **(a) 2 A.H** (b) 3 A.H (c) 4 A.H (d) None of these (4) Grand Mosque at Damascus was built by: **(a) Abdul Malik**	(11) Mamun-ur-Rashid following _____ doctrines. (a) Ismaili (b) Ashari **(c) Mutazilla** (d) None of these (12) Al-Khwarzmi was a: (a) Soldier (b) Astonomer **(c) Mathematician** (d) None of these (13) _____ signed the Treaty of Hudaibiya on behalf of the Quresh. (a) Abu Sufyan **(b) Suhail bin Amar** (c) Utba (d) None of these (14) Baghdad was conquered and sacked by

(b) Waleed
(c) Umar bin Abdul Aziz
(d) None of these

(5) At Qadsia _____ commanded the Muslim army.
(a) Saad bin Abi Waqas
(b) Khalid bin Waleed
(c) Ikrama
(d) None of these

(6) Dots on Arabic letter was introduced by:
(a) Hajjaj
(b) Yahya Barmaki
(c) Hassan Basri
(d) None of these

(7) Abbasids adopted _____ colour for their official dress.
(a) Red
(b) Green
(c) Black
(d) None of these

(8) Abu Muslim Khurasani was murdered in:
(a) 730 A.D.
(b) 755 A.D.
(c) 757 A.D.
(d) None of these

(9) Zakariyya Razi was a:
(a) Mufassir
(b) Sufi
(c) Physician
(d) None of these

(10) Ottoman Sultans were the direct descendants of:
(a) Osman
(b) Timur
(c) Chingez Khan
(d) None of these

Halaku Khan in:
(a) 1258 A.D.
(b) 1260 A.D.
(c) 1265 A.D.
(d) None of these

(15) Tulaiha was a:
(a) Trader
(b) Poet
(c) False Prophet
(d) None of these

(16) Khayr-al-Din Barbarossa was a:
(a) Sailor (Admiral)
(b) Qazi
(c) Minister
(d) None of these

(17) Tragedy of Karbala took place in the year:
(a) 61 A.H.
(b) 71 A.H.
(c) 81 A.H.
(d) None of these

(18) _____ was the Tutor of Haroon-ur-Rashid:
(a) Khalid Barmaki
(b) Yahya Barmaki
(c) Ghazali
(d) None of these

(19) Constantinople was conquered by:
(a) Muhammad II
(b) Suleman
(c) Murad
(d) None of these

(20) Hammurabi, the law giver was a:
(a) Babylonian
(b) Assyrian
(c)
(d) None of these

Islamic Studies Paper

(1) Who was the first conqueror of Africa?
(a) Muhammad Bin Qasim
(b) Khalid Bin Walid
(c) Uqba bin Nafi
(d) None of these

(2) Spain was conquered by:
(a) Mohmud Ghaznawi
(b) Musa bin Nusair
(c) Tariq bin Ziyad
(d) None of these

(3) Spain is called by the Arabs as:
(a) Afiquiye
(b) Auruba
(c)Al-Andalus
(d) None of these

(4) Ibn Khaldun was an:
(a) Architect
(b) Historian
(c) Muhaddith
(d) None of these

(5) Ibn Zaidun was:
(a) Historian
(b) Philosopher
(c) Poet
(d) None of these

(6) Ibn Tufail lived in:
(a) Egypt
(b) Spain
(c) Syria
(d) None of these

(7) Cordova is a city of:
(a) Libya
(b) Al-Andalus
(c) Lebanon
(d) None of these

(11) What is the real name of "Al-Dakhil" **Abdl Rehman 1**

(12) "Thafa-tul-Thafat" is a book on:
(a) Science
(b) History
(c) Philosophy
(d) None of these

(13) Who was known as Hawk of Quresh?
(a) Amir Muawiya
(b) Abd-ul-Rahman - I
(c) Ibn Zubair
(d) None of these

(14) What is Granada and Cordova in Arabic (Urdu) alphabets? **Kurtba**

(15) What is Wadi-al-Kabeer? **River**

(16) Did the Moor enter in France?
Write **Yes** or No.
YES

(17) Who first took the title of "Khalifa" in Spain? **Abdl Rehman 3**

(18) Name at least TWO Muslim Philosophers of Spain. **Ibn Arbi, IBN KHALDUN**

(19) Which city was called "Queen of the cities" (Aroos ul Bilaad)?
(a) Baghdad
(b) Cordova
(c) Damascus
(d) None of these

(20) Berbers originally were:
(a) Iranians
(b) Arabs

(8) Who was Zaryab: (a) A poet (b) A politician **(c) A singer** (d) None of these (9) The Moors vacated Spain in: (a) 1501 **(b) 1492** (c) 1452 (d) None of these (10) What is the name of the book written by Ibn Khaldun? **Muqadma**	**(c) Africans** (d) None of these

END

CHAPTER-5

ENGLISH

ENGLISH

ESSAY WRITING

How to write a good essay

This essay-writing article is meant for those, who seek the answer to the question "How to write a good essay?" Here you will find the answers to all questions, arisen when you face this task first. This is a detailed instruction, comprising all aspects and peculiarities of essay writing. Regardless of the type of essay, you need to create, in any case, the structure of your writing is the same. Following the recommendations, described here, you will surely create a quote worthy and memorable essay.

1-Choose the theme.

Sometimes, it happens that a person has no choice because the theme is determined in advance. When it goes like this, there is no need to break brains in search of an interesting theme.

If you are made to do it by yourself then abide simple rules:

- Define the goal of your work. Regardless of your purpose (to persuade, explain something or educate), the topic must correspond to the purpose.
- Don't select general themes – it will be complicated to cover all aspects in one essay.
- Think about your life experience; probably you will find something that will add a cherry on top to the quality of your paper.

2. Write the outline.

This point will help you keep the mind from struggling. Surely, it may change as you progress. However, if you don't like tumultuary writing, this issue will be very useful for you.

- Write the topic you are going to cover.
- Determine the principle ideas of this particular theme.
- If you write the instruction, write each step in detail.

This structure will avail every essay writer to create a perfectly organized essay.

3. Think about your thesis statement.

This is a crucially important part of your paper because a thesis statement is a presentation of your work. Here you express your goal of writing. In a couple of sentences you should tell the audience what your composition is about. If you target to create a presentable paper, which will surely be reviewed and read by the audience, don't neglect a thesis statement. The reality is that generally, people don't read more than the first sentences. Therefore, try to make them catching, enrapturing and making the reader read an essay to the end.

4. Write the body of your composition.

Now it is time to turn the plan of your work into a real essay. Each idea, you wrote in your essay, should be a separate paragraph. Usually, don't even try to cover more than three or five ideas in your essay; otherwise, your essay will be transformed into a novel.

Follow some recommendations:

- Begin with writing your principle idea.
- Then prove it somehow – you may write a supporting point to each idea.
- Concentrate on writing results.

Besides, remember that summarization to every paragraph is not required. Qualified essay writers never do this.

5. Create your introduction.

In fact, there are various methods to start your essay. Regardless of the method, you select, the target of the introduction is the same – to grab the reader's attention. In this case, any method will be useful.

Here are some methods that will avail you turn your introduction into a fascinating and interesting to read paragraph:

- Anecdotes;
- Dialogs;
- Startling or summary information.

6. Conclusion.

When you come to a conclusion, it means that you have finally finished your creative task. Here, you are to deduce an inference. Never try to explain one more idea in a summary. A conclusion usually encompasses no more than five sentences, where you just make a review of the main issues.

Types of Essay

There are four types of writing that are commonly used in a given situation.

1. **Persuasive writing**
2. **Expository writing**
3. **Narrative writing**
4. **literary response essay**

Persuasive writing

Persuasive writing argues a point and is often called argumentation. When you write persuasively, you are always expressing an opinion. In order to convince your reader, you must be able to present sound reasons and good examples. For instance, instead of explaining the causes of the Civil War, you might be asked to persuade your reader that the Civil War was more about the economics of the southern plantation system than the social issue of slavery. Persuasive writing and language is often found in editorials, letters of complaint,or proposals.

Expository writing

Expository writing is explanatory. You select information from oral, written, or electronic text and organize it to show that you understand a concept. Expository writing is the type of writing you create for term papers, essays, or letters. Most standardized tests often include an expository prompt.

Narrative writing

Narrative writing is a type of writing that requires you to tell a story that describes an event or relates a personal experience. A good narrative should have convincing characters, a plot, and a theme. You may be asked to write a narrative of personal experience on your college placement essay.

literary response essay

If you write a **literary response essay**, you will have to read and analyze a piece of literature and then make comments based on the literal and implied interpretations of the text. If you are taking a state assessment test, you may find yourself facing a literary response essay.

Model essays

Check some of the model essays provided in this book. There are sample essays available for you. You can use these as benchmarks to compare and contrast your writing.

- **Is there a book that you feel should be required reading for everyone? Write an essay persuading your audience to read this book.**

Most people know who Frankenstein is—or at least they think they do. Because of the way Mary Shelley's brilliant 1818 novel has been adapted to film, most Americans think that Frankenstein is a towering, scar-faced monster who brings terror wherever he goes. In Shelley's novel, however, the real monster is Victor Frankenstein, the scientist who is the monster's creator. In her story of how Victor Frankenstein creates the monster and what he does after the monster comes to life, Shelley conveys several timeless messages about the dangers of science, the dangers of isolation, and the importance of being a good parent. It is a novel that everyone should read.

In the story, Frankenstein, eager for glory, wants to discover the "elixir of life" so that he can have the power to bring the dead back to life. He wants to create a new race of superhuman beings and wants them to worship him like a god. He wants to unlock the secrets of nature and use that power for his own selfish goals. Shelley's novel warns us that we must be careful what we do with science—how we apply the knowledge we discover. For when Frankenstein does discover the "elixir of life," and when he does create a superhuman being, he creates a creature that is beyond his control. The creature

is more powerful and more intelligent than Victor Frankenstein, and the creature engineers Frankenstein's demise.

Shelley's novel also warns us about the dangers of isolation. Frankenstein's creation is so revolting and dangerous in part because Frankenstein works completely alone. He becomes so absorbed with his project that he completely blocks out family and friends. He stops communicating with others and works secretly; he does not consult others about his project, partly because he knows that what he is doing is wrong, partly because he wants all the glory. But because he does not work with others, because he loses touch with his community of family and friends, he also loses touch with his responsibility to other human beings. When the creature comes to life, Frankenstein runs away, abandoning his creation even though he knows the creature might harm others.

This abandonment brings us to the novel's third timeless message: the importance of being a good parent. Frankenstein creates a living being and then abandons him because he is an "ugly wretch." He totally ignores his responsibility to the creature, who is born as innocent as a child, even though he is the size of a giant. The creature is abhorred by everyone he meets, and because no one has ever shown him love, he learns to hate. And the person he comes to hate most is the father who abandoned him. Shelley's message is clear: you are responsible for what you create, and if you are a parent, you must love your child, whatever his or her appearance.

In our age of cloning and genetic engineering, of scattered communities and neighbors who don't know each other's names, of abandoned children and abusive parents, Shelley's book may have more importance than ever. It is also a powerful and suspense-filled tale. Will Frankenstein capture the creature? Will he create a "bride" for the monster? Will Walton, the ship captain who records Frankenstein's story, learn from Frankenstein's tale? Find out for yourself. Grab a copy of this amazing novel and enjoy.

- **Today's top professional athletes often have salaries and bonuses in the tens of millions of dollars. Do you think these athletes deserve such high compensation? Why or why not? Explain your position and use specific reasons and examples.**

When he was at the height of his basketball career, Michael Jordan was making approximately $300,000 per game. That's more than most people make in a year; indeed, it's more than some people earn in a lifetime. Yes, Michael Jordan was a phenomenal basketball player. Yes, he was also a fantastic role model. But no, he did not deserve to earn such a ridiculously high salary. Jordan, like many other top professional athletes, was grossly overpaid.

Why do top athletes earn such inflated salaries? Because they bring big bucks into their cities and franchises. But what sort of service do they provide to society? Do they save lives? No. Do they improve the standard of living or promote positive social change? No. Do they help keep our streets safe or educate our kids? No. True, many of the top athletes are good role models for our children. But seven-figure salaries don't always mean model behavior. Take N.B.A. star Latrell Spreewell, for example, who choked and threatened to kill his coach.

It is true that professional athletes work hard, and many have spent their lives pursuing their goals. It is also true that most professional athletes have a relatively short career span—a decade perhaps at the top of their game. Limited as their professional sporting career may be, they don't deserve such high salaries. After their professional sports careers are over, they can certainly pursue other careers and work "regular" jobs like the rest of us. Ending their stint as professional athletes doesn't mean they have to stop earning incomes. They just have to earn incomes in a different way. Why should they be any different from the rest of us who may need to switch careers?

It is also true that professional athletes may be injured while on the job; their work is indeed physical, and especially in contact sports like football, injuries are bound to happen. But, like the rest of us, they have insurance, and in nearly all cases, their exorbitant salaries more than cover their medical costs. And theirs is not the only high-risk job. What about miners, construction workers, or firefighters? They are at risk for

physical injury every day, too—injuries that could likewise end their careers. But they sure aren't earning millions of dollars a year.

It is also true that professional athletes may spend years and years practicing with farm teams for a fraction of the salary they receive once they make it to the top. But in every career path, we start off with lower wages and must pay our dues and work our way up. Besides, farm team salaries are not always so low.

We're a sports-crazy country, a nation of fanatic sports fans and celebrity worshippers. We're awed and entertained by the best of them—the Michael Jordans, the Alex Rodriguezes, the Emmitt Smiths. But as much as they may inspire and amuse us, professional athletes do not deserve such high salaries. Those millions could be much more wisely spent.

- **Many people feel that the use of surveillance cameras in public places such as parking lots is a good idea that can help ensure our safety. Others worry that too many cameras violate our right to privacy and give law enforcement officials too much power. In your opinion, should we install more surveillance cameras in public places? Why or why not? Support your position with specific reasons and examples.**

Not long ago, the nation was gripped by the horrifying news that a baby had been stolen from a car in a parking lot while her mother, who was returning a shopping cart, was just a few feet away. Thanks to the description of the kidnapper captured by surveillance cameras in the parking lot and broadcast over radios, television, and highway overpass signs, the kidnapper was quickly caught and the baby returned, unharmed, to her mother. Had it not been for those surveillance cameras, that mother would probably never have seen her baby girl again.

I can't think of a much better argument for the use of surveillance cameras in public places. That baby's life was saved by those parking lot cameras. Many people worry about the use of surveillance cameras in public places such as parking lots, stores, parks, and roadways. They don't like the idea that they are being watched. They worry that the information captured on the surveillance tapes can somehow be used against them. But how? It seems to me that the only reason we should worry about being caught on surveillance cameras is if we are doing something wrong. If we are behaving lawfully in a public place, then why worry if it is captured on film?

Surveillance cameras can provide two immensely important services. One, they can help us find those who commit crimes, including thieves, kidnappers, vandalizers, and even murderers. Two, they can serve as a powerful deterrent to crime. A thief who plans to steal a car may think twice if he knows he will be caught on video. A woman who hopes to kidnap a child may abandon her plans if she knows she will be captured on film.

Surveillance cameras can also help us in less critical but nonetheless practical ways. In some towns in England, for example, radio deejays use information from surveillance cameras to announce the availability of parking spaces in crowded public parking lots. Problems of all shapes and sizes can also be noted and addressed through video surveillance. For example, imagine a video camera installed in a local town square. Reviewing the films, officials might realize that people who meet in the square move quickly into the shade of the one tree in the center of the square. This could move officials to plant more trees or provide tables with umbrellas so that people could meet and relax in the shade. Similarly, a video camera in a grocery store might reveal that Isle 7 is always overcrowded, prompting the manager to re-arrange items to more evenly distribute shoppers.

Of course, it's possible to have too much of a good thing, and if surveillance cameras cross the line and start being installed on private property— that is, in our offices and homes—then we will have the "Big Brother is watching" scenario opponents fear. If that were the case, I would be against surveillance cameras, too. But as long as surveillance cameras are limited to public places, they can help ensure our safety.

Describe the purposes of the Internet. Include various viewpoints, including that of users and providers.

In today's world, the first place people turn to when there is a question to be answered, information to be located, or people to be contacted, is often the Internet. Yes, the Internet may have supplanted the traditional encyclopedia as well as a number of other sources of service and information. We can make reservations, plan vacations, play interactive games, learn a language, listen to music or radio programs, read the newspaper, and find out about a medical condition, without coming face to face with another person. There is no limit to the subject matter you can research on the Internet. Just go to a search engine such as Yahoo or Google, type in a few key words or a Web address, and presto, you will probably summon links to more sources than you could have imagined. The Internet allows you to remain at your computer and shop no matter

what you wish to purchase. And if you are looking for a bargain or an unusual item, you can go to a popular auction site and either sell or buy.

If, however, you do wish to speak directly to a person, there are the chat rooms. On practically any given topic, groups of people converse with each other. They may be giving opinions about a perfect travel itinerary, a book, or even a political party. The most prevalent use of the Internet also involves directly writing to a person, and that is the sending of e-mail messages to friends and associates. It is possible to communicate instantly with anyone, anywhere, as long as there is an Internet connection. In a world where people frequently travel, where families do not necessarily live in the same neighborhoods, e-mail is a means of making simple, inexpensive, immediate contact. Not only do we send verbal messages, but also now digital cameras take pictures that can be stored and then instantly transmitted on the Internet.

Unfortunately, there are individuals who subvert the opportunities offered by this technology. They are less than honest, disguise their identity, bilk people in financial scams, and entice unsuspecting people, including children, into giving them personal information. Caveats about these problems are currently being publicized so those Internet users will not be victimized.

Of course, the Internet providers, such as AOL, hope to make a profit, and there is usually a monthly fee for the hookup. To increase the profits, the providers sell advertising, which may pop up on the subscriber's screen and require the user to stop and respond, either positively or negatively, to the ads.

When you consider that, among other things, you can hear a concert, read a book, visit a museum and view its contents, visit the websites of numerous individuals and organizations, play a game with one or more people, and pay your bills, you will realize that the uses of the Internet are too vast for a short list. Most would agree that much has been added to peoples' lives by connecting them to the Internet, and that we probably cannot anticipate what new purposes will be explored in the future.

- **We all need help from others from time to time. Tell about a time you helped someone in need.**

It was the hottest day of the summer, a record-breaking 102 degrees, hot and humid, sweltering even in the shade. I was driving back from visiting my older brother and his new baby. In the blistering heat, I could see the blacktop bubbling. I'd never been so grateful for air conditioning before.

I cruised happily along County Route 2, which wound through the northern tip of the Sonoran Desert. Then I saw that a car had broken down up ahead. It was the first car I'd seen in about half an hour. In the distance, a few hundred feet ahead of the car, I saw a stooped figure walking with a gas can in his hands. There was nothing around for miles. There was no way this person was going to make it to the nearest town, which was a good twenty miles away, in this desert heat.

I'd always been told to stay away from strangers, but I thought if there ever was a time to do a good deed, this was it. Besides, as I neared the figure, I could tell that it was an elderly man, and I thought there was little chance he'd do me any harm. So I slowed down and pulled over. "Need a lift?" I asked.

Now that I could see him clearly, it was obvious the old man was already in trouble. He'd only walked a hundred yards or so, and he looked as if he was going to pass out any moment. "I'd be most grateful, young lady, if you could help me get to a gas station," he said slowly. "I seem to be out of petroleum."

"No problem," I replied. "I'm headed that way."

He climbed slowly into the car and I pulled back out onto the road. "Not a good day for car trouble, huh?" I asked.

"Indeed," he replied. He was silent for a few minutes while his body temperature normalized. I offered him a soda from the cooler I'd packed for my four-hour ride. He accepted it gratefully. We made a little small talk then, but just a little. He seemed to prefer the silence.

As we neared the gas station, I asked him if he would like a ride back to his car. "I don't have to be home until late this afternoon," I told him. "It's no trouble."

"I know it is quite out of your way," he replied. "I would be most grateful." He paused. "And just where is home, young lady?"

"Elmwood," I replied.

I introduced myself as Emily Hampton and found out that he was Edward Gilliam. "By the way, my name is Emily. Emily Hampton." "You're a very kind lady, Ms. Hampton. My name is Edward Gilliam."

Edward filled up his gas can and I drove him back to his car. We filled up his tank, and I followed him back into town just to make sure he was ok. At the gas station, I beeped and waved and continued north towards home. Edward waved and nodded his thanks.

The next morning, the doorbell rang. My mom answered. "Emily!" she hollered. "Get down here!" I came down the stairs and saw a giant bouquet of flowers. They were stunning. A small note was attached: "Dearest Emily, thank you for your incredible kindness yesterday. You just might have saved my life, and I am eternally grateful. You reminded an old man of how much beauty there is in this world. Yours, Edward Gilliam."

- **Using a specific literary work, explain how a novel might influence change in society.**

Have you ever read a story that ultimately changed the way in which you thought about the world? So often we form our opinions and lifestyles from our families and what we observe around us. Could it be possible that a novel might change the way in people's thinking? After reading Harper Lee's To Kill A Mockingbird, I realized for the first time how complex racism was, and the necessity for societal change.

I have always been aware of cultural and racial differences in others. I was raised to accept people for their differences and judge people solely on their character. However, I wasn't aware of the problems encountered by black people in the Deep South during the 1940s. In her novel, Lee makes it apparent that the color of skin was a determinant of social stature, no matter your character.

I felt that having a first person narrator, told from the perspective of a young girl in the South was a brilliant way to tell this story. Scout is at the age where she is only beginning to understand how society handles diversity and cultural differences. A black man, Tom Robinson, is accused of raping a white woman, even though none of the evidence points to him. For example, the narrator is a young girl named Scout. Her father, Atticus Finch, is a well-respected, highly moral lawyer who is defending Tom. Even though Atticus

finds evidence contrary to the accusations, he has no hope of winning this trial. Scout fights a boy in her class who tells her that her father is defending a "(racial slur)". Scout now begins to come to terms with her assumptions about people.

An interesting point is made in this novel. While the white people of this small town in Alabama discuss the horrors of Hitler persecuting Jewish people, Scout wonders how the same people could not understand that the white people of her town were doing the same to the blacks. This sends a powerful message to the reader through such a vivid analogy.

This novel elicits the reader to think about race relations and social bigotry. There are decent, moral black characters in this novel that are doomed because of their skin color. However, Lee portrays low class white families, such as Bob's, undeserving of respect, but able to live on a much higher social stature than the blacks. When Tom Robinson is killed escaping from prison, the town barely takes notice.

Through Lee's novel, society is faced with the vulgarities of race and social class, along with the racism of this Southern town. Her message that neither race nor class, but actions, define someone's character leave the reader with important social issues to be re-examined.

The Holy Quran

The Holy Quran is the sacred book of the Muslims. This is my favorite book. The word "Quran" means the "Reading". It is a book not written by human being. It was sent for Man's guidance by Allah Almighty through our Last Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Gabriel was used to carrying the message of God. It is the book widely read in the world

The Holy Quran is divided into 30 'Paras' and 114 'Surahs'. Each Surah contains a different number of verses. Out of 114 'Surahs' 92 were revealed at Makkah and 22 at Madinah. The Holly Quran contains 6,616 verses, 77, 934 words and 3, 23, 760 letters of Arabic. The opening chapter of the book is regarded with special reverence by the Muslims. It is called 'Surah Fateh'. It contains seven verses. We recite it in our prayers.

The Holy Quran provides a complete code of life. Every corner of life is discussed in it with details. It tells us what is right and what is wrong. It teaches us truth, non-violence, love, meditation, compassion etc. It also teaches us love for neighbors and self-sacrifice. This Holy Book is a sort of history. There are the stories of old nations in it.

The holy Quran is written in Arabic which is a very forceful language. Its style is highly impressive and appealing. It is so perfect and lofty that neither men nor jinn can produce a single verse similar to it. The book was not sent for the Arabs alone, but for the whole world without distinction of color, creed, or caste. The book is our best guide. It is full of wisdom, truth, facts, philosophy, beauty, grace and love. This book covers all the aspects of life and gives guidance on all topics. It is a divine sacred book for the spiritual, social and personal guidance of human being.

The Holy Quran is an everlasting book. Allah has declared in the Holy Book that it is He Who is responsible for its safety. This is why no one has succeeded as yet to alter even the smaller verse of the Holy Book. It was compiled during the caliphate of Hazrat Usman (R.A) who was interested in its compilation. The 'Araabs' and other signs were put on the Holy Book by the two disciples of Hazrat Ali (R.A) under his guidance. Many Muslims learn this voluminous book by heart. They are called Hafiz-e-Quran. This is a miracle of this book.

Quaid-e-Azam

Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the founder of Pakistan. He was a great leader of the Sub-continent. He was born in Karachi on 25th of December, 1876. His father Mr. Poonja Jinnah was a famous businessman. His mother was also an educated woman. He was the eldest son of his parents.

Poonja Jinnah gave his son a good education. At the age of sixteen, he was sent to England for studying law by his father. He proved himself over there an industrious and honest student. He studied law at Lincoln' Inn and did his Bar-at-Law from there. He returned to his homeland after four years and set up as a lawyer in Bombay. He soon became a successful lawyer. in 1900 he was appointed magistrate for Bombay Presidency. Quaid-e-Azam had started taking interest in politics during his stay in London. So, he left his practice of law and joined the Indian National Congress. He wanted to unite the Hindus and the Muslims against the English. But he felt that the Hindus Leaders were trying to safeguard their own interests. He decided to join the All Indian Muslim League.

He worked for a separate homeland for the Muslims. He presented his demands of the Muslims of India in his fourteen points. These demands were rejected by the Congress. But he did not lose heart. He was a man of strong will. He had to face a large number of hardships but he remained firm to his stand. The Muslim League passed a resolution demanding a separate homeland for the Muslims. There were many difficulties in his way but he never considered them a hindrance in his way to progress. He was as firm as a rock and always showed strong will at all occasions.

Quaid-e-Azam was a very great orator. During his struggle for Pakistan, he had to make a lot of speeches. He delivered his speeches very effectively. He discussed all the important aspects of the subject in his speeches. When he spoke in the Constituent Assembly, he discussed its functions clearly. After a long struggle, his efforts were crowned with success. The dream of Pakistan became a reality on the 14th of August 1947. He became the 1st Governor -General of Pakistan. He worked very hard for the progress of the country.

Quaid-e-Azam was a thin and lean man but he had great qualities of head and heart. He was a great politician. He was courageous and fearless. He was a man of principle. He was a peace-loving person. He always wanted to see Pakistan prosperous and powerful. He gave us the message of unity, discipline, and faith. He worked day and night with determination. His health failed and he died on the 11th of September, 1948. But his

services for the Muslims of subcontinent will keep him alive in our hearts. Now we are duty-bound to work hard, serve Pakistan and to thank God.

Allama Iqbal

Allama Iqbal is our national poet. He was born at Sialkot on November 9, 1877. He belonged to a respectable Kashmiri family. One of his forefathers left Kashmir and settled in Sialkot. His father Sheikh Noor Muhammad was a pious and religious man. Allama Iqbal inherited mysticism and deep love for his religion from his parents.

Allam Iqbal received his early education from Mission High School, Sialkot and passed the intermediate examination from Murray College. His teacher, Molvi Mir Hassan was a learned and pious man. Iqbal had the good fortune of studying Arabic, Persian and Islamic Studies under the inspiring guidance of his teacher. In one of his poems, he applauded the love, affection, and care of his teacher bestowed upon him. Then he went to Lahore and passed his M.A examination from Government College Lahore. He joined the teaching staff of the college Govt. College Lahore and served there for some time.

In 1905 he went to Europe for higher studies in Philosophy and Law. He did his Ph.D. in Philosophy from Germany and Bar-at-law from London. He served as a professor of Arabic at London University for six months. His stay in Europe was of great importance. He was not impressed by Western civilization. That is why he criticized it in his poetry. He also predicted that the materialistic civilization of the West is to lead them only towards destruction.

When he returned home, He started the law practice in Lahore High Court. But he was more interested in poetry than in law. He devoted most of his time to poetry, philosophy, and religion. He aroused and united the Muslims through his poetry. In fact, he had great love and sympathy for the Muslims of India. He wanted to see them united and free. He wrote many poems for the Muslims.

Iqbal presided over the Allahabad Session of All-India Muslim League in 1930. Here he gave us the idea of Pakistan. He said that the only solution to the problems of the Indian Muslims was a separate Muslim state. He preached that slavery was the greatest curse. The Muslims should break the chains of slavery. He pointed out the main causes of the decline of Muslims.

Allam Iqbal was a great poet of Urdu and Persian. He was an inspired and creative poet. He dreamt of a separate homeland for the Muslims of the Sub-continent. But he could not live long to see he dream materialized in the shape of Pakistan in 1947. He died on the 21st of April, 1938. His death was a great loss for the Muslims. He was buried near

the gate of Shahi Mosque, Lahore. Every year, Iqbal Day is celebrated to pay him homage. May his soul rest in peace.

He wrote many books such as Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jibreel, Zarb-e-Kaleem, Israr-e-Khudi etc. Most of his poetry is in Persian.

My Best Friend

Nowadays true and faithful friends are very rare. A true friend is one who stands by his friend in his hour of need. If a person leaves his friend at a time when he needs him the most. He cannot be called a real friend. He is a fair-weather friend. A friend in need is a friend indeed. it is indeed very difficult to find a true friend in this world. All that glitters is not gold. We should distinguish between good and bad friends. We should know that only a person who is sincere and honest can prove to be a good friend. A good friend is a source of happiness. He shares not only our joys but also our sorrows.

I am very fortunate that I have a true friend. He is Mr. Arshad Bhatti. He is my best friend. He is of my age. He is well built and has a frank, honest look. He is smart and energetic. He is fair in his colour. We have been studying in the same school for five years. He lives near my house. we spend most of our time together. He is the only son of his father. He belongs to a rich family. His father is the manager of a bank. His mother is also employed. She is a teacher in Government High School. Though his parents are well off, they are not proud of their wealth. They are very God-fearing. They treat me as their own son.

I like Arshad because he possesses a smiling face. He is a good-tempered boy and never fights with anyone. If a poor boy is unable to pay his fee, Arshad comes to his rescue by paying his fees. He is also kind to animals and never troubles them. He gets up early in the morning and goes for a walk. He is very particular about cleanliness. He hates evil but not the evildoer. He feels that it is better to reform them.

My best friend is very intelligent and hardworking. He is the monitor of our class. He is very popular among his classmates. He believes in constant struggle. He is at the top of his class. But he never boasts of his ability. He is very fond of reading books. He is very helpful to the weak students. He also helps me in studying the subjects in which I am weak. He also takes a leading part in the welfare of the school.

He is a fine sportsman too. He takes part in many games in the evening. He also takes an active interest in scouting and other healthy activities. In this way, he develops his physical, moral and intellectual faculties. He has no interest in politics

He is very sociable. He is respectful to his teachers. His pleasing manners have endeared him to both his teachers and the class-fellows. His teachers always speak highly of him and say that he is a promising boy and is sure to have a brilliant future. He is a kind and straightforward friend. We have always helped each other. We have never allowed any misunderstanding to come our way. I am proud of having such a sincere friend. may he live long!

A True Muslim

"A true Muslim is one from whose hand and tongue the others are safe."
*(*Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ*)*

To be a good Muslim is, indeed a great blessing of Allah. The followers of Islam are called Muslims. A true Muslim is one who follows the teachings of Islam in the real sense. He is the one who lives his life according to the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ and the orders of the Holy Quran. A True Muslim abstain from any action that is prohibited in Islam.
A true Muslim is clean and pure. It means that a true Muslim is never contaminated and if he gets contaminated, his first action is to clean himself.

"*The cleanliness is half the faith.* " (Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ)

The last prophet of Allah, the leader of the Muslims, has emphasized a lot on cleanliness. A person cannot be a true Muslim if he does not pay attention to personal hygiene. A true Muslims knows that his all prayer will be accepted only if he is clean; there are some exemptions under inevitable circumstances.

A true Muslim is has a firm belief in Allah and His last Prophet (ﷺ). He believes that Allah is the light of heaven and earth. It is his faith that Allah is the creator of everything. He believes that Allah is aware of his actions and doings. He avoids evil actions because he knows that he will be held answerable for his deeds. He fears only form Allah and does not do anything wrong. It is his belief that Allah is Omnipresent and Omnipotent.

"When your heart feels satisfied because of any of your good act and mourns about any of your wrongdoing, then know, you have become a true Muslim" (Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ)

A true Muslim leads a simple life and pure life. He earns his livelihood through honest means and it contented with it. He controls his desires. He does not beg for things. He does not bring down his self-respect. He always bows his head only before Allah. He knows that Allah is the Supreme in the universe.

"*When you bowed before others than Allah, neither your body nor your soul is yours*" (Allama Muhammad Iqbal)

A true Muslim never harms others. He takes care of his neighbours and poor relatives. He gives Zakat so that prosperity may come in the society. He keeps fasts. He says prayers five times a day. He greets and welcome guests. He is not selfish and cunning. He has great tolerance and patience. He does not complain for bad times as he knows that Allah is testing him. He does not cheat or steal. He is very careful in his relations. He tries to forgive his enemies when he is is a position to take revenge. He knows that peace is the key to prosperity.

"*An enemy of today is a friend of tomorrow*" Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

A true Muslim does not take revenge upon anyone.. He never kill a human being as he knows that Islam does not allow it.

"He who kills a person kills the whole human being." (Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ)

A true Muslim never indulge in ambiguities and do research and clarification before believing a news. A true Muslims seeks knowledge and act upon it. He leads a life of diligence, discipline and deep study. He educates his children well and develops them into good citizens. He tries to create a healthy atmosphere in his family. He fulfills the rights of his wife, children, and parents.

A true Muslim is fearless and courageous. He always speaks the truth whether it goes against his own interests. He speaks politely and gently. He is kind and sympathetic to others. He does not store money and food. He is the symbol of integrity and honesty. He guides and directs his fellow being to do the right. He is willing to sacrifice his personal interests for the wider interests of the society.

A Visit to a Museum

A museum is a place where we keep in safe custody the valuable and historic things of the past. These things tell us how our forefathers lived and worked. A museum is a very interesting place where we can see a collection of rare things and things of historical interest. It is a house of all valuable and wonderful things. We study the old things there and we come to know much of our history and culture of bygone ages. We see all the things of past and present at one place. A visit to the museum is very inductive. Everybody wants to visit the museum because it is an education itself. Many people come from abroad to study past history of the past.

Last Sunday, my father took me to the Lahore Museum. It is one of the best museums in Pakistan. It is situated in front of Punjab Universtiy Hall on the Shahrah-e-Qauid. It is a grand building with a high ceiling. There are different rooms for different things.

At first we saw the pictures of old kings, saints, and statesmen. These pictures were drawn by the artists of the past. Some of these were drawn purely from the imagination. Toys and other things of wood were very beautiful.

Then we saw the pottery of Multan, the woodwork of Gujranwala, the shawls of Kashmir, cutlery of Wazirabad and the beautiful carpets of Karachi. There was also a large collection of old daggers, shields, weapons, swords, and ornaments made of gold and silver. The ornaments were nicely arranged in glass cases.

After this, we saw old coins. I could not read what was written on them. Then we saw precious stones. They were kept very safe. We also saw many books written by hand. Their paper was not fine. The dead bodies of snakes, beasts, and birds were very fine. Their bodies were filled with cotton and dry grass. Then we saw wonderful things dug out from Texila and Swat Valley.

We kept on moving in the museum more than two hours. There were many other things to see. But we were tired. We returned home full of joy and happiness. It was an informative and rewarding visit indeed.

Morning Walk

Health is wealth. A sound body has a sound mind. Nature is the beauty. A morning walk offers real joy and health to us. The scene before the sunrise is very charming and attractive. To enjoy the beauty of nature and to improve my health, I get up early in the morning. I say my morning prayer. Then I go to my friend Kashif and he joins me to a morning walk. We both go to National Park. It is a huge park amidst the city. We have a walk and enjoy the cool breeze refreshing our lungs. We see the birds chirping in the trees. The dewdrops on the green grass shine like pearls. There are other men and women taking exercise. Some of them run and some just sit and enjoy nature. We have a round of the park and do jumping.

There is a lake in the middle of the park. We sit on its bank lowering our feet in the cool and fresh water. Meanwhile, the sun rose up. The reflection of the bright sun in the water looks very charming. We have some flowers and smell their fragrance. Then we come back to home. I take my breakfast and get ready for school. Then I leave home and join Kashif in the way to school. My whole day passes in a good mood.

Co Education

Co-education refers to a situation where we are "teaching the boys and girls together OR we involve students of both the sexes in the learning process at a single place or classroom". Though co-education is common in European countries, it is not so in Pakistan. In Pakistan, there is co-education in some colleges and schools, but most of the colleges and schools have separate education for boys and girls.

Co-education has remained a controversial issue in our country. Some people are in favor of this system and want to introduce it at all schools and colleges. They give many arguments in its favor. Their main argument is that in a poor and backward country like Pakistan it is impossible to maintain separate institutions. Therefore, co-education should be opened to girls also. It would be good for the progress of the country, raise the standard of education and it will promote competition among boys and girls

The other group gave the reason against these arguments: that in tropical countries sex-consciousness develops at an early age. It is, therefore, not advisable to offer opportunities to the boys to mix with the girls freely.

It has been observed that the real reason why some people support co-education is that they like western culture. They want to be more English because the west has co-education so they must have it. But we have to see whether our religion, culture, and social system allow us to adopt co-education. We can say that they certainly not allow us to adopt such a system.

I am, however, of the view that if co-education is inevitable one would agree to it. But it is not a necessary evil. If it is to be adopted at all, we should adopt it only at the primary or elementary level. At the secondary level and higher secondary level, we should adopt a separate system of education. By adopting this system at secondary and higher secondary levels, we will only be able to promote vulgarness in our society. This type of co-education, if adopted, will do more harm than good to our country.

Patriotism

Such is the patriot's boast, wherever we roam, His first, best country ever is at home

Patriotism means love and loyalty to one's country. A true patriot would willingly die for the
honour of his country if there is a danger to her freedom. As it said:

Lovely and honourable! It is to die for one's country.

It is the one of the most exalted and inspiring experience. Many a time, even the weaker nations fought so bravely against the aggressors that the whole world was surprised. Thus fought porus, an ordinary prince, against Alexander the great. The Greek conqueror was so much impressed by his volour and boldness that he freed him along with titles and his country. We can not forget or underestimate the patriotism and determination of Tipu Sultan who fought against the armies of the English and the Marathas. He was a man who was intoxicated with the love of his country and stirred to action by his deep concern for the freedom of the Indians against the rule of the East India company. Being a great patriot, he fought against the selfish people and the foreign power and modernized Turkey to make it fit for the respectable people to live in. The patriotism of a nation shows how much life and honour it has got. Weaker nation always come to see bad times when they lose love for their country.

I only regret that I have but only one life to lose for my country.

Patriotism has been called infectious because it usually inspires good and noble deeds.' A man who has so much regard for the other, people's interests as for his own, will never stoop to evil acts. The Greeks were ideal patriots. Each of them become a solider when the country was in danger from this flowed their respect of the freedom of other peoples. When the political and social conditions become bad in the country, patriotism inspires certain noble soule to reform the country: They are snubbed from all sides, but they have the will and determination to reform. Quid-e-Azam laid great stress upon such a patriotic spirit. Once, addressing to student, he said:

It was the duty of all patriotic Pakistanis to uproot all evil things. And that over country could become respectable and prosperous only if educated people should a will to reform things.

It is the responsibility of all educated and sensible people to cultivate and develop a true patriotic. spirit which means the readiness to serve one's country in war and peace. One should not think that patriotism means fighting against other nation. The stress is upon doing good to our own country and harm to none.

Swim or sink, live or die, survive or perish with my country was my unalterable determination.

A Visit to Jahangir's Tomb

A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without roots.

A visit to a historical place is a happy experience. It gives us a chance to glimpse into the past. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the world visit Pakistan to have a glimpse of its important historical places.

Last week, I and my friend Arshad made up our minds to pay a visit to the tomb of Jahangir. It is a place of historical interest. My friend had brought his scooter. We left for the historical place with joy. We reached there after half an hour.
The tomb of Jahangir was before us. We were happy to see it. First of all, we had a look at the tomb of Jahangir and were enchanted by its beauty. Jahangir's Tomb is at Near Shahdara in Lahore on the other side of the river Ravi. One can see the four tall minarets of the tomb from a distance.

We bought tickets and entered the main gate. The main gate is tall and strong. It is made of red sandstone. The grand building surrounded an area of about two acres. There are gardens all around. There are evergreen trees along the pathway that leads to the main building in the tomb.

We were much impressed by the artistic qualities of architects. The tomb was in front of us. It was built of white marbles Red sandstones were used here and there. Brown and blue marbles were also freely brought into use. It was indeed a beautiful piece of architecture in the world. Its workmanship is superb. It holds the visitors spellbound.
After walking a little, we reached the tomb itself. It is a low, large and magnificent edifice. Jahangir, the great Mughal Emperor, sleeps in an inner room. There is nothing to disturb him now. The tomb is built with coloured bricks and marble. On the walls of the tomb, there are beautiful coloured designs. We offered Fateha and blessed his soul. Then we climbed up one of the minarets. We could see the whole of the city of Lahore. It was a wonderful sight. It filled our hearts with pleasure. After sometime, we came down.
When you see the world's glory, it is how the art has made it

It was 2 P.M. and we were extremely, tired. We were feeling hungry. We, therefore, sat down in a park under a shady tree. We took our dry lunch which we had brought with us. After that, we had tea from a nearby tea stall. After taking rest for a while, we visited each and every part of this superb piece of art. We were deeply impressed to see this work of profound and artistic skill.

It was now getting dark. We returned home, tired but happy. Our visit to Jahangir's Tomb was very rewarding. Seeing is believing. We enjoyed the visit very much. It was a memorable visit to the historical place. It will always remain fresh in our minds.

My Last Day at College

My Last day at college is a memorable day in my life. Whenever I remember this day, my eyes become wet. It is the day when I parted from my dear friends. The parting from friends was a hurting experience. That day has engrossed in my memory and I cannot forget it. My stay at college and the period I spent there is a valuable one in my life. This glorious period had to come to an end one day. And that day is April 27, 2019.

Life is the name of the movement

My last day at college is still present in the core of my memory. It was a day of excitement and emotions. We, the students of 2nd year were given a farewell party by our juniors, the students of 1st year. It was never so that I leave for college in time. But that day, I broke the record and reached the college on time. The teaching sessions were paused for that special day to say us goodbye.

I reached the college and met my beloved friends who were now ready to be separated. I had a slight talk with each of them and then we took nice photos of various portions of our college. I took some photos of the library, my classroom, canteen and Computer lab. All these things and everything of my college fascinated me on that day. I had strange feelings on that day; it was neither joy nor sadness.

Now the stage was ready with a farewell ceremony in our honor. We all reached the venue and had our seats. A boy from our juniors recited the verses of the Holy Quran to give a noble start to the function. Sir Ahmad Ali was the host. He spoke so well on that day. He is known for his fluent accent and occasion-specific poetry. He is a good orator. That day, he surprised us by singing to us his own poems.

A sequence of performances from various participants came to an end and our principal, a great scholar, was invited to the stage to deliver last speech to us. We were anxious and were eagerly waiting for the principal to speak. He made a splendid speech which not only made us burst into tears but also filled us with motivation and spirit.

He thanked us for being part of that institution and told us how much good time he had with us. That day, I first time realized that our principal had a special attachment with all of us.

It is never easy to uphold listening the words that sooths you soul and give you extreme comfort. (Sober Sandy)

Our principal advised us to be optimistic in life. He asked us to work hard, to focus on our strengths, to take the initiatives with courage and the strong belief in Allah. He also gave many inspirational examples from daily life.

After the ceremony was over, we were served with Chicken Biryani, Chiken Qoura and Naans. We enjoyed the meal well. We were talking to each other while eating. Everyone was busy with someone. The dining hall was full of waves of laughter. I cannot forget the taste of that meal. I miss that day so much and the lunch session is a major factor behind this.

After the meal was over, we met our professors one by one. They all were friendly and helpful. They gave us tips and guidance for future life and career planning. They all gave us many important pieces of advice. We all thanked them. We also met our juniors and thanked them for the superb farewell.

It was 3:30 PM when I left for home with a heavy heart after embracing my best friends with the rain of tears. I was not feeling well while returning home. I could not sleep that night. The tears were falling from my eyes when I was trying to sleep amidst the painful fact that college period had finished.

Life in a Village

God made the country, and man made the town". (William Cowper)

Writers especially the poets, have always tended to glorify the life of nature. The contrast between life in a village and in a city is clear enough to understand the merits and demerits of all. Let cover all the parts of village life one by one.

The infrastructure of villages:

A village has usually unpaved roads. The roads are narrow and two ways. There is no heavy rush of traffic on the roads. but now a days the villages have carpeted roads too. The supply of electricity is available in all the villages now except those who are situated in extremely far off remote areas especially on the borderline. Supply of gas is not available in most of the villages except those who are situated close to big town or cities.

Sewerage and sanitation conditions in villages are poor. There is no proper sewerage system. The drains are sometimes blocked and dirty water spreads in the streets. This condition is also not true for all the villages.

People of Villages:

The people of the villages are hospitable, social and hardworking. They have no hypocrisy, no greed, and lusts. They lead a simple life. They are healthy, strong and fresh. There is no speedy life in the villages. People live in big broad houses with joint family system. They follow their traditions and culture in full abidance. The people usually work in the farms and fields. Most of the villagers are farmers or they work their own private business. Women also work in the field with their male member of the family. The life of a woman in the village is as busy as that of a man. The people are not hasty and they enjoy the life full of taste.

Life is a journey, NOT a race

Health and Education:

The health and education facilities are not available in all the villages. Although there is a govt. a primary school in more than 70% of the village yet there is no quality education

institution at the village level. A large number of students go to nearby cities and town for education daily. The literacy rate is lower in villages as compared to cities.

There is not a health center at village levels. There are basic health facilities available in rural areas at Union Council level. The villagers have to take a serious patient to a nearby city to get the treatment. Health opportunities are even more in village areas. There are fresh and healthful fruits and vegetables available in the villages. The people get fewer disease chances when they eat fresh and healthy food. These foods are many times healthy when compared to fast-food in the cities.

The environment of a village:

The environment of the villages is peaceful, clean and pollution free. Due to more trees and plants, the pollution is in control in rural areas. There are vast greet fields which soothe the eyes. The chirping of birds, the fresh cool breeze in the morning, the colorful fields are really wonderful things to see in rural areas. The climate is not hard in the rural areas. Anyhow the ponds of wastewater and the heaps of household garbage provide safe heavens for the nourishment and reproduction of mosquito reproduction which further causes diseases.

There is music for everything going on in the village

Final words: A village life has merits and demerits. There is a lack of facilities like education, health, gas, and utilities, roads etc. But there is a pollution free, simple, healthful and peaceful environment in a village. If villages are provided with better infrastructure, health and education facilities, utilities and employment opportunities, no one would like to live in cities.

Uses and Abuses of Mobile Phones

Technology is a gift of God. After the gift of life, it is perhaps the greatest of God's gifts. It is the mother of civilization, of arts and science. (Freeman Dyson)

John Milton was of the view the attitude of someone made a thing good or bad. The thing in itself is not either good or bad. Ever since the dawn of the era of scientific invention, the scientific invention, the scientific gadgets have been under debate whether they are good or bad. Cellular phones are being discussed by various sections of society.

Mobile phones are just one piece of evidence that the world is, in fact, a global village. Unlike landlines, the mobile phone does not put restrictions on users to stay at home or in the office etc. Business executives also want to stay in contact with their customer. In order to enjoy the confidence of the clients or customers, business executives would like to have the assistance of cellular phone

"This is simply magical!

Mobile phones are very useful in emergencies situations. Excellent public administration or maintains of law and order require a consistent watch. If there is any danger of law and order being disrupted, mobile phones can convey timely information to public administration and help avert tragedies. Today, mobile phones are not merely communication devices, they are used as laptops also. This is because of the technological advancement of Business administration, engineers and other experts use mobile sets for data management.

Mobile phones have now taken the name of smartphones. It means they are smart enough to do many things for you. If you are bored, pick up your mobile phone and listen to a song, watch a funny clip or chat with your friends. Mobile phones are widely used to surf the internet, chatting with friends and family, watch movies, take photographs, play games and manage daily affairs like classrooms, finance, and shopping. There are hundreds and thousands of apps for a business and or activity. You can take help from mobile phones in every field of life.

On the other hand, a mobile phone has some abuses also as we know:

"Excess of everything is bad."

Students make the big misuse of mobile phones. They spoil themselves by indulging in the pleasures of mobile phones. They are fond of playing games and video clips etc. Certainly, this is neither appreciable nor desirable. Besides chatting, music, and videos,

there are so many apps which are just a waste of time. Students are attracted to these catchy apps and spoil their time.

Terrorists can use mobile phones for exploding the planted bombs. This has proved to be a big abuse of mobile phone. Instead of communication of information, a mobile phone set becomes a sophisticated weapon in the hands of terrorists. Many precious lives have been ruined by them. Criminals also use mobile phones to communicate and plan a crime. They keep in touch with each other all the time and do successful criminal activities because of mobile phones.

Many youngsters watch porn videos online and offline in s smartphones. They are too absorbed in fantasy things that they do not care for their health and education. They will give more time to smartphones.

Technology is a useful servant but a dangerous master. (Christian Lous Lange)

Love affairs and likewise deceptions are also due to mobile phones. There is a certain type of playful guys and girls of social media who hurt the feelings of others. That is why depression, aggression, and stress are also associated with the use of mobile phones.

Mobile phones have created distances among the people. The people now do not bother to personally go to see a relative and friend. They just make a phone call and that is all. The people have no less one-to-one physical interaction. It has significantly changed the attitude of the people.

We should use mobile phones only when it is needed. We should use mobile phones only for creative and positive activities. The parents can keep a watch on their children's phones and activities. Mobile phones can be a real blessing if we are able to prevent their abuses.

College Life

The college life is a master blend of happiness, enjoyment greater sense of responsibility and hard work. Pleasure and work go hand in hand. We attend lectures; we work in labs, we take tuition and prepare for tests. During a class, a teacher keeps us busy in the lesson but he has the tricks of creating some humor. He does so to relieve us of stress and pressure. Sometimes, we learn that there would be a musical concert right after the exams. That is exciting!

College life has its own colours. There is youth, spirit, and desires all togather.

There is a great difference between college and school life. A schoolboy has to lead a life full of restrictions. He gets up at regular hours goes to school daily, does the homework on the same day. Whereas, a college student is the master of his own will. He may not attend a lecture but no one is there to admonish him. He may do some blunders but no one takes notice of it. There is no check on the freedom of the life of a college. This kind of freedom after the hard lead life of school gives a student joy and a sense of responsibility too. College life gives freedom of expression.

Every student has the right to express himself, both orally and in form of writing. He listens to his teachers and discuses it with classmates and forms his own opinion about a certain topic. He expresses his opinion in writing also. Closely related, to this, is the freedom of choice. You have the choice of coming and going studying and bunking teaming or writing or wasting time and money. Some boys destroy themselves when they are given such a lenient atmosphere. Although, they repent there is no use to cry over spilled milk.

The college life for those who are not serious is just a fantacy dream

Among all the freedom and soft rules, brilliant students do not waste their time. They focus on their studies. They take this freedom a positive point. They take it as an opportunity to take the life the way they want. They take parts in sports as part of health and refreshment. They attend lectures regularly in order to expand their knowledge. They make sure they benefit all the facilities and educational activities which the college provides. At the school level, a student is unaware of the prose of conceptual learning. He just crams the lessons and produces it in the paper. He is unable to build his own opinion and to incorporate a new idea. However, at college level textbooks are not the only source of knowledge but students read other books to expand their horizon. This thing brings about new approaches and ideas in their field.

Mischief, disobedience, and indiscipline are some salient features of college life. Although there is a fair number of a decent student, sometimes mischievous ones outnumber them very easily. Therefore, the general concept of a college student in the past was of an insolent arid unruly one. Nowadays, the situation is not as hard as it had been. Speech declamations, quiz competitions, debates, and sports are also a remarkable feature of college life: It can be rightly said about the competitive environment at development.

What I like the most about college is not its freedom, it is its sensation.

The students learn a sense of freedom, the teamwork, tolerance, cooperation and the spirit of leadership throughout the college life. If they win, they learn how to celebrate it. If they lose, they learn to embrace the defeat with courage and tolerance. They learn from both victory and defeat.

In the end, we can say that students learn the principle of golden life through trial and error, reading, testing, competitions, social interaction, and various sports. The college life is an opportunity for everyone and he should get the maximum out of it. The charms of cottage life are enjoyable but they can be traps for those who are irresponsible and immature. However, college life is an unforgettable experience and the one who misses it cannot find an alternative for the rest of life.

Role of Women in Society

In the past, the role of women was limited to the the house. The sphere of activities was very narrow. They were not allowed to participate in political, cultural, social and literary activities.
They could not play any for a constructive role outside the house. They were considered physically and spiritually dubicious.

The picture of women in pre-Islamic Arab society was shocking parents were ashamed of having
female children. The girls were buried alive. Women were treated as means of carnal pleasure. Among the great religions of the world, Islam is the only one which restored the grace and dignity of women.

Holy Prophet (P.B.U.FI) said:

"Paradise is under the feet of the mother."

In the changing world of today, women are playing a very significant role in the development of society. They are proving their worth and value in every sphere of life such as trade, industry, politics,
administration. scientific research. literary and artistic activities. Now, they are considered suitable for every job. |

Even in Pakistan, women are doing positive activities towards the welfare of society. In various departments, they are working as nurses. air hostesses, clerks, stenotypists, sale girls, police' and military officers. If we wish to see our country progressing by leaps and bounds women should be allowed to work shoulder to shoulder with men in every field of life. We should get rid of conservative thinking and accept the reality that women are an integral part of civil society.

No doubt, the greatest and the most prestigious role of a woman is a mother. The working woman will have to prove that she can be a good mother as well as a good worker.

"Men are what their mother made them". (Emerson)

The present picture of the west is morally disregarding. In the name of emancipation and feminism,
immoral activities are being justified. It is wrong that everything fair or foul is acceptable in the name of modernism. Women are actually the most important and virtual part of society.

Uses and abuses of Science

Science has dominated our lives. We cannot think of reversing our lives back to the technology-free era

Science being a mother of invention has created a new world with its bloodless revolution. Man has invented machines in countless number for the benefits and comforts of a human being. Science has brought a marvelous revolution in the modern world. All progress of a country depends upon the progress in science.

Science is the systematic classification of experience.

Science has both merits and demerits. Its services are as many as its disservices. It has dominated time and space. It needs only a few hours to reach the furthest corner of the world. Fast moving trains, buses, airplane, and steamships enable man to travel long distance without any difficulty. Today man flies like birds in the air, We can now see and hear an eminent scholar, speaking in America. England and China. So, it appears that the world has shrunk.

Science has done a wonderful job by controlling human sufferings. Most of the diseases are being cured with newly discovered drugs. Millions of lives have been snatch off from the clutches of death. rather some. of its performances are not less than a miracle. In the past. such achievement was only possible for gods.

Science is nothing but an image of truth

All the present requirements have been increased tremendously bur science does not give up hopeof feed the ever growing population. The mighty forces of water have been controlled by science. Science has devised ways and methods to harness water for the sciences of humanity. However, all these benefits are of no importance before the evils and horrors of science. Science has destroyed countless lives by fatal weapons. The hundred-year war cannot at all be compared with six-year war that was fought from 1939-1945. It is shouldering to think of the atrocity of the atomic bomb.

Generally, it is thought that it is really science which is to be blamed for all these calamities. Man has now heaps of destructive scientific weapons.

All war is the symptom of man's failure as a think animal

On the other hand, seienee has bent the forues of natures and put them at the command of man.

Now. it is up to him whether he uses them for the betterment of man or for his destruction. There is nothing like absolute good in the world. Everything has bright as well as dark aspect. Science is capable of both good or evil. Now, il is a man who has to decide whether he should devote himself God or Satan.

He may mould this world into a paradise. But all depends upon his free will. We should be optimistic and hope that this world will emerge as the above new world.
The future belongs to science and those who make friends with science

My Ambition

A man without any ambition cannot progress in this world. He achieves nothing in life. He has no goal or destination. He does not have any desire to make a start. He tosses about like a straw in the wind. So, every young person should have an ambition for his career.

It is a fact that progress, peace, and prosperity are the result of human ambitions. It is the ambition that urges us forward. But simply having an ambition is not enough. Ambition must be backed up by continuous efforts to achieve it. If a man sets an ambition before him but does nothing to achieve it, will never achieve anything. His ambition is no more than an unreal dream.

There are as many aims as men. The nature of ambition is different from man to man. It depends upon his family background, upbringing, economic position, and social status. Some people want to be doctors, other to be engineers or civil and military officers. The ambition of some other persons is to earn wealth and fame that even after their death their names live on. Thus we find people striving to become up sportsmen, poets, novelists, artists, educationists, film stars etc.

As for myself, the sole object of my life is to lead a life of simplicity and goodness. therefore my ambition in life is to become a teacher. I have my own reasons for this. First, about fifty percent of the people in my country are illiterate. They are all in ignorance. By becoming a teacher, I will be able to remove illiteracy and ignorance. Secondly, though teaching is not paying profession, yet it is one of the noblest profession. The best people in the world are those who learn to teach others. This profession will enable me to translate into my life the principles of simple living and high thinking. I hope to perform this stupendous task. Thirdly this profession calls for a sense of dedication and missionary zeal. I possess both the qualities beyond measure. Fourthly, I will serve my country by producing better citizens. The students of today are citizens of tomorrow. By being a teacher, I will be able to make my humble contribution to the building of my nation. I will also be able to inculcate a sense of patriotism, nationalism, and responsibility in my students.

In the light of above-mentioned reasons, I am convinced that my decision is right. I will, therefore, leave no stone unturned to achieve this ambition of my life.

My Neighbour

We can choose our friends but not our neighbours. We have to live with our neighbours whether we like them or not. However good neighbours are the blessing of God. Happy is the man who has neighbours. I am such a happy man. I have the best relations with my immediate neighbours. There has never been any trouble between us.

I have many neighbours but the best among them is Mr. Khalid Naeem who is my next door neighbour. Never was there a better man. He belongs to a noble family. He is a religious person and offers prayer five times a day. He never tells a lie. He often conducts religious gatherings. He is a good-natured man. He has no selfishness in him. He treats all with a smiling face. He is always polite and courteous. I have never found him exchanging a harsh word with anybody. He is simple and modest. He often forgives the people who do harm to him.

He has two sons and three daughters. His children are obedient and respectful. They are very intelligent. They are getting an education. His wife is an equally excellent woman. She is a school teacher and a social worker. She teaches the poor students free of fee. His elder daughter is also a Hafiz-e-Quran. One of his sons has won International Talend Award for Youth. His children respect me and regard me as their own father.

Mr. Khalid Naeem is a tall healthy man of 45. He is full of life and zest. He is energetic and quick even at this stage of life. He goes for morning walk early in the morning. He takes exercise regularly to keep himself fit and healthy. He advises the young people of our locality to get up early and take exercise. He himself has planted a number of trees in the park where he goes for a morning walk.

My neighbour is also a learned man. He is an M. Phill in Psychology. He has written various articles in journals. He has written a book on the psychological health of youth. He is a member of the Pakistan Psychology Research Board. He spends most of his time in writing. He runs a private college too. He makes great speeches of special events and occasions.

Mr. Khalid Naeem is also very rich and wealth. He has a spacious house of 1 Kanal. He has two cars. He lives a handsome life and never indulges in minor things. He helps the poor and the needy with money and time. He is not proud of his wealth and money. He is humble and simple. He gives time to the poor folks of his locality on every happy and sad occasion. He readily helps the people in trouble. He has, many times, helped me in my bad times.

My Neighbour possesses remarkable social skills. He becomes and leader and sometimes a follower. He is broadminded and helpful. He tries to make peace between the two

neighbours if they have a quarrel. He is an optimist man. He had a good sense of humor too. He talks and argues with reasons and logic. He has remarkable relations with all of his neighbours. He is really a blessing for all his neighbours. may he live long!

Democracy vs dictatorship

Democracy and dictatorship are two forms of government that are fundamentally different in their approach to governance. Democracy is a system in which power is held by the people, who elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf. Dictatorship, on the other hand, is a system in which power is held by a single person or group, who make decisions without the input of the people. In this essay, we will explore the differences between these two forms of government, and the advantages and disadvantages of each.

One of the key advantages of democracy is that it gives people a voice in the decision-making process. By electing representatives, individuals can ensure that their interests are represented at the highest levels of government. Democracy also promotes transparency and accountability, as representatives are held responsible for their actions by the people they represent.

In contrast, dictatorship can be more efficient in its decision-making, as there is no need to consult with the people or other representatives. This can be particularly useful in times of crisis, when quick and decisive action is required. Dictatorship can also be more stable, as there is less risk of political instability or gridlock.

However, dictatorship can also be highly oppressive, as the lack of input from the people can lead to abuses of power. Democracy, by contrast, promotes freedom and individual rights, and can help to prevent abuses of power by ensuring that there are checks and balances in place.

Democracy and dictatorship are two fundamentally different forms of government, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. While democracy promotes freedom and individual rights, dictatorship can be more efficient and stable in times of crisis. Ultimately, the choice between these two forms of government will depend on the values and priorities of the people who are being governed.

Terrorism

Terrorism is a blunder committed by the terrible individuals around us. To demonstrate their strength, a group of people attempts to govern a specific arena. Terrorism has a negative impact on both society and personal life. As a result of their acts, a large number of families are destroyed. Regrettably, the number of crimes in Pakistan is increasing on a daily basis. However, Pakistan is a democratic country, everyone is treated equally under the Pakistani constitution. Even so, some cowards try to keep their power over the impoverished and weak.

Pakistan is victim of terrorism for many years and the main cause of terrorism is Pakistan is Based on the results of content analysis a quantitative analysis was conducted to collect rank- order data from experts. The results indicate that the most important causes of terrorism include lack of law enforcement, poverty, Pakistan's participation in war on terror, foreign involvement, and unemployment. These are the main problem of the developing country Pakistan.

The impact of terrorism is always negative on the economy, and physical destruction is a large reason why. Terrorists destroy existing plants, machines, transportation systems, working places and other economic resources. They can destroy billions of dollars worth of property and senselessly kill many workers. Terrorist acts can cause ripple effects through the economy that have negative impacts, and The most obvious is the direct economic destruction of property and lives. Terrorism indirectly affects the economy by creating market uncertainty, xenophobia, loss of tourism, and increased insurance claims.

Government should do some acts to save Pakistan from this disease called Terrorism. As Pakistan is a developing country Terrorism word as a speed breaker in its development. This includes efforts to strengthen law enforcement and judicial capabilities, expand aviation and border security, deepen global information sharing, counter terrorist financing, improve crisis response, and counter violent extremism, and The Department of Homeland Security works every day to prevent terrorists and other threat actors from using these weapons to harm Americans.

Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government or its citizens to further certain political or social objectives. As the decision blow we came to know the causes and impact of the Terrorism on country. Government can save country from Terrorism by making such helpful acts.

Tecnology

The word "technology" and its uses have immensely changed since the 20th century, and with time, it has continued to evolve ever since. We are living in a world driven by technology. The advancement of technology has played an important role in the development of human civilization, along with cultural changes. Technology provides innovative ways of doing work through various smart and innovative means. Electronic appliances, gadgets, faster modes of communication, and transport have added to the comfort factor in our lives. It has helped in improving the productivity of individuals and different business enterprises. Technology has brought a revolution in many operational fields. It has undoubtedly made a very important contribution to the progress that mankind has made over the years.

Technology has reduced the effort and time and increased the efficiency of the production requirements in every field. It has made our lives easy, comfortable, healthy, and enjoyable. It has brought a revolution in transport and communication. The advancement of technology, along with science, has helped us to become self-reliant in all spheres of life. With the innovation of a particular technology, it becomes part of society and integral to human lives after a point in time, and in education system access to information and resources. Technology provides students with instant access to a vast amount of information and resources. The internet and digital tools allow students to explore various subjects, conduct research, and access educational materials that may not be available in traditional textbooks.

Tecnology is now part of every persons daily life Technology has changed our day-to-day lives. Technology has brought the world closer and better connected. Those days have passed when only the rich could afford such luxuries. Because of the rise of globalisation and liberalisation, all luxuries are now within the reach of the average person. Today, an average middle-class family can afford a mobile phone, a television, a washing machine, a refrigerator, a computer, the Internet, etc. At the touch of a switch, a man can witness any event that is happening in far-off places. We cannot escape technology; it has improved the quality of life and brought about revolutions in various fields of modern-day society, be it communication, transportation, education, healthcare, and many more.

With the advent of technology in communication, which includes telephones, fax machines, cellular phones, the Internet, multimedia, and email, communication has become much faster and easier. It has transformed and influenced relationships in many ways. We no longer need to rely on sending physical letters and waiting for several days for a response. Technology has made communication so simple that you can connect with anyone from anywhere by calling them via mobile phone or messaging them using different messaging apps that are easy to download.Innovation in communication technology has had an immense influence on social life. Human socialising has become easier by using social networking sites, dating, and even matrimonial services available

on mobile applications and websites.Today, the Internet is used for shopping, paying utility bills, credit card bills, admission fees, e-commerce, and online banking. In the world of marketing, many companies are marketing and selling their products and creating brands over the internet. In the field of travel, cities, towns, states, and countries are using the web to post detailed tourist and event information. Travellers across the globe can easily find information on tourism, sightseeing, places to stay, weather, maps, timings for events, transportation schedules, and buy tickets to various tourist spots and destinations.
Tecnology is now the part of our daily life its effect every single part of our life. However its makes life very easy. Its help in every field of life. Education system get very good and fast due to Tecnology. Students get many benefits from Tecnology.

Internet

Internet is a global communication system that links together thousands of individual networks. It allows exchange of information between two or more computers on a network. Thus internet helps in transfer of messages through mail, chat, video & audio conference, etc. The Internet, sometimes called simply "the Net," is a worldwide system of computer networks -- a network of networks in which users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer. The effect of internet can b positive or negative it depends on the person who use.

The positive effects include Providing better access to health information and options. Making it easier to communicate with friends and family. Offering a wealth of online activities and experiences to enjoy remotely. Promoting workforce development skills. Increasing access to social services and benefits. Moreover the internet is a handy tool for education and can be used to facilitate learning in a variety of ways. For instance, students can access online resources to supplement their in-class learning. This could include using web tools to research topics, do practical tasks or submit assignments.

As positive impacts there are so many negative impacts of internet the impacts include , time-waster, and causes distractions. Bullying, trolls, stalkers, and crime. Spam and advertising. Pornographic and violent images. Never being able to disconnect from work. Identity theft, hacking, viruses, and cheating. Affects focus and patience Addiction is the most harmful effect of internet the young generation is suffering from it the internet addiction effects are Body aches, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, insomnia, vision problems, and weight gain/loss are just some of the physical problems one may suffer as a result of

an internet addiction. Emotional effects may include depression, dishonesty, anxiety, social isolation, aggression, and mood swings.

Internet is a very useful invention. It make our life very easy and entertaining. Its is very useful if we use it in save way but the young generation get addicted to it and use it in harmful way. Its duty of parents to do check on there children.

Environmental changes

An Environment is everything that is around us, which includes both living and nonliving things such as soil, water, animals and plants, which adapt themselves to their surroundings. it is nature's gift that helps in nourishing life on Earth. Environmental change is a change or disturbance of the environment most often caused by human influences and natural ecological processes. Environmental changes include various factors, such as natural disasters, human interferences, or animal interaction

The main causes of environmental changes are Cutting down forests to create farms or pastures, or for other reasons, causes emissions, since trees, when they are cut, release the carbon they have been storing. Since forests absorb carbon dioxide, destroying them also limits nature's ability to keep emissions out of the atmosphere, As greenhouse gas emissions blanket the Earth, they trap the sun's heat. This leads to global warming and climate change. The world is now warming faster than at any point in recorded history, Generating electricity and heat by burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas causes a large chunk of global emissions. Most electricity is still produced from fossil fuels; only about a quarter comes from wind, solar and other renewable sources, Manufacturing and industry produce emissions, mostly from burning fossil fuels to produce energy for making things like cement, iron, steel, electronics, plastics, clothes and other goods. Mining and other industrial processes also release gases.

The environmental change effects human life badly. Warmer temperatures over time are changing weather patterns and disrupting the usual balance of nature. This poses many risks to human beings and all other forms of life on Earth, Changes in temperature cause changes in rainfall. This results in more severe and frequent storms. They cause flooding and landslides, destroying homes and communities, and costing billions of pounds, Water is becoming scarcer in more regions. Droughts can stir destructive sand and dust storms that can move billions of tons of sand across continents. Deserts are expanding, reducing

land for growing food. Many people now face the threat of not having enough water on a regular basis.

Environmental changes are harmful for our Erath and health to save our earth we can do these steps Keep fossil fuels in the ground.Invest in renewable energy. Switch to sustainable transport. Help us keep our homes cosy. Improve farming and encourage vegan diets. Restore nature to absorb more carbon. Protect forests like the Amazon. Stop using plastic bags. When you think about it, we don't need plastic bags in our lives at all. Skip the disposable items. Know what to recycle. Go paperless. Reduce electronic usage. Veggie garden and compost. Read ebooks. Drive less. Replace disposal items with reusable items. The use of paper should be avoided. Conserve water and electricity. Support environmental friendly practices. Recycle waste to conserve natural resources

Environment is everything around us. And the changes in it effect every single part of a persons life. Now a days environment face negative changes which effect human life badly. So now its our responsibility to make environment clean and reduce the changes in it.

Education

Education refers to the discipline that is concerned with methods of teaching and learning in schools or school-like environments, as opposed to various non formal and informal means of socialization. the act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, developing the powers of reasoning and judgment, and generally of preparing oneself or others intellectually for mature life. the act or process of imparting or acquiring particular knowledge or skills, as for a profession.

Informal education is a type of education which is got by home, peer groups and society. There will be no stress from deadlines and judgment from the ones who can do something better than you. Informal learning presupposes that you relax in a comfortable zone and perceive information more efficiently. Informal learning allows learners to determine when, where, how often, and how long they want to learn. The stress from deadlines is not present. The learner considers themselves in a comfortable zone and perceive information more efficiently. It is much like natural knowledge acquiring.

Education helps a person to get knowledge and improve confidence in life. It can help you improve your career and your personal growth. An educated person can become a great citizen in society. It helps you to take the right decisions in life. The development of society totally depends upon wise people. The importance of education in society plays a

vital role in the development of society. An educated person will take the necessary steps for the development and growth of society. Education is crucial because it teaches us knowledge and skills that we need to navigate through life. It helps us to understand the world around us and develop critical thinking skills.

Education plays a critical role in developing countries by providing people with the knowledge and skills they need to improve their lives and their communities. It can help to reduce poverty, improve health outcomes, and promote economic growth. In developing countries, education can be a powerful tool for social and economic development. It can help to reduce gender inequality, promote peace and stability, and improve the overall quality of life for individuals and communities. Education can also help to build a skilled workforce that is better equipped to meet the demands of a changing global economy.

Education is a fundamental human right that should be accessible to everyone. It is a powerful tool that can help to improve the lives of individuals and communities, and promote social and economic development. By investing in education, we can build a better future for ourselves and for generations to come. It is our responsibility to ensure that everyone has access to quality education, regardless of their background or circumstances.

Drug addition

Drug addiction is a growing problem in today's society. It is a chronic disease that affects the brain and behavior, and can have devastating consequences for individuals and families. In this essay, we will explore the causes and effects of drug addiction, as well as the ways in which it can be treated and prevented.

The causes of drug addiction are complex and multifaceted. Some people may be more susceptible to addiction due to genetic factors, while others may turn to drugs as a way of coping with stress or trauma. Environmental factors, such as exposure to drugs or a lack of parental supervision, can also increase the risk of addiction. Once someone becomes addicted, it can be difficult to break the cycle of drug use and abuse.

The effects of drug addiction can be both physical and psychological. Long-term drug use can damage the brain and other organs, and can lead to a range of health problems. It can also cause changes in behavior and personality, and can strain relationships with family

and friends. Drug addiction can also have serious legal and financial consequences, and can make it difficult for individuals to hold down a job or maintain a stable home life.

Fortunately, there are a range of treatment options available for those struggling with drug addiction. These may include behavioral therapy, medication-assisted treatment, and support groups such as Narcotics Anonymous. It is important for individuals to seek help as soon as possible, as early intervention can improve the chances of successful recovery.

Preventing drug addiction is also an important part of addressing this issue. This may involve increasing access to education and resources, as well as addressing the underlying causes of addiction such as poverty and trauma. It is also important to reduce the stigma associated with addiction, and to promote a culture of compassion and support for those struggling with this disease.

Drug addiction is a complex and challenging problem that affects individuals and communities across the globe. By understanding the causes and effects of addiction, as well as the ways in which it can be treated and prevented, we can work together to build a healthier and more resilient society. It is our responsibility to support those struggling with addiction, and to work towards a future where everyone has the opportunity to live a happy and healthy life.

My ambition /My aim in life

(a)

Goal or destination. If he does not have any desire to make a start. He tosses about like a straw in the wind. So, every young person should have an ambition for his career.

It is a fact that progress, peace, and prosperity are the result of human ambitions. It is the ambition that urges us forward. But simply having an ambition is not enough. Ambition must be backed up by continuous efforts to achieve it. If a man sets an ambition before him but does nothing to achieve it, will never achieve anything. His ambition is no more than an unreal dream.

There are as many aims as men. The nature of ambition is different from man to man. It depends upon his family background, upbringing, economic position, and social status. Some people want to be doctors, other to be engineers or civil and military officers. The ambition of some other persons is to earn wealth and fame that even after their death their

names live on. Thus we find people striving to become up sportsmen, poets, novelists, artists, educationists, film stars etc.

As for myself, the sole object of my life is to lead a life of simplicity and goodness. therefore my ambition in life is to become a teacher. I have my own reasons for this. First, about fifty percent of the people in my country are illiterate. They are all in ignorance. By becoming a teacher, I will be able to remove illiteracy and ignorance. Secondly, though teaching is not paying profession, yet it is one of the noblest profession. The best people in the world are those who learn to teach others. This profession will enable me to translate into my life the principles of simple living and high thinking. I hope to perform this stupendous task. Thirdly this profession calls for a sense of dedication and missionary zeal. I possess both the qualities beyond measure. Fourthly, I will serve my country by producing better citizens. The students of today are citizens of tomorrow. By being a teacher, I will be able to make my humble contribution to the building of my nation. I will also be able to inculcate a sense of patriotism, nationalism, and responsibility in my students.

In the light of above-mentioned reasons, I am convinced that my decision is right. I will, therefore, leave no stone unturned to achieve this ambition of my life.

(b)

My name is _____. I belong to a middle class family of Pakistan. My father doing job in a private office and my mother is house wife. I completed my schooling from _____ school. After that I got admission in _____college. I am a brilliant student got scholarship from FBISE.

I belong to a area in Punjab which is run by werda system. Every person is suppress by one community they rule on all the area they take all the decisions. There is no concept of courts. Even they decided who will win the election they suppress the people and they select one candidate and all the people of the area vote for that candidate if someone go against them they punish them. Everyone is under their control. Even the police work for them. My family is also one of those families which are suffering from this monarch system. I spend my whole childhood seeing this system and while I am in 6th stander I decided that I will do something for the people of my area so they can live their lives freely and enjoy freedom, they are also the people of Pakistan they have right of freedom also.

So the aim of my life is to work for the people of my area gave them freedom so they can live their lives freely, they enjoy freedom, they can live happily. To fulfill this purpose I decided to be a lawyer, I think lawyers are the one who can fight for freedom, who can rise their voice for right, they are tge only one who can go against the government because they have deep knowledge about their rights, rule and regulations. I think by doing LLB I will be able to help the people of my area.

To being a lawyer I came to Islamabad. After clearing my LAT I will get admission in National law college . I think National law college gave the best facilities to their students. I research a lot about different college and university and I thought NLCR will make me able to fulfill my aim.

My favorite personality/Quaid-e-Azam

The great leader and founder of Pakistan. His real name was Muhammad Ali Jinnah, he was born into wealth on 25 December 1876 near Karachi, he known as Quaid e Azam or Baba e Qoum which means the father of the nation. His father name was Jinnah Bhai Poonja and his mother Mathibai. His father was a merchant.

As a boy, Jinnah lived for a time in Bombay with an Aunt and attended the Gokal Das Tej primary School there later on studying at an cathedral and John connon school. In Karachi, he attended the Sindh Madressatul Islam and the Christian Missionary society high school. He went to England for higher education and got admission at Lincoln's in law school in Landon. At the age of 20 he enrolled in Bombay high court when he came back to British India.

He was the youngest one to enter the bar. Where he started to take interest in political affairs of nation and became famous in the next three years. Jinnah started his political career with Indian National congress in 1906,ther after seven years he join the Muslim league. He struggled a lot to bring congress and Muslim league to work together but at the same time, he found the culture of racialism in the sub-continent and realized that the Muslim of the sub-continent are sacrificing their cultural and social rights.

When he realized that scarification Muslims he started his efforts for the freedom of Muslims of British India and planned to create an independent state where Muslim could feel the breath of freedom. The major strength was the unity of all Muslim organizations in the freedom war, and it is the leadership of Quaid e Azam which unites all the Muslim

of the sub-continent on the same agenda of having a separate state. The creation of Pakistan is the result of bloodshed of thousands of freedom fighter as well as the leadership of Jinnah, Pakistan would not came into being without him. He became first Governor general of Pakistan.

He inspired me a lot due to his determinacy over his principles, he is the man of his words Gandhi called him "an impossible man" . After the Pakistan resolution passed he work day and night and didn't worried about his health which was going down day by day, but he never disclosed it to anyone. He was fighting with tuberculosis for many years and died on September 11,1948 just 13 months after creation of this beloved homeland.

Village life

Village life is a unique and fascinating experience that is quite different from city life. It is characterized by a slower pace of life, a close-knit community, and a strong connection to nature. In this essay, we will explore the meaning of village life, and the ways in which it can be both challenging and rewarding.

One of the key components of village life is the close-knit community that exists in these rural areas. People in villages tend to know each other well, and there is a strong sense of social cohesion. This can be seen in the way that people work together to solve problems, support each other during difficult times, and celebrate together during festivals and other special occasions.

Another important aspect of village life is the connection to nature. Villages are often surrounded by fields, forests, and rivers, and people in these areas are often intimately connected to the natural world. This can be seen in the way that people rely on agriculture and fishing for their livelihoods, and the way that they celebrate the changing seasons through festivals and other cultural events.

At the same time, village life can also be challenging. Villages often lack the infrastructure and amenities that are found in cities, such as good roads, hospitals, and schools. This can make it difficult for people in these areas to access basic services, and can limit their opportunities for education and employment.

Village life is a unique and fascinating experience that is quite different from city life. It is characterized by a close-knit community, a strong connection to nature, and a slower

pace of life. While it can be challenging at times, it can also be incredibly rewarding, offering a sense of community and connection that is difficult to find in more urban areas.

life in a big city

Life in a big city is a unique and exciting experience that is quite different from village life. It is characterized by a fast pace of life, a diverse population, and a wide range of opportunities. In this essay, we will explore the meaning of life in a big city, and the ways in which it can be both challenging and rewarding.

One of the key components of life in a big city is the fast pace of life. People in cities tend to be busy and always on the go, with a wide range of activities and opportunities available to them. This can be seen in the way that people work long hours, and the way that they are always connected to their phones and other devices.

Another important aspect of life in a big city is the diverse population. Cities are often melting pots of different cultures and ethnicities, and people in these areas are often exposed to a wide range of ideas and perspectives. This can be seen in the way that people celebrate different cultural events and festivals, and the way that they interact with people from different backgrounds.

At the same time, life in a big city can also be challenging. Cities often suffer from problems such as pollution, traffic congestion, and crime. These problems can make it difficult for people to enjoy the benefits of city life, and can make it difficult for them to feel safe and secure.

life in a big city is a unique and exciting experience that is quite different from village life. It is characterized by a fast pace of life, a diverse population, and a wide range of opportunities. While it can be challenging at times, it can also be incredibly rewarding, offering a sense of excitement and possibility that is difficult to find in more rural areas.

Corruption

Corruption is a major problem that affects many countries around the world. It is a form of dishonesty that involves the abuse of power for personal gain, and it can take many different forms. In this essay, we will explore the meaning of corruption, its causes and effects, as well as the situation of corruption in Pakistan.

Corruption is a complex problem that can take many different forms. It can involve bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, and other forms of abuse of power. Corruption can occur in both the public and private sectors, and it can be perpetrated by individuals as well as by organizations. Corruption undermines the rule of law and can have a negative impact on economic growth and social development.

There are many different factors that contribute to corruption. One of the main causes of corruption is the lack of transparency and accountability in government and business. When there is no oversight or regulation, it becomes easier for individuals to engage in corrupt practices. Another factor that contributes to corruption is poverty. When people are struggling to make ends meet, they may be more likely to engage in corrupt practices in order to survive.

Pakistan is a country that has been plagued by corruption for many years. Corruption is widespread in Pakistan, and it affects all levels of society. The country has a history of political instability, and this has contributed to the problem of corruption. Many politicians and government officials have been accused of engaging in corrupt practices, and this has led to a lack of trust in government institutions.

The effects of corruption in Pakistan are far-reaching. Corruption undermines the rule of law and can lead to a lack of trust in government institutions. It can also have a negative impact on economic growth and social development. Corruption can lead to the misallocation of resources, which can have a negative impact on the provision of public services.

Corruption is a complex problem that affects many countries around the world. It is a form of dishonesty that involves the abuse of power for personal gain. Corruption can take many different forms, and it can have a negative impact on economic growth and social development. Pakistan is a country that has been plagued by corruption for many

years, and it is important for the government and civil society to work together to address this problem.

Impact of social media on education

Social media has become an integral part of our daily lives, and it has had a significant impact on education. Social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn have transformed the way we communicate, share information, and learn. In this essay, we will explore the impact of social media on education, including its advantages and disadvantages.

One of the primary advantages of social media in education is that it provides a platform for students and teachers to communicate and collaborate. Social media platforms allow students to connect with their peers and teachers outside of the classroom, which can help to foster a sense of community and support. Teachers can use social media to share resources, assignments, and feedback with their students, which can help to enhance the learning experience.

Another advantage of social media in education is that it provides access to a wealth of information and resources. Social media platforms are a rich source of information, and students can use them to access educational content, research papers, and other resources. Social media platforms also provide access to online courses and educational videos, which can help students to learn at their own pace and on their own schedule.

However, social media also has its disadvantages when it comes to education. One of the primary disadvantages is that it can be a distraction. Social media platforms are designed to be addictive, and students may find themselves spending more time on social media than on their studies. This can have a negative impact on their grades and academic performance.

Another disadvantage of social media in education is that it can lead to cyberbullying and other negative behaviors. Social media platforms provide a platform for individuals to communicate anonymously, which can lead to bullying and harassment. Students may also be exposed to inappropriate content on social media, which can have a negative impact on their mental health and well-being.

Social media has had a significant impact on education. While it provides a platform for communication and collaboration, it can also be a distraction and lead to negative

behaviors. It is important for educators and students to use social media responsibly and to understand the potential risks and benefits associated with its use. By doing so, we can harness the power of social media to enhance the learning experience and improve academic outcomes.

Inflation

A constant rise in price of goods and services which result in reclusion of purchasing power of people is called inflation. Although inflation is a part of the normal economic development of any country, but any increase in inflation above a pre-determined level is a cause of concern. The main cause of inflation can be grouped into three broad categories. Demand-pull, cost-push, and inflation expectation.

Demand-pull inflation is arrested to arise when aggregate demand in an economy is more than aggregate supply. It involves inflation rising as real gross domestic product rises and unemployment falls, as the economy moves along the Phillips curve. Cost-push inflation is a purported type of inflation caused by increasing in the cost of important goods and services where no suitable alternative is available. Inflation expectation are simply the rate at which people consumer, businesses investor expect price to rise in the future. They matter because actual inflation depends, in part on what we expect it to be.

Inflation in Pakistan is one of the most major problem. Many population of Pakistan is effecting day-by-day by this problem. Citizens of Pakistan are victom of this case. There is no better jobs for lower class and middle class people to meet the both ends. Citizens have lack of facilities like Insanitary condition of city, load shedding, lack supply of water and one of the most common inflation problem.

Government should take steps to control this causes and provide more facilities, take less tax and provide more facilities to make the life of citizens peaceful and prosperous. Government can use wage and price control to fight inflation. These policies faired poorly in the past, leading government to look elsewhere to control the economy. Governments may pursue a contractionary monetary policy, reducing the money supply within an economy.

According to the result of the study, inflation is positively related with economic growth in Pakistan and vice versa. As for as, the concern of causality between two variables, it is founded to be uni-directed. In other words, inflation is causing growth but not vice versa.

Energy crisis

The energy crisis is a major issue that affects many countries around the world, including Pakistan. In recent years, Pakistan has faced a severe energy crisis that has had a significant impact on its economy and society. In this essay, we will explore the energy crisis in Pakistan and its causes, effects, and potential solutions.

The energy crisis in Pakistan is primarily caused by a lack of investment in the energy sector. Pakistan's energy sector has been neglected for decades, and the country has failed to invest in new power plants, transmission lines, and other infrastructure. As a result, Pakistan is heavily reliant on imported oil and gas, which is expensive and subject to price fluctuations.

The effects of the energy crisis in Pakistan are far-reaching and severe. The lack of energy has led to frequent power outages, which can last for hours or even days. This has had a significant impact on the economy, as businesses are forced to shut down or operate at reduced capacity. The energy crisis has also had a negative impact on the quality of life for ordinary Pakistanis, as they are forced to endure hot temperatures without air conditioning and limited access to electricity for basic needs.

To address the energy crisis in Pakistan, the government has implemented a number of measures. These include the construction of new power plants, the installation of new transmission lines, and the promotion of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power. The government has also introduced policies to encourage energy conservation, such as the use of energy-efficient appliances and the promotion of public transportation.

Despite these efforts, the energy crisis in Pakistan persists, and much more needs to be done to address the issue. One potential solution is to increase investment in the energy sector, both by the government and private investors. This could involve the construction of new power plants and the installation of new transmission lines, as well as the promotion of renewable energy sources.

The energy crisis in Pakistan is a major issue that has had a significant impact on the country's economy and society. While the government has implemented measures to address the issue, much more needs to be done to ensure that Pakistan has a reliable and sustainable energy supply. By investing in the energy sector and promoting renewable

energy sources, Pakistan can overcome its energy crisis and secure a brighter future for its citizens.

Important of health

Health is one of the most important aspects of our lives. It is the foundation of our well-being and the key to living a long and fulfilling life. In this essay, we will explore the importance of health, including its impact on our physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

First and foremost, good health is essential for our physical well-being. When we are healthy, we are able to perform our daily activities with ease and without experiencing any discomfort or pain. We are also able to participate in physical activities such as sports and exercise, which can help us maintain a healthy weight, build muscle, and improve our cardiovascular health. Good health also helps us fight off diseases and illnesses, which can be debilitating and even life-threatening.

In addition to physical health, good health is also important for our mental and emotional well-being. When we are healthy, we are able to think clearly and make sound decisions. We are also able to manage our emotions and cope with stress and anxiety in a healthy way. Good health can also improve our self-esteem and confidence, which can have a positive impact on our relationships and our overall quality of life.

Another important aspect of health is the impact it has on our social well-being. When we are healthy, we are able to participate in social activities and connect with others in meaningful ways. This can help us build strong relationships and create a sense of community, which can be incredibly beneficial for our mental and emotional health.

Overall, good health is essential for our well-being and our ability to live a long and fulfilling life. It impacts every aspect of our lives, from our physical health to our mental and emotional well-being, and even our social connections. By prioritizing our health and taking steps to maintain it, we can improve our quality of life and enjoy all that life has to offer.

Impact of social media on health

Social media has become an integral part of our daily lives. It has revolutionized the way we communicate, share information, and connect with others. However, the impact of social media on our health is a topic of growing concern. In this essay, we will explore the impact of social media on our physical and mental health.The use of social media has been linked to a number of physical health problems. One of the most significant of these is poor sleep quality. Studies have shown that the use of social media before bed can lead to sleep disturbances, which can have a negative impact on our overall health and well-being. Additionally, the overuse of social media has been linked to a sedentary lifestyle, which can increase the risk of obesity, heart disease, and other chronic health conditions.

Social media has also been linked to a number of mental health problems. One of the most significant of these is the impact on self-esteem and body image. The constant exposure to images of idealized bodies and lifestyles can lead to feelings of inadequacy and low self-esteem, particularly among young people. Additionally, social media can be a breeding ground for cyber bullying, which can have a devastating impact on mental health.

Another significant impact of social media on mental health is the risk of addiction. Social media platforms are designed to be addictive, with features such as notifications and likes triggering the release of dopamine, a neurotransmitter associated with pleasure and reward. This can lead to compulsive use of social media, which can interfere with work, school, and other important aspects of life.

Despite these challenges, there are steps that can be taken to mitigate the negative impact of social media on our health. These include limiting our use of social media, particularly before bed, and taking regular breaks to engage in physical activity and other health-promoting activities. Additionally, it is important to be mindful of the content we consume on social media and to seek support if we are experiencing negative effects on our mental health.

The impact of social media on our health is a complex and multifaceted issue. While there are certainly risks associated with its use, there are also many benefits to be gained from social media, such as connection, community, and access to information. By being mindful of the impact of social media on our health and taking steps to mitigate its

negative effects, we can ensure that we are using these powerful tools in a safe and responsible way.

Basic Synonyms/Antonyms

When several words seem to have almost the same meaning, how do you choose the right word so that you express exactly what you want to? This book groups words with similar meanings (known as 'synonyms') together and gives each a definition and example so that the similarities and differences are made clear. Anyone who wants to write clear and accurate English, using the correct word in a particular context, will find this book helpful, and a useful companion to the Easier English Basic Dictionary. Groups of similar words are arranged alphabetically under the main word for the particular meaning being illustrated, so words meaning 'big 'are given at big. The ways in which these similar words are used in different situations are compared. Words with an opposite meaning to the main meaning being illustrated (known as 'antonyms') are also given.

ability noun

Synonyms: ability, skill, competence, talent, capability
Antonym: inability
Synonyms:
ability
a natural tendency to do something well
I admire his ability to stay calm in difficult situations.
Skill
the ability to do something well as a result of training or experience Portrait painting needs a lot of skill. .This job will help you develop management skills.
competence
the quality of being able to do a job or task well enough Does she have the necessary competence in foreign languages?
talent
an usually good natural ability, especially for something artistic She's done well in the theatre – we always knew she had talent.
capability

the practical ability to do something We have the capability to produce a better machine than this.

Antonym:

inability

the state of being unable to do something

accomplish verb

Synonyms: accomplish, achieve, carry out, pull off accomplish

Antonym; Begin, Commence, Not Finish

to do something successfully

You won't accomplish anything by arguing.

Achieve

to succeed in doing something after trying very hard

Have you achieved all your aims? The company has achieved great success in the USA.

carry out

to do something, especially something that has been planned Doctors carried out tests on the patients.

The police are carrying out a search for the missing man.

pull off

to succeed in doing something very good, especially if it is unexpected

The deal will be great for the company, if we can pull it off.

Abandon

Synonym: desert , forsake

Antonym: keep

Abbreviate

Synonyms: shorten , condense

Antonym: lengthen , increase

beach noun

Synonyms: beach, shore, coast, seaside

Beach

an area of sand or small stones by the edge of the sea

Some children were digging in the sand on the beach.

Shore

land at the edge of the sea or a lake
She stood on the shore waving as the boat sailed away.

Coast

parts of a country that are by the sea
After ten weeks at sea, the sailors saw the coast of America. The south coast is the warmest part of the country.

Seaside

an area near the sea where people go to have a holiday a day at the seaside .seaside hotels

beginner noun

Synonyms: beginner, apprentice, novice, learner
Antonyms: expert, old hand
Synonyms:
Beginner
a person who is starting to learn something or do something
The course is for absolute beginners. I can't paint very well – I'm just a beginner.
Apprentice
a young person who works as an assistant to a skilled person in order to learn from them
He's started work as a plumber's apprentice.
novice
a person who has very little experience or skill, e.g. in a job or sport
He's still a novice at rowing. A competition like this is not for novices.
Learner
a person who is learning how to do something
The evening swimming classes are specially for adult learners. The new dictionary is good for advanced learners of English.
Antonyms:
Expert
a person who knows a great deal about a subject
old hand
a person who is very skilled and experienced at doing something

Ban

Synonyms: prohibit , forbid , outlaw
Antonyms : allow , permit

Before

Synonyms: prior , earlier
Antonyms: after , behind

careful adjective

Synonyms: careful, conscientious, thorough, painstaking
Antonym: careless
Synonyms:
Careful
showing attention to details
We are always very careful to give accurate information. The project needs very careful planning
Conscientious
working carefully and well
She's a very conscientious worker.
thorough
including everything that needs to be dealt with very carefully
The police have carried out a thorough search of the woods.
painstaking
done slowly and carefully in order to avoid mistakes
The design is the result of years of painstaking effort.
Antonym:
careless
without any care or thought

cautious adjective

Synonyms: cautious, careful, prudent, vigilant, wary, secretive, cagey
Antonyms: reckless, thoughtless
Synonyms:
cautious
not willing to take risks
She's a very cautious driver.
Careful
taking care not to make mistakes or cause harm
Be careful not to make any noise – the baby is asleep. She is very careful about what she eats.

prudent
showing good sense and using good judgement
It would be prudent to consult a lawyer before you sign the contract.
vigilant
staying very aware of possible danger
The disease particularly affects young children, so parents must remain vigilant. **wary**
aware of a possible problem with someone or something
I am very wary of any of his ideas for making money.
Secretive
liking to keep things secret
She's very secretive about her private life.
Cagey
(informal) not wanting to share information
They're being very cagey about their relationship.
Antonyms:
Reckless
doing something or done without thinking
thoughtless
without thinking about other people

Charming
Synonyms: delightful , appealing , enchanting
Antonym: obnoxious , gross , vulgar

Conscious
Synonyms: Aware , cognizant
Antonyms: Unaware , unconscious

Considerate
Synonyms: thoughtful , sympathetic , mindful
Antonyms: thoughtless , selfish

Contaminate
Synonyms: pollute , defile, infect
Antonym: purify , clean

dead adjective
Synonyms: dead, late, extinct

Antonyms: alive, live
Synonyms:
dead not living any more
His parents are both dead. Dead fish were floating in the water.
Late
a more polite word than 'dead', used about people
His late father was a director of the company.
extinct
no longer in existence, because all of the same kind have died
These birds are in danger of becoming extinct.
Antonyms:
alive
living
(not used in front of a noun: 'the fish is alive' but 'a live fish')
Live
living, not dead

dirty adjective

Synonyms: dirty, filthy, grubby, grimy, soiled, squalid
Antonym: clean
Synonyms:
Dirty
not clean
Playing rugby gets your clothes dirty. Someone has to wash all the dirty plates. **filthy**
very dirty
His hands were filthy from changing the car tyre.
Grubby
so dirty as to be unpleasant
Grubby children were playing in the street. He was wearing a grubby old shirt. **grimy**
covered with old dirt that is difficult to remove
The furniture was broken and the windows were grimy.
soiled
spoiled by dirt or other unpleasant substances
The sheets on the bed were soiled.
squalid
referring to a room or building that is dirty and unpleasant
The prisoners are kept in squalid conditions.

Antonym:
clean
not dirty

Decay
Synonyms: rot , spoil
Antonyms: bloom , flourish

Desolate
Synonyms: barren , forsaken
Antonym: dense , verdant

Demolish
Synonyms: destroy , wreck
Antonyms: restore

Dispute
Synonyms: debate , oppose
Antonyms: agree

easy adjective
Synonyms: easy, simple, straightforward, uncomplicated
Antonyms: hard, difficult
Synonyms:
Easy
not difficult, or not needing a lot of effort
The test was easier than I expected. My boss is very easy to get on with.
Simple
easy to do or understand
The machine is very simple to use.
Straightforward
easy to understand or carry out
The instructions are quite straightforward.
Uncomplicated
easy to deal with or understand
In children's books, the writing should be clear and uncomplicated. The procedure is relatively quick and uncomplicated.

Antonyms:
hard
not easy
difficult
not easy to do or achieve

Encourage
Synonyms: promote , support , urge
Antonyms: discourage

Enemy
Synonyms: opponent , foe
Antonyms: ally , friend

Enormous
Synonyms: vast , immense , colossal
Antonym: tiny , microscopic

Eternal
Synonyms: always , perpetual , everlasting
Antonym: temporary , passing

famous adjective

Synonyms: famous, well-known, renowned, infamous, notorious
Antonym: unknown
Synonyms:
Famous
known to many people, especially most people in a place or country a famous department store He's a famous footballer.
well-known
known by a lot of people
It's a well-known fact that oil and water don't mix. She used to work for a well-known London hairdresser.
renowned
known and admired by many people
the renowned Italian singer
infamous

famous for being bad or unpleasant
He was sent to the infamous prison on the island.
Notorious
known for bad qualities, or for doing bad things
He was a member of a notorious criminal gang.
Antonym:
Unknown
not known for anything important or interesting

Fair

Synonyms: honest , just , impartial
Antonyms: unjust , unfair

Flaw

Synonyms: defect , fault , blemish
Antonym: perfection

good-looking adjective

Synonyms: good-looking, attractive, beautiful, handsome, lovely, pretty
Antonyms: unattractive, ugly
Synonyms:
good-looking
having an attractive face
His sister is a very good-looking girl. He's not especially good-looking. **attractive**
with pleasant physical features, or pleasant to look at
They found the mountain scenery very attractive. She's an attractive woman. **Beautiful**
physically very attractive, or pleasant to look at
We have three beautiful daughters. The house stands in beautiful surrounding.
handsome
a handsome man or boy has an attractive face
Her boyfriend is very handsome.
lovely
very pleasant to look at
She looks lovely in that dress. There's a lovely garden behind the house.
pretty
a pretty woman or girl has a face that is quite attractive

Her daughters are very pretty.
Antonyms:
Unattractive
not attractive
ugly
unpleasant to look at

Glad
Synonyms: happy , pleased , delighted
Antonyms: sad , unhappy

Gloomy
Synonyms: dark , dismal , depressing
Antonym: cheery , bright

Generous
Synonyms: giving , selfless , big - hearted
Antonyms: selfish , stingy

hard adjective

Synonyms: hard, difficult, awkward, tough, tricky
Antonyms: easy, simple
Synonyms:
Hard
not easy
Some of the questions were very hard. It's hard to stay happy when bad things happen.
Difficult
not easy to do or achieve
Finding a parking space is difficult on Saturdays. I find it difficult to work when I'm tired.
awkward
hard to use, deal with or carry out because of shape, size or position
I find the handle rather awkward to hold comfortably. Some of the movements you have to do are quite awkward.
Tough
requiring a lot of effort, bravery or confidence
She's very good at taking tough decisions.

Tricky
requiring a lot of skill, patience or intelligence
Getting the wire through the little hole is quite tricky. It was tricky to get the right tone of regret in the letter.
Antonyms:
easy
not difficult, or not needing a lot of effort
simple
easy to do or understand

Hospitable
Synonyms: welcoming , cordial , gracious
Antonyms: rude , unfriendly

Humiliate
Synonyms: embarrass , disgrace , dishonor
Antonyms: honor , dignify

increase verb
Synonyms: increase, expand, enlarge, extend
Antonyms: decrease, drop
to make a level or amount higher
The boss increased her salary. The number of soldiers in the area has been increased to fifty thousand.
expand
to increase the size or extent of something
We have plans to expand our business.
enlarge
to make something bigger
We need to enlarge our house now that we have four children. Could you enlarge this photograph?
Extend
to make something longer or bigger
We are planning to extend our stay in London. The company has extended my contract for another two years. We're going to extend our kitchen.
Antonyms:
Decrease

to become less

drop

to decrease

Idle

Synonyms: inactive , lazy

Antonym: busy , ambitious

Imperative

Synonyms: compulsory , crucial , mandatory

Antonyms: unnecessary , optional

Irrelevant

Synonyms: inappropriate , unrelated

Antonyms: relevant , pertinent , applicable

job noun

Synonyms: job, assignment, task, chore, duty

Job

a specific piece of work

The children help with little jobs around the house.

assignment

a piece of work that has to be done in a specific time

My literature assignment has to be finished by Wednesday. He was given the assignment of reporting on the war.

task

something, especially a piece of work, that has to be done

Once I had finished my regular tasks I went home. He was given the unpleasant task of telling his mother about it.

chore

a piece of routine work, for example cleaning in a house, that you have to do household chores

duty

different jobs that have to be done as part of your official work

One of his duties is to lock the doors at night.

knowledge noun

Synonyms: knowledge, information, wisdom
Antonym: ignorance
Synonyms:
Knowledge
the general facts or information that people know
We were impressed by her knowledge of the subject.
information
a set of facts about something
She couldn't give the police any information about how the accident happened. He gave me a very useful piece or bit of information. For further information, please write to Department 27.
Wisdom
knowledge about life, especially about how to deal with situations and people Their leaders were women of great wisdom.
Antonym:
Ignorance
a state of not knowing

legal adjective

Synonyms: legal, licensed, valid, legitimate, lawful
Antonym: illegal
Synonyms:
legal
allowed by the law
It's legal to drive at 17 years old in the UK.
licensed
given official permission to do something
Buy goods only from licensed dealers.
valid
able to be used only for a specific time
Your ticket is no longer valid. He was carrying a valid passport.
legitimate
fair and reasonable, or allowed by the law

They have legitimate concerns about the project. He acted in legitimate defence of his rights.

lawful

(formal) allowed by the law

Their behaviour was perfectly lawful.

Antonym:

illegal

against the law

Least

Synonyms: fewest , minimum , smallest

Antonyms: most , maximum

Luxurious

Synonyms: extravagant , elegant

Antonyms : meager , scanty

Logical

Synonym: sensible , sane , rational , reasonable

Antonym: illogical , unreasonable

meal noun

Synonyms: meal, snack, feast, picnic, barbecue, takeaway

meal

an occasion when people eat food, or the food that is eaten

You sleep better if you only eat a light meal in the evening. Hotel guests can have their meals in their room if they wish.

snack

a light meal, or a small amount of food eaten between meals

We didn't have time to stop for a proper lunch, so we just had a snack on the motorway.

Feast

a very large meal for a group of people, especially one eaten to celebrate a special occasion

This is quite a feast you've prepared for us. a wedding feast

picnic

a meal eaten outdoors away from home

If it's fine, let's go for a picnic. They stopped by a wood and had a picnic lunch.

Barbecue

a meal or party where food is cooked out of doors
We'll have a barbecue this weekend, if the weather's fine.

Takeaway

a hot meal that you buy in a shop and eat somewhere else
Does the Chinese restaurant do takeaways?

Mobile

Synonym: moveable , changeable
Antonym: immobile , stationary

Migrant

Synonym: drifting , traveling , transient
Antonym: stationary , immovable

necessary adjective

Synonyms: necessary, essential, vital, required
Antonym: unnecessary
Synonyms:

necessary

which must be done
Don't phone me in the evening unless it's absolutely necessary. Is it necessary to finish the work today?

Essential

which cannot be omitted or avoided
You can survive without food for some time, but water is essential. It is essential that we get the delivery on time.

vital

extremely important
It is vital that we act quickly. Good transport is vital to my plan.

Required

which must be done or provided because of rules or regulations
We can cut the wood to the required length. We can't reply because we don't have the required information.

Antonym:

unnecessary

which is not needed, or which does not have to be done

Numerous

Synonym: several , abundant , considerable
Antonym: few , scanty

occasional adjective

Synonyms: occasional, periodic, intermittent, odd
Antonyms: frequent, regular
Synonyms:
Occasional
happening sometimes, but not very often
He was an occasional visitor to my parents' house. We make the occasional trip to London.
periodic
repeated after a regular period of time
periodic attacks of the illness We carry out periodic reviews of the company's financial position.
Intermittent
stopping and starting in an irregular way
Intermittent showers are expected over the weekend.
odd
done only rarely or occasionally
I've only been to the odd concert in the last few years. On the odd occasions I've met him, he's seemed very nice.
Antonyms:
Frequent
happening or appearing often
regular
done at the same time each day

Optimistic
Synonym: hopeful , confident
Antonym: pessimistic

Opaque
Synonym: obscure , murky , unclear
Antonym: transparent , clear

protect verb

Synonyms: protect, defend, guard, shield, shelter
Antonym: neglect
Synonyms:
Protect
to keep someone or something safe from harm or danger
The cover protects the machine against dust. The injection is supposed to protect you against the disease.
Defend
to protect a person or place that is being attacked
They brought in extra troops to defend the city against attack.
Guard
to watch someone, something or somewhere carefully to prevent attacks or escapes
The prison is guarded at all times.
Shield
to protect someone or something from being reached or seen
He tried to shield her from the wind.
shelter
to give someone, or go somewhere for, protection for a short time
The school sheltered several families of whose houses had been flooded.
Sheep were sheltering from the snow beside the hedge.
Antonym:
neglect
to fail to look after someone or something properly

Precautious
Synonym: dangerous , uncertain , shaky
Antonym: sure , safe

Preserve
Synonym: uphold , guard , save
Antonym: destroy , neglect

Precious
Synonym: cherished , valuable , prized
Antonym: cheap , worthless

quiet adjective

Synonyms: quiet, silent, noiseless, inaudible, peaceful, uncommunicative
Antonyms: noisy, loud
Synonyms:
Quiet
with little or no noise
I wish the children would be quiet. – I'm trying to work. a house in a quiet street **silent**
not talking or making any noise
He kept silent for the whole meeting. This new washing machine is almost silent. They showed some old silent films.
Noiseless
making no noise
The engine is virtually noiseless.
Inaudible
too quiet to be heard by humans
Her whisper was almost inaudible.
Peaceful
enjoyable because there is very little noise or activity
We spent a peaceful afternoon by the river.
Uncommunicative
not saying much, or not answering people
Antonyms:
noisy
who or which makes a lot of noise
loud
very easy to hear

raise verb

Synonyms: raise, lift, hoist, pick up, elevate
Antonyms: lower, drop
Synonyms:
raise
to put something in a higher position or at a higher level
He picked up the flag and raised it over his head. Air fares will be raised on June 1st.
lift

to take something and put it in a higher position
My briefcase is so heavy I can hardly lift it. He lifted the little girl up so that she could see the procession.

Hoist
to lift something or someone using special equipment or a lot of force
He hoisted the sack onto his shoulder. The box was hoisted up on a rope. It's time to hoist the flag.

pick up
to take something that is lying on a surface and lift it in your hand
She dropped her handkerchief and he picked it up. He picked up a magazine and started to read it.

elevate
(formal) to lift something into a higher position
They watched as the statue was slowly elevated into position.

Antonyms:

lower
to make something go down

drop
to fall or let something fall

Repulsive
Synonym: hideous , offensive , gruesome
Antonym: pleasing , alluring

Rude
Synonym: impolite , discourteous
Antonyms: polite , mannerly

small adjective

Synonyms: small, tiny, minute, miniature, microscopic
Antonyms: big, huge
Synonyms:

small
not large in size or amount
The house is too big for us, so we're selling it and buying a smaller one.
The guidebook isn't small enough to carry in your pocket. She only paid a small amount for that clock. A small number of problems were reported.

Tiny
very small
The black spot is so tiny you can hardly see it. She lives in a tiny village in the mountains.
Minute
extremely small
A minute piece of dust must have got into the watch.
miniature
much smaller than the usual size
He has a miniature camera.
microscopic
extremely small, or so small that you need to use a microscope to see it
It was a microscopic mark and didn't spoil the appearance of the table.
They study microscopic organisms such as bacteria and viruses.
Antonyms:
big
of a large size
huge
of a very large size

Strict
Synonym: stringent , severe , stern
Antonym : lenient

Sick
Synonym: ill , ailing
Antonym: well , healthy

teach verb
Synonyms: teach, educate, train, coach, instruct, tutor
Antonym: learn
Synonyms:
teach
to show someone how to do something
She taught me how to dance. He teaches maths in the local school.
Educate

to teach someone in a school or college, or give them information that they need She was educated in Switzerland. We need to educate young people about the dangers of alcohol.

train

to teach someone or an animal how to do a particular activity

She's being trained to be a bus driver. The dogs are trained to smell and find illegal substances.

coach

to give private lessons to someone in a particular sport, subject or activity

He coaches young footballers.

instruct

(formal) to show someone how to do something

We were all instructed in the use of the fire safety equipment.

tutor

(formal) to teach a small group of students

She earns extra money by tutoring foreign students in English.

Antonym:

learn

to find out about something, or about how to do something

unattractive adjective

Synonyms: unattractive, ugly, unsightly, hideous, plain

Antonyms: attractive, pretty

Synonyms:

unattractive

not attractive

Her husband is a rather unattractive man. The house is unattractive from the outside.

ugly

unpleasant to look at

What an ugly pattern! The part of the town round the railway station is even uglier than the rest.

unsightly

a more polite word than 'ugly'

She has an unsightly scar on her face.

hideous

extremely unpleasant to look at

Where did she get that hideous dress?

plain

a more polite word than 'unattractive', used for describing a person
His two daughters are rather plain.
Antonyms:
Attractive
having features which people like
pretty
a pretty woman or girl has a face that is quite attractive

very adverb
Synonyms: very, extremely, exceptionally, remarkably
very
used to make an adjective or adverb stronger
It's very hot in the car – why don't you open a window? The time seemed to go very quickly when we were on holiday.
extremely
to a very great degree
It was extremely hot in August. She reacted extremely angrily.
exceptionally
to a very great degree, often so great as to be surprising an exceptionally rude man You dealt with the situation exceptionally bravely.
remarkably
to an unusually great degree, or in an unusual way
She remained remarkably calm. She performed remarkably well in both events

Victory
Synonym: triumph , win , success
Antonym: defeat

worry noun
Synonyms: worry, anxiety, problem, responsibility, burden
worry
Antonym; Calmness
something that makes you anxious
Go on holiday and try to forget your worries.
anxiety
nervous worry about something

Her anxiety about her job prospects began to affect her health. The cost of the treatment is one of my main anxieties.

problem

something that causes difficulty

We're having problems with the new computer system.

responsibility

something that someone is responsible for

It's my responsibility to lock the doors at night. Your children are not my responsibility.

burden

something that is hard to deal with

Looking after the dog is sometimes quite a burden.

Wealth

Synonym: riches , prosperity , assets

Antonyms: poverty

Worn

Synonyms: used, impaired , old

Antonyms: new , fresh

Yield

Synonyms: Produce , bear , provide

Antonyms: keep , retain

Zenith

Synonyms: peak, pinnacle , apex

Antonym: bottom , base

Solved MCQs

1. Synonym of "homage" is ---------?

   A. patriotic sentiment **B. show of respect (Answer)** C. moralizing speech D. disbelief

2. Synonym of "sporadic" is ---------?

   A. **irregular (Answer)** B. instinctive C. accidental D. not genuine

3. Antonym of "earnest" is -------?

   A. cheap **B. frivolous (Answer)** C. release D. civilized

4. Antonym of "accelerate" is -------?

   A. **delay (Answer)** B. risk C. monitor D. deny

5. Antonym of "bemuse" is -------?

   A. depress B. inspire **C. clarify (Answer)** D. desire

6. We locked the animals in the cage to ------ them from getting away.

   A. avoid B. object **C. prevent (Answer)** D. hinder

7. Synonym of "centrifugal" is ---------?

   A. the exact center B. rapid **C. moving away from the centre (Answer)** D. consolidated

8. Synonym of "foretaste" is ---------?

   A. bitterness **B. anticipation (Answer)** C. strength D. sweetness

9. Synonym of "facade" is --------?

A. embankment B. cosmetic **C. building front (Answer)** D. long arcade

10. The rather humid climate in no way ----- from the beauty of the place.

A. protracts B. subtracts **C. detracts (Answer)** D. attracts

11. Synonym of "savanna" is ---------?

A. **grassland (Answer)** B. harbour C. garment D. mat

12. -------- were the best days of my life.

A. This B. That **C. Those (Answer)** D. These

13. Passive Voice of ' She has completed two courses".

A. Two courses are been completed by her. B. Two courses has been completed by her. **C. Two courses have been completed by her. (Answer)** D. Two courses had been completed by her. E. Two courses will be completed by her.

14. You have always been a great help. Which of the following words is an adverb?

A. have B. been **C. always (Answer)** D. great E. help

15. Sana is different ------- other girls.

A. than B. with **C. from (Answer)** D. to

16. Having a tendency to break the law to do socially unacceptable things is?

A. **delinquent (Answer)** B. frank C. juvenile D. guilty

17. One who criticizes popular beliefs which he/she thinks is a mistake or unwise is?

A. **philistine (Answer)** B. iconoclast C. imposter D. cannibal

18. A broad road bordered with trees is? A. boudoir **B. boulevard (Answer)** C. avenue D. façade
19. Detaining and confining someone is? A. interruption B. interrogation **C. internment (Answer)** D. intermittent
20. One who offers his service without charging for it is? A. philanderer **B. volunteer (Answer)** C. mercenary D. missionary
21. A place where a lot people go on holiday or vacation is? A. casino B. beach **C. resort (Answer)** D. museum
22. The act of giving up sovereign power is? A. relinquish B. renounce **C. abdicate (Answer)** D. resign
23. Violation of something holy or sacred is? A. profanity B. sedition **C. sacrilege (Answer)** D. slander
24. Living at the same time is? A. concurrent **B. contemporary (Answer)** C. coincident D. concomitant
25. The time when two people have a romantic relationship before they get married is? A. snobbery **B. courtship (Answer)** C. estrangement D. polyphony
26. That never fails is? A. irrelevant **B. infallible (Answer)** C. indelible D. inaudible
27. That which is out of place is?

A. anachronistic **B. obsolete (Answer)** C. incongruous D. archaic

28. An odd ' a typical or eccentric trait is?

A. harangue B. hyperbole **C. idiosyncrasy (Answer)** D. elegy

29. A dogmatic person is?

A. nomadic B. elite **C. zealot (Answer)** D. swashbuckler

30. A cluster of house in village is?

A. fleet **B. hamlet (Answer)** C. monument D. constellation

31. A noisy and bombastic speech addressed to a large assembly is?

A. **rhetoric (Answer)** B. cacophony C. harangue D. oration

32. The study of ancient writings is?

A. annals **B. paleographic (Answer)** C. calligraphy D. archeology

33. Which is bound to be done is?

A. soliloquy **B. indispensable (Answer)** C. sinecure D. indelible

34. Matter written by hand is?

A. handwritten **B. manuscript (Answer)** C. proof D. amnesty

35. A person who constantly thinks ' he is sick is a?

A. **hypochondriac (Answer)** B. misogynist C. misanthrope D. hyperpitutiary

36. Anything written in a letter after it is signed is?

A. corrigendum B. Manuscript **C. postscript (Answer)** D. unmanageable

37. One who has obstinate and narrow religious views is ----------?

A. fanatic B. theologian **C. bigot (Answer)** D. egotist

38. I wish Sana -------come soon.

A. will **B. would (Answer)** C. had D. have

39. Specialised in nose disease is?

A. **rhinologist (Answer)** B. philologist C. endocrinologist D. gerontologist

40. Animals who lives in herds are?

A. sociable **B. gregarious (Answer)** C. carnivorous D. social

41. An unexpected piece of good fortune is?

A. **windfall (Answer)** B. philanthrophy C. benevolence D. turnstile

42. The doctor known as an eye-specialist is?

A. orthodontist B. orthopedist **C. ophthalmologist (Answer)** D. obstetrician

43. The practice of pretending to have feelings that one does not really have is?

A. treachery B. villainy **C. hypocrisy (Answer)** D. inundate

44. A system of government controlled by persons of high intellectual ability is?

A. oligarchy B. democracy **C. meritocracy (Answer)** D. theocracy

45. One who does not follow the usual rules of social life is called ----------?

A. egoist B. frank **C. bohemian (Answer)** D. reveille

46. Antonym of "impervious" is -------?

A. kind B. disastrous **C. prone (Answer)** D. perfec

47. Synonym of "deprecate" is ---------?

A. plead earnestly against **B. denounce (Answer)** C. belittle D. devaluate E. dishonor

48. Name the river in the world which carries the maximum volume of water ?

A. **Amazon (Answer)** B. Nile C. Indus D. Mississippi

49. Synonym of "altercation" is --------?

A. adjustment B. repair **C. quarrel (Answer)** D. split personality E. echo

50. She is thankful to you for being so patient ---- her.

A. for B. of **C. with (Answer)** D. at

51. Antonym of "penurious" is -------?

A. **generous (Answer)** B. lenient C. injurious D. relaxed

52. It is --------- impossible to tell the twins apart.

A. realistically B. extremely **C. virtually (Answer)** D. closely

53. Active Voice of "Movies are not watched by him".

A. He did not watch movies. B. He do not watch movies. **C. He does not watch movies. (Answer)** D. He is not watched movies.

54. Sana was starring ----- me.

A. to B. towards **C. at (Answer)** D. on

55. Antonym of "conversant" is -------?

A. **inexperienced (Answer)** B. unprepared C. shy D. unpretentious

56. I will be glad to get rid ----- him.

A. from B. with **C. of (Answer)** D. by

57. Synonym of "asperity" is ---------?

A. **roughness (Answer)** B. dream C. ambition D. smoothness E. sarcastic remark

58. Their last cook was better than their ---- one.

A. instant B. latter **C. current (Answer)** D. former

59. His application for a visa was turned ----- by the consulate.

A. out B. over **C. down (Answer)** D. aside

60. ------ known as Prince claimed that he was the rightful heir to the throne.

A. Man B. A man **C. The man (Answer)** D. None

61. Antonym of "effluvium" is --------.

A. land B. essential **C. fragrance (Answer)** D. solid

62. He persisted ----- silly ideas.

A. on B. to **C. in (Answer)** D. none

63. He Was all at sea when he began his new Job.What does idiom / phrase "at sea" means ----------?

A. happy B. sad **C. puzzled (Answer)** D. triumphant

64. Food prices have been ------ steadily for at least two years.

A. raising **B. rising (Answer)** C. growing D. lifting

65. Synonym of "fecund" is ---------.

A. **fruitful (Answer)** B. changeable C. decayed D. strong

66. Active Voice of "Indiscipline should not be encouraged by us".

A. We shall not encouraging indiscipline. B. We have not encouraging indiscipline. **C. We should not encourage Indiscipline. (Answer)** D. We must not encouraged indiscipline.

67. Change the narration of "Sana said ' "I will do it now or never".

A. Sana said that she will do it now or never. B. Sana said that she will now or never do it. **C. Sana said that she would do it then or never. (Answer)** D. Sana said that she would now or never do it.

68. Antonym of "gainsay" is -------.

A. regret **B. own (Answer)** C. prudent D. prude

69. She goes to her mother's house off and on. What does idiom / phrase "off and on" means

A. frequently B. rarely **C. occasionally (Answer)** D. sometimes

70. My sister is bad ----- maths.

A. in B. with **C. at (Answer)** D. from

71. Synonym of "impregnable" is ----------.

A. vulnerable B. full **C. unconquerable (Answer)** D. stern

72. Active Voice of "This house is used very rarely by us".

A. We are using this house very rarely. **B. We use this house very rarely. (Answer)** C. We used this house very rarely. D. We uses this house very rarely.

73. Usman is afraid ------ dog. A. from **B. of (Answer)** C. with D. to
74. I am sick. "am" is ----------. A. Noun B. Pronoun **C. Verb (Answer)** D. Adjective E. Adverb
75. Antonym of "dearth" is --------. A. lack B. poverty **C. abundance (Answer)** D. foreign
76. Synonym of "copse" is -------. A. **thicket (Answer)** B. box C. stone hut D. cloud

What is Prepositions

A preposition links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition.

Prepositions work with other words in prepositional phrases. A prepositional phrase usually indicates where (by showing direction or location), how (in what way or by what means), or when (at what time or how long) the action in the sentence took place.

Prepositions are hard for most students. Why? Because there are hardly any rules as to when to use which preposition. The only way to learn prepositions is looking them up in a dictionary, reading a lot in English and memorizing useful phrases.

Simple Prepositions

At , by , for , from , in , of , off , on , out , through , till , to , up , with

Compound Prepositions

Which are generally formed by prefixing a preposition (usually a = no or be = by) to Noun , an Adjective or an Adverb. About , above , across , along , amidst , among , amongst , around , before , behind , below , beneath , beside , between , beyond , inside , outside , underneath , within , without.

Prepositions That Express Time And Place

The following are a few examples of using in, at, and on to show time and place:

Time:
• In a month or a year
Example: "I moved here in 2007 in September"
• In a specific period of time
Example: "She will be in Rome in a few days (seconds, months, etc.)"
• In a specific period of the day
Example: We are going to the park in the afternoon (morning, evening exception: at night)"
• On a specific day
Example: "The party is on Saturday, on your birthday"
• At a specific time or specific period of time
Example: "We will eat at 3:00 at noon (at night at dawn at lunch)"

Place:
• In a location surrounded by something else
Example: " I live in the state of Nevada (in the livingroom in my apartment in the closet in the tub in downtown New York)"
• At a specified location
Example: "Let's meet at my house (at the store at the corner of Main St.)"
• On a surface
Example: "The poem is on page 32 (on Broadway on street level on the third floor)"
Exceptions: in the attic or in the basement.

Using Prepositions in Common Expressions

There are many expressions in English which include prepositions. This is a list of a few you may often use when writing:

ability in – different from – involved with [someone]
access to – faith in – knowledge of
accustomed to – familiar with – made of
afraid of – famous for – married to
angry with or at – frightened by – opposed to
authority on – happy with – patient with
aware of – in charge of – proud of
based on – independent of – reason for
capable of – in favor of – related to
certain of – influence on or over – suspicious of
confidence in – interested in – time for
dependent on – involved in [something] – tired of

Prepositions in Verb Phrases

Verb phrases are two-word or three-word verbs that combine with prepositions to deliver their meaning. In some verb phrases the verb and the preposition should not be separated by other words: Look at the sky (not Look the sky at).

However, there are verb phrases where the verb and preposition can be separated: I threw away the trash is as correct as I threw the trash away. The following is a list of common verb phrases. The ones that cannot be separated are marked with an asterisk(*).

Common Verb Phrases

ask out – get along with* – look into
break down – get back – look out for
bring about – get off* – look over
call back – get over* – make up
drop off – hand in – run across*
figure out – keep up with* – speak to*
fill out – leave out – speak with*
fill up – look after* – throw away
find out – look around – throw out

Many of these verb phrases are informal and are used more in speaking than in writing

Preposition MCQs

1. You should abide _____ the hostel rules. (by)

2. The Jhelum river flows_____ a lovely valley. (across)

3. He did not agree _____ you in this matter. (with)

4. It was a good _____ him to help me in time. (of)

5. This is a very good house to live _____. (in)

6. Do not laugh _____ the poor. (at)

7. He is very kind _____ animals. (to)

8. He does not care _____ me. (for)

9. He was accused_____ theft. (of)

10. He will not turn _____ my request. (down)

11. Do not boast_____ your riches. (of)

12. She is proficient _____ English. (in)

13. Take care _____ your health. (of)

14. Please abstain _____ smoking. (from)

15. Do not jeer _____ the poor. (at)

16. Do not be jealous _____ others. (of)

17. My friend acceded _____ my request. (to)

18. Charity begins _____ home. (at)

19. His failure was contrary _____ his hope. (to)

20. They disposed _____ the old books. (of)

21. No one can part her _____ her husband. (with)

22. Rabia takes pride _____ her beauty. (in)

23. Can you rely _____ me in this matter? (on)

24. He is ignorant _____ his demerits. (of)

25. He presided _____ the meeting. (over)

26. I prefer tea _____coffee. (to)

27. He is fit _____ this job. (for)

28. Beware _____ pickpockets. (of)

29. He was shivering _____ cold. (with)

30. He is blind _____ one eye. (of)

31. Ali is fond _____ playing cards. (of)

32. He repented _____ his sins. (on)

33. He did not wait _____ me. (for)

34. I am obliged _____ you. (to)

35. He is travelling _____ road. (by)

36. The Muslims believe ____ one God. (in)

37. He is suffering _____ malaria. (from)

38. I congratulate you _____ your success. (on)

39. It is better to write _____ in ink. (in)

40. He slighted _____ the horse. (from)

41. All were alarmed _____ the news. (at)

42. Please abstain_____ smoking. (from)

43. She is vain _____ her beauty. (in)

44. I swear _____ God. (to)

45. He is not entitled _____ this prize. (to)

46. Please listen _____ my lecture. (to)

47. I was late _____ office today. (was)

48. Do not look down _____ the poor. (upon)

49. She was leaning _____ the pillars. (against)

50. The princess was married _____ the hero. (to)

51. Please give _____ smoking. (up)

52. What is time _____ your watch. (by)

53. We must adhere ____ our beliefs. (to)

54. He prevented me _____ going there. (from)

55. He is staring _____ me. (at)

56. Have you a taste _____ music. (for)

57. Hard work is key _____ success. (to)

58. He is notorious _____ gambling. (for)

59. I am sick _____ monotony of life. (of)

60. The dog ran _____ the road. (across)

61. The river flows _____ the bridge. (under)

62. The work was done _____ haste. (in)

63. He is afraid _____ the dog. (of)

64. I am fond _____ music. (of)

65. He goes _____ Sunday _____ church. (on , to)

66. He died _____ his country. (in)

67. The steam-engine was invented _____ James Watt. (by)

68. The burglar jumped _____ the compound wall. (above)

69. What is that _____ me ? (behind)

70. It cannot be done _____ offence. (without)

71. He spoke _____ me _____ Urdu. (to , me)

72. They live _____ the same roof. (under)

73. I have not seen him _____ Wednesday last. (since)

74. I have known him _____ a long time. (for)

75. The moon does not shine _____ its own light. (by)

76. This is a matter _____ little importance. (of)

77. I am tired _____walking. (of)

78. He has not yet recovered _____his illness. (from)

79. I shall do it _____ pleasure. (with)

80. God is good _____ me. (to)

81. I will sit _____ my desk to do my lesson. (on)

82. I am sorry _____ what I have done. (for)

83. O God !Keep me _____ sin. (away from)

84. I bought it _____ seventy rupees. (of)

85. He broke the jug _____ a hundred pieces. (into)

86. It has been raining _____ yesterday. (since)

87. I have been working hard _____ arithmetic. (on)

88. We suffered _____ your neglect. (from)

89. The exercise was written _____ me _____ a Camlin pen. (by , with)

90. "Will you walk _____ my parlour ?" said the spider _____ the fly. (to, to)

91. It is ten o'clock _____ my watch. (on)

92. There is nothing new _____ the sun. (under)

93. Do not cry _____ spilt milk. (over)

94. You, boys, must settle it _____ yourselves. (by)

95. The public are cautioned _____ pickpockets. (against)

96. They drove _____ New York _____ Los Angeles. (from , to)

97. He started _____ six _____ the morning. (from , in)

98. He hanged himself _____ a piece of cloth. (with)

99. The portrait was painted _____ a famous artist who flourished _____ the

sixteenth century. (by , in)

100.I must start _____ dawn to reach the station in time. (by)

101.I hope to reach the station _____ an hour at the outside. (in)

102.The child has been missing _____ yesterday. (since)

103.The caravan must reach its destination _____ sunset. (at)

104.The mail train is due _____ 3 P.M. (by)

105.He travelled thirty kilometres _____ two hours. (in)

106.He rushed _____ my room, panting for breath. (into)

107.He does not leave his house _____ 9 o'clock. (by)

108.The Express departs _____ 3 P.M. _____Delhi. (at , from)

109.Human sacrifices we practised _____ the Nagas. (among)

110.I received his message _____ eight o'clock _____ the morning. (at , in)

111. _____ last month I have seen him but once. (since)

112._____ rice they had curry. (with)

113.The fever has taken a turn for the better _____ yesterday. (since)

114.He has spent his life _____ Kolkata. (in)

115.I saw him felling a big tree _____ a hatchet. (with)

116.Come and sit _____ me. (with)

117.Nobody _____ you knows the truth. (but)

118.While I was _____ Dehli he was _____ Mumbai. (in , in)

119.He was killed _____ the robber _____ a hatchet. (by , with)

120.We shall stay three months _____ America . (in)

121.The village was destroyed _____ fire. (by)

Personal Statement for Law School Applicants

As a law school applicant, you may not have a chance to sit down with the admissions committee and explain why you'd be the perfect fit for their institution. But you do have the personal statement, and that's almost as good—as long as you follow these tips....

You are so much more than your Intermediate percentage, LAT score, and extracurricular activities. That's why your personal statement is a critical part of your law school application: It's your chance to address the law school admissions committee directly and show us your character, what's important to you, and why you're a great fit for the school. It's also an opportunity to set yourself apart in a sea of competitive law school applicants. So don't let it go to waste!

Follow these tips to make sure your law school personal statement really shines.

Tip 1: Focus on you

This may seem obvious, but law school applicants sometimes miss this important point: Your personal statement needs to be about *you*. Not the people or work that influenced you. You. (While your mother, father, or a grandparent can inspire an interest in law, don't focus your personal statement on that person; otherwise we'll wish *they* were the one applying to law school!)

We want you to use the personal statement to show us that you have the skills needed to succeed in law school, beyond what your LAT score can tell us. **We're looking for things** like a strong work ethic, motivation, and the determination to overcome obstacles.

Think about your strengths, defining characteristics, and values—especially the ones that might come into play as a lawyer: Are you thoughtful, analytical, empathetic, service-oriented? Think about how you spend your free time: Do you love traveling, researching, or volunteering? Think about what motivates you: Do you want to work in a well-known legal field like Civil law, Criminal law, intellectual property law, help others by developing public policy, or start your own firm?

Once you've zeroed in on some qualities you want to highlight, it's time to brainstorm anecdotes from your life that demonstrate those things…

Tip 2: Brainstorm broadly

The personal statement often gives you lots of freedom in what you write about, so feel free to brainstorm broadly about possible topics.

In our Law **application requirements**, we advise applicants to "write about personal characteristics and circumstances; strengths; work experiences; extracurricular activities; ethnic, economic, and educational background; or any other topic that will help the committee evaluate you."

Not sure what to write about? Good law school personal statement ideas often come from:

- Extracurricular activities: campus clubs, recreational sport leagues, community service groups, arts organizations, social clubs, etc.
- Meaningful obstacles or challenges you've overcome
- Professional activities: full- or part-time work, internships, cooperative education, research positions, etc.
- Accomplishments: leadership positions, awards, achieving significant goals, etc.
- Hobbies or other unique interests that are important to you

As you brainstorm personal statement ideas, remember that you want to put your best foot forward, show how you've grown, and prove that you're ready for law school. After all, you're ultimately trying to convince the admissions committee that you'll be an asset to the school.

Handy tip: update your résumé before you brainstorm personal statement topics. Even though you definitely don't want to just repeat your résumé in your personal statement, it helps to update your résumé before you start writing, because you'll be forced to remember all the things you've been involved in since you became an undergrad. And those experiences and accomplishments might make great essay topics!

Tip 3: Be genuine

You don't need to be a superhero to impress the law school admissions committee. You can show your passion, dedication, and law school readiness in lots of everyday anecdotes from your life. You can even write your personal statement about a mistake or

a weakness—just make sure you turn it around to show how you ultimately overcame that mistake or weakness.

Finally, this may go without saying, but don't stretch the truth in your personal statement. We can tell. And we will check.

Tip 4: Just write

Once you have a personal statement topic in mind, set aside some time to write—and just let yourself go. Give yourself permission to bang out a crummy first draft. Write in a stream-of-consciousness style. Don't worry about making it sound good; just focus on getting your ideas on the page .

This will make the process much easier when you go back to edit the application essay later (see tip #9!).

Tip 5: Remember your "why"

You want to go to law school to work in the legal field. But why? Why is law school a critical next step in your career plan and life path?

While you don't need to spell out your ten-point plan for becoming a lawyer, your underlying reasons for going to law school should be the foundation of your personal statement. For **example**, maybe you want to be a lawyer because you want to correct the injustices you see in the world around you. You might write your personal statement about a memorable protest you once participated in as an undergrad, and how it made you want to do even more to help people.

Tip 6: Be specific

Don't try to fit your life story into your personal statement. Keep your essay focused on a particular theme, thesis, or even moment in time.

Part of the challenge is that you're limited in space, so you have to be both succinct and efficient with your writing. And whatever you do, don't just rehash other information that's elsewhere in your application. You're only going to be able to highlight one or two things about yourself, so be thoughtful about what those things are.

And remember: If you start with a story, let us know what happens at the end. Don't leave the admissions committee hanging!

Tip 7: Grab our attention

Unlike your undergrad application essay, you may need to be more straightforward with your personal statement for law school. But that doesn't mean it has to be boring. You still want to tell a story that allows the admissions committee to get to know the real you and remember you in a sea of applicants. So tell the story no one else can tell.

Start your personal statement with an attention-grabbing anecdote, a surprising fact, or an intriguing line of dialogue. That being said, write like you normally would—*don't* write in a style you haven't mastered. In particular, jokes and other attempts at humor can easily get lost in translation, so be careful.

Tip 8: Know what makes the school tick

You probably already did lots of research to determine which law schools really fit you (you did, right? Right?!). So by the time you're drafting the personal statement portion of your application, you should have a good sense of what your intended schools are all about. But if you don't—if you can't talk about what a school values, its defining characteristics, its mission—then you don't know the law school well enough to write a great personal statement.

So read the school's mission statement, news and blogs, and social media feeds. Get a sense of what's important to the institution, and then try to weave those values in your personal statement.

Tip 9: Polish it up

By the time you apply to law school, you're probably accustomed to writing at the collegiate level. But it's good to be reminded to send in your very best work with your law school applications. Competition is tough, and you want your application to be as strong as it can be. Plus, there's *a lot* of writing in law school, and you need to prove that your skills are up to snuff.

Carefully proofread your personal statement—not to mention the rest of your law school application—before you send it in. Also double-check to make sure you followed the given directions to the statement. Did you fully respond to any given essay prompt? *Have you have used the right law school name?* (You might be surprised how often law school admissions folks get essays that reference the wrong school!)

Finally, re-read your personal statement thoroughly word by word and submit your paper to examiner and furthermore, you don't need to be the next Jeremy Bentham to craft a

great personal statement for your law school applications. Just follow these tips, and you're sure to write an essay you can be proud of.

Sample personal statements for law school

Personal Statement Example #1

Throughout my time in high school, I was involved in a lot of extracurricular activities. When I graduated I earned the Gold Medal for the graduate who best combines academic achievement with overall contribution to school life. I twice represented my class on student council, co-edited my high school newspaper, peer tutored, and played on numerous sports teams. I continue many of these activities today. However my favorite extra-curricular activity was always debating.

My school was lucky enough to have a teacher who cared deeply about debating. His name was Mr. Abdullah , and he had a profound impact on my life. I still remember the first time I debated in front of him. It was in the 5th grade, and he had come to our classroom to introduce us to debating. He asked for eight volunteers to take part in a debate. The topic: IQBAL KA SHAHEEN. I was a shy student, I remember being incredibly nervous as we huddled in the hallway and brainstormed about this topic. The actual speaking part is a bit of a blur in my memory. I was probably in front of the class for less than 30 seconds, but in my mind it was much longer and quite painful. I didn't debate again until I was in high school, when I was reunited with Mr. Abdullah in an elective debating class. The topic was about funding our local zoo, and this time I was given several weeks to prepare my arguments, something I much preferred. Instead of being nervous, I was excited to show off my skills in front of my classmates. As my high school years went on, I continued to debate. I went from being shy and nervous in front of an audience, to confidently delivering arguments on a wide variety of topics. In addition to learning how to talk, I learned how to listen. I keenly followed the arguments of my opponents, searching for flawed logic or questionable assumptions. And these skills paid off. In the ninth grade I started winning various Manitoba debating tournaments at the Junior level. I went to Lahore twice, placing third in the Hart House Multan Debating Championships, and first in the Islamabad Junior National Debate Championships. Through grades 10, 11, and 12, I continued to improve and gain confidence. All three years I qualified for, and ranked highly in, the National Speaking

Tournament. In 11th grade I represented Pakistan at the World Individuals Public Speaking Championship in Backnang and Winnenden, Germany. There I made the finals in three out of the four events and placed thirteenth overall. In 12th grade I placed 10th overall at the International Independent Schools Public Speaking competition, and again represented Pakistan at the World Individuals, this time in Reading, England.

On a personal level, these competitions helped me make friends all over the world, improved my confidence, and instilled in me a love of international travel. On an intellectual level, they exposed me to a wide variety of topics I would otherwise have never considered. I learned to think critically and examine an issue from multiple perspectives. I loved working past the rhetoric in my opponent's speeches and pointing out flaws in their arguments. Sometimes I was given many months to prepare a topic, and sometimes I was only given two minutes. Whichever the case, I always had to be creative in developing and articulating my arguments. Since high school, I have focused on other pursuits. However I still volunteer regularly as a debate coach or judge. This year I am assisting several first year university students in reviving my university's competitive debating society. I owe a tremendous amount to Mr Abdullah for making my debating experiences possible. The lessons I learned from him will stay with me forever. When I reflect on myself as a nervous and confused fifth-grader, I am amazed at how much debating has changed me. I know that there is much more to being a lawyer than just arguing, but I believe that many of the skills I attained through debating will contribute to my success in law school and a legal career.

Personal Statement Example #2

Law touches almost every aspect of our life and is constantly evolving to keep up with current society, to which we all belong.I want to study law to help people overcome inequity, as well as developing a sound understanding of the laws which govern us by harnessing the powers of analysis, criticism, persuasion, problem solving, oral and written communication.

I assist students in the lower years with their school work, prevent any issues that may arise between class hours and contribute regularly to events held at school.
This has considerably improved my interpersonal skills, as I am required to interact with personnel of all ages, whether younger students or visitors to the school.
I have been a member of the school speech teams for six years, and I currently won district level best speaker award for the school first time in the history of our school.
I have recently been awarded senior school debater, which adds to my previously awarded junior school debater throughout my school career.

I see university as a way for me to learn the processes of law required for such a position and to help me grow as an individual.
I feel the added responsibility that university brings will put me in good stead when eventually seeking employment, possibly in a foreign country as well.

Personal Statement Example #3

Home for me is the small, picturesque city of Sawat, Pakistan. Growing up, my relative liberty and affluence were largely unapparent to me. My concepts of inequality and injustice informed by trivial unfairness such as when my twin sister received the larger slice of cake. Despite my comfortable upbringing, I possessed, from very early on, a strong curiosity and eagerness to understand the people and the world around me. This happened at first through language, later through travel, and today in my current work as a youth education advocate for refugees.

Throughout my studies, I worked with international ESL students, further nourishing my cultural and linguistic curiosities, as well as the nascent teacher in me, who was to mature further as I took on roles as a private English tutor and school tutorial instructor. Additional time spent volunteering at a local immigrant and refugee center allowed me to better comprehend the depths of diversity and adversity, justice and injustice, in my own community and the world. These experiences, compounded by my natural curiosity, inspired me to undertake more global pursuits upon graduating, first as an international humanitarian volunteer in Sawat, and then as an NGO staffer in different areas of Pakistan in the years to follow.

undergraduate travels and professional work not only helped consolidate my experiences, but also led to great personal and professional growth as a teacher, student, advocate, collaborator, manager, and leader. These experiences on the ground served as an invaluable contribution to my evolving understanding of equality, justice and their counterparts and both fueled and fed my innate curiosity in ways not possible in a classroom. Whether listening to the stories of hardship of urban families in Guadalajara, establishing unique educational programming in rural areas, or monitoring teams documenting human rights abuses in Pakistan, I was reminded again and again that justice is not a given, and that strong advocates are needed to help give voice and strength to those who are so often silenced or ignored.

Importantly, these years abroad served as my initial exposure to international human rights in context and eventually inspired my pursuit of a Law degree. Balancing

the demanding schedule of school and part time work, conducting in-depth education and policy research, participating in rigorous debate, and interacting with strong and diverse ideological and political viewpoints were all challenging but enriching experiences. These challenges colluded over a short 16-month period to strengthen my own values and beliefs, ultimately solidifying my decision to pursue a legal education and career.

My experiences since school as a human rights worker, leadership and problem solving instructor for youth, and education advocate for refugee families have further reinforced my beliefs in the importance of human rights and education, the potential of the law to protect and strengthen these institutions, and my desire to act as an empathetic, socially conscious advocate in these contexts through a legal career.

While small, Swat will always be home, my notions of justice and equality originally born there have evolved greatly over the years. Swat serves as a symbol and reminder of my unearned privilege, a privilege that continues to motivate me to advocate for justice and equality for others less fortunately situated. But it is further afield, across Pakistan and abroad, where I hope to apply a legal education in the field of international human rights law, a field in which this University's Faculty of Law would train me distinctively through its Law Program, clinic opportunities, and global internship options.

My personal and professional experiences as an academic, teacher, expatriate, mentor, and leader have equipped me with the initiative, passion, competency, and commitment necessary to succeed in law school. I believe strongly that this University legal education in particular, with its rich course offerings, distinguished and supportive faculty and ideal location will equip me with the additional tools and resources necessary to pursue my professional goals. But most importantly, University legal education will formally and uniquely prepare me to help others effectively seek and find justice in the truest and fullest sense of the word.

Personal Statement Example #4

My attraction to law originates from my interest in justice and rewards. Human behavior is always alternating and law is able to constantly focus on the rights of people and the bettering of society. Human rights is a challenge we face currently and law has continuously throughout time been able to rightly justify the actions of people to a great

amount of satisfaction. Law is a natural part of the ethical system as, laws are followed by everyone. Therefore, I decided to pursue a career in the legal field as I will be personally reinforcing right-doing, and also assisting others in times of difficulty. Acquiring knowledge about the subject of law I believe will increase my way of interpreting and reasoning as an individual, thus improving my morality and virtues.

The complexity of Legal education is challenging, but yet brings a gripping subject matter . Logical thinking and self-motivation are components which I would like to enhance and I believe I will do so by studying law at your university. Understanding the Legal curies are also skills which I will gain from this course, which i find insightful and interesting. I particularly enjoy the way Legal business appropriately blends in with everyday issues, hence I think it's great to incorporate with law as they're both current. Business is incorporated into our everyday life

Since starting my Intermediate studies I have taken all rounded subjects which drive me towards studying law. English literature has given me the ability to scrutinize and manipulate things so people have a better understanding and can see things from my interpretation. Skills which a lawyer has to portray within the legal sector as a solicitor or barrister. Philosophy and Ethics has already started to give me insight into law and human behaviour. This is by focusing on morality and distinguishing between right and wrong, which I believe makes up the substance of Law. sociology studies has aided me in being a confident speaker and being able to present myself in a positive and employable light, which I can use for both business and law.

My work experience is varied, I have been exposed to a multitude of different working environments. During this my time at Greencore I have been exposed to do work in human resources. This allowed me to be exposed handling peoples situations and coming up with solutions for problems, skills which I will have to display in law.

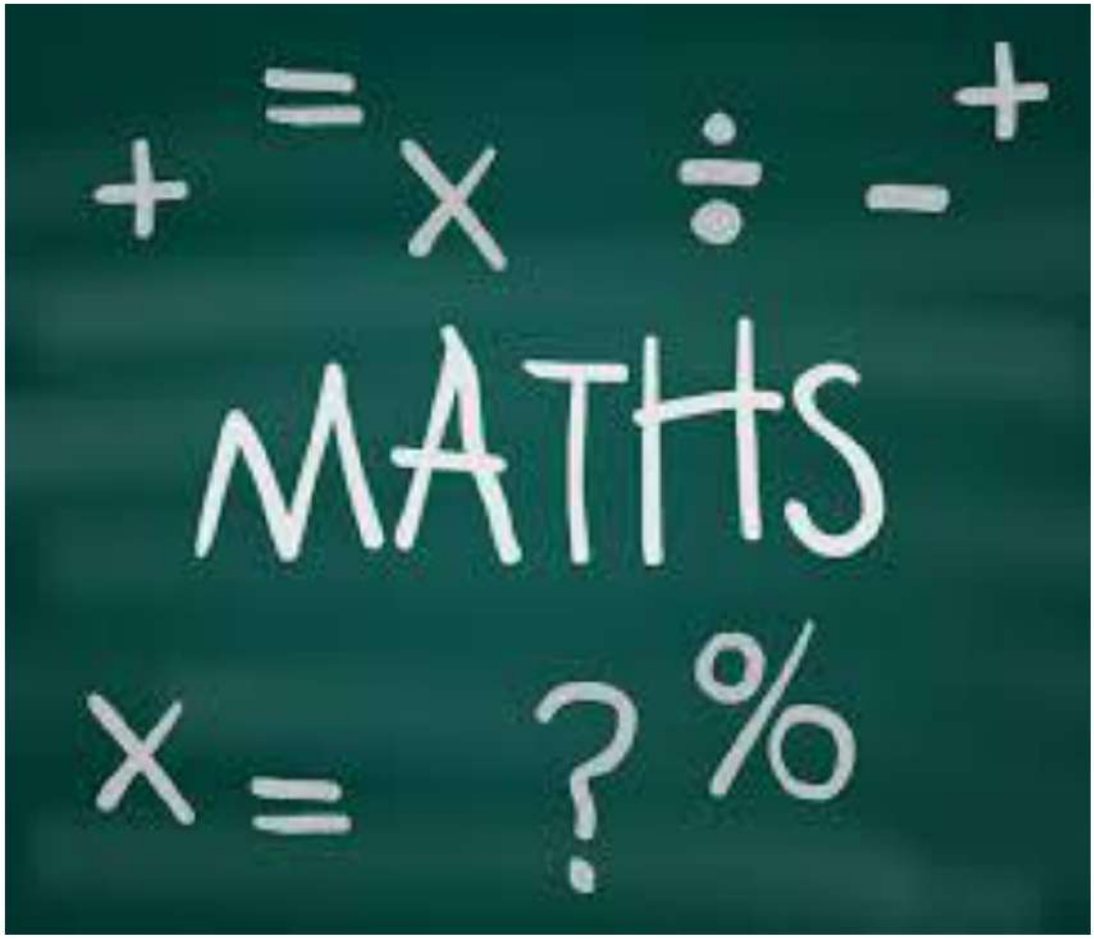
During my twelve years of education I've built skills which have molded me to be a suitable for your course. I am an enterprise ambassador and working for the NGOs within school has allowed me to communicate with other students and organize them, so they're under my supervision. Being an ambassador allowed me to be an independent, a skill which I will need in university. Being a reader leader, where I help a student read once a week, helped me understand others and their emotions. I enjoy reading various genres and reading constantly, this will bring a slight ease to the abundant material I have to go through for law. Reading has helped to improve how much information I can absorb and also and to fixate my concentration. I have been recognized for my commitment to the school by being awarded with the 'Principles Award For Outstanding Contribution To The Academy.' Showing my constant contribution to the school through aspects such as teaching Karata every Thursday to students at my school and performing in a majority of the charity shows put on throughout the year.

Going to university is a challenge, but I think I have been equipped with the right tools making me a suitable applicant to attend your university.

END

Chapter-6

Basic Math



Basic Math Terminology

The Decimal System

The **decimal** system, sometimes referred to as **base 10**, contains a total of ten identifiers called **digits**. The decimal system is widely used because humans generally have ten fingers on which to count. For now, we will disregard other number systems for the sake of simplicity with the understanding that the decimal system is not unique.

The ten digits of the decimal system, arranged from lowest to greatest, are:

- 0 (zero)
- 1 (one)
- 2 (two)
- 3 (three)
- 4 (four)
- 5 (five)
- 6 (six)
- 7 (seven)
- 8 (eight)
- 9 (nine)

The decimal system uses **positional notation** to represent numbers larger than 9. This means that a digit's position in relation to other digits affects its meaning. Digits in the furthest right position represent the number of ones being counted, while digits in the second position from the right represent the number of tens. Digits in the third position from the right represent the number of hundreds, and digits in the fourth position from the right represent the number of thousands. This pattern can continue forever; for more information, see orders of magnitude.

For example, the number 535,254 means 5 hundreds of thousands, 3 tens of thousands, 5 thousands, 2 hundreds, 5 tens, and 4 ones. We would say this number as "five hundred thirty-five thousand two hundred fifty-four".

The Basic Sets of Numerals

Counting numbers are the numbers we use every day to count things. Mathematicians sometimes, refer to this set of numbers as the **Natural Numbers**.

These are represented by the sign N for Natural Numbers.

1,2,3,4…

Whole numbers include all the counting numbers and zero.

0,1,2,3,4…

Negative numbers include the opposite of all the Counting Numbers. They are counted in the opposite direction of Counting numbers and have -, the negative sign, in front of them.

….-4,--3,-2,-1

Integers include all numbers without a decimal. Another way to say this is all of the Whole Numbers
and their negatives. These are represented by the sign Z, for the German word *Zahlen*, which means "numbers".

…-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4…

Basic Whole Number Operations

Rounding Whole Numbers

Rounding is the process of finding the closest number to a specific value. You round a number up or down based on the last digit you are interested in.

0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

For example, rounding the number 245 to the nearest tens place would round *up* to 250, while the number 324 rounded to the nearest tens place would be rounded *down* to 320.

Following the same logic, one could round to the nearest whole number. For example, 1.5 (pronounced as "one point five" or "one and a half") would be rounded up to 2, and 2.1 would be rounded down to 2.

Adding Whole Numbers

First, arrange the numbers in columns. For example, 134+937

```
 134
+937
-------
```

Add the first column (starting on the right)

```
 134
+937
```

```
  1
  1
```

Note the 10's digit put under the next column. Now add the next column and the number underneath:

```
 134
+937
 71
  1
```

Finish it off with the other columns:

```
 134
+937
1071
  11
```

So the answer to 134 + 937 is 1071

Subtracting Whole numbers

To subtract numbers think of a basket of oranges. If you have ten oranges in a basket and you remove eight oranges you are left with two oranges. For example:

```
 10
-10
  0
```

To subtract large numbers use this method:

1. Arrange the number that is being subtracted from on top of the number being subtracted from it(ex. 2594-1673)

```
 2594
-1673
--------
```

2. Subtract each column starting from the right and going to the left

```
 2594
-1673
   21
```

3. If you encounter a number that can't be subtracted without becoming negative,"borrow" subtract(if possible) 1 from the next digit over and add 10 to the digit that can't be subtracted(if not possible continue to borrow from the next digit).

```
1 15
 x  x 9 4
-----------
    9 2 1
```

4. continue until done

note: that 921+1673=2594.

Multiplying Whole Numbers

Single number times Single number producing a Single number

Take the first number as **a** Take the second number as **b.** Add **a** to itself **b** times.

a = 2

b =3

(a) *X (b)* =2X3= 3 times =6
2+2+2

Dividing Whole Numbers

Dividing whole numbers is the process of determining how many times one number, called the *dividend*, contains another number, called the *divisor*.

12 ÷3

In this example, 12 is the dividend and 3 is the divisor. Performing a division gives a *quotient*.

8÷4=2

In the above example, 4 goes into 8 twice; therefore, the quotient would be 2.

What happens when the dividend cannot be evenly split by the divisor? This leftover quantity is called the *remainder*. It's usually separated from the main part of the answer by a lowercase letter "r".

13÷5=2r3

Divisions are often represented as fractions. For example,

68÷43=68
43

Some tips:

Any number that ends in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 can be divided by 2.

Any number that ends in 0 or 5 can be divided by 5.

Any number thats digits add to 3, 6, or 9 can be divided by 3.

Any number thats digits add to 9 can be divided by 9.

Any number that ends in 0 can be divided by 10.

If the last two digits of any number are divisible by 4 then the whole number is divisible by 4. For example:

$1024 \rightarrow 1024 \rightarrow 24 \rightarrow 24 \rightarrow 4 = 6r0$

So 1024 is divisible by four because 24 is divisible by 4.

Factoring Whole Numbers

Factoring is the process of determining what prime numbers (numbers that cannot be divided by any number but 1 and itself; 2,3, and 5 are prime numbers) when multiplied will give a specific number. This process of factoring is very important in reducing fractions, which is covered in the Fractions chapter of this book. For example:

$$4 = 2 \times 2$$

Or a more complicated example:

$180 \div 2 = 90$

$90 \div 2 = 45$

$45 \div 5 = 9$

$9 \div 3 = 3$

$3 \div 3 = 1$

Introduction to Fractions

When you divide (fractionate) something into parts, two or more, you have what is known as a **common fraction**. A common fraction is usually written as two numbers; a top number and a bottom number. Common fractions can also be expressed in words. The number that is on top is called the numerator, and the number on the bottom is called the denominator (the prefix 'de-' is Latin for reverse) or divisor.

numerator
denominator

These two numbers are always separated by a line, which is known as a fraction bar. This way of representing fractions is called display representation. Common fractions are, more often than not, simply known as fractions in everyday speech.

The numerator in any given fraction tells you how many parts of something you have on hand. For example, if you were to slice a pizza for a party into six equal pieces, and you took two slices of pizza for yourself, you would have $\frac{2}{6}$ (pronounced two-sixths) of that pizza. Another way to look at it is by thinking in terms of equal parts; when that pizza was cut into six equal parts, each part was exactly $\frac{1}{6}$ (one-sixth) of the whole pizza.

The denominator tells you how many parts are in a whole, in this case your pizza. Your pizza was cut into six equal parts, and therefore the entire pizza consists of six equal slices. So when you took two slices for yourself, only four slices of pizza remain, or $\frac{4}{6}$ (four-sixths).

Also keep in mind that numerator can never be zero. It makes no sense to have zero divided into parts. For instance, the fraction $\frac{0}{6}$ is equal to zero, because you can not have six slices of nothing.

If the denominator is zero, then the fraction has no meaning or is considered undefined since it may depend upon the mathematical setting one is working on, for the purpose of this chapter, we will consider that it has no meaning.

Another way of representing fractions is by using a diagonal line between the numerator and the denominator.

$1/2$

In this case, the separator between the numerator and the denominator is called a *slash*, a *solidus* or a *virgule*. This method of representing fractions is called *in-line representation*, meaning that the fraction is lined up with the rest of the text. You will often see in-line representations in texts where the author does not have any way to use display representation.

Proper Fractions

The fraction in the pizza analogy we just used is known as a **proper fraction**. In a proper fraction, the numerator (top number) is always smaller than the denominator (bottom number). Thus, the value of a proper fraction is always less than one. Proper fractions are generally the kind you will encounter most often in mathematics.

Improper Fractions

When the numerator of a fraction is greater than, or equal to the denominator, you have an **improper fraction**. For example, the fractions $\frac{5}{3}$, $\frac{2}{1}$ and $\frac{6}{6}$ and all considered improper fractions. Improper fractions always have a value of one whole or more. So with $\frac{6}{6}$ the numerator says you have 6 pieces, but 6 is also the number of the whole, so the value of this fraction is one whole. It is as if no one took a slice of pizza after you cut it.

In the case of $\frac{5}{3}$ one whole of something is divided into three equal pieces, but on hand you have five pieces (you had two pizzas, each divided into three slices, and you ate one slice). This means you have two pieces extra, or two pieces greater than one whole. This concept may seem rather confusing and strange at first, but as you become better in math you will eventually put two and two together to the get the whole picture (okay, bad pun).

Mixed Fractions

When a whole number is written next to a fraction, such as $2\frac{1}{3}$ (two and one-third) you are seeing what is called a **mixed fraction**. A mixed fraction is understood as being the sum, or total, of both the whole number and fraction. The number two in $2\frac{1}{3}$ stands for two wholes - you also have a third more of something, which is the $\frac{1}{3}$.

Simplifying Fractions

Sometimes in mathematics you will need to rewrite a fraction in smaller numbers, while also keeping the value of the fraction the same. This is known as simplifying, or *reducing to lowest terms*. It should be mentioned that a fraction which is not reduced is not

intrinsically incorrect, but it may be confusing for others reviewing your work. There are two ways to simplify fractions, and both will be useful anytime you work with fractions, so it is recommended you learn both methods.

To reiterate, reducing fractions is essentially replacing your original fraction with another one of equal value, called an *equivalent fraction*. Below are a few examples of equivalent fractions.

$$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

When the fraction $\frac{4}{8}$ is reduced to lowest terms, it then becomes $\frac{1}{2}$, because four pieces out of a total of eight is exactly one-half of all available pieces. A fraction is also in its lowest terms when both the numerator and denominator cannot be divided evenly by any number other than one

Division Method

To reduce a fraction to lowest terms, you must divide the numerator and denominator by the largest whole number that divides evenly into both. For example, to reduce the fraction $\frac{3}{9}$ to lowest terms, divide the numerator (**3**) and denominator (**9**) by three.

$$\frac{3\div 3}{9\div 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

If the largest whole number is not obvious, and many times it is not, divide the numerator and denominator by any number (except one) that divides evenly into each, and then repeat the process until the fraction is in lowest terms. Know that if both numbers are even, then you divide each number by 2.

For clarity, below are a few examples of reducing fractions using this method.

Example

Reduce $\frac{12}{20}$ to lowest terms

Solution

In this problem, the largest whole number is difficult to see, so we first divide the numerator and denominator by two, as shown:

$$\frac{12\div 2}{20\div 2} = \frac{6}{10}$$

Next divide by two again:

$$\frac{6 \div 2}{10 \div 2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

There are no whole numbers left which can divide evenly into 3 so the problem is finished. 5,

Answer

12 reduced to lowest terms is 3
20 5

Example

Reduce 18 to lowest terms.
24

Solution

Divide the numerator and denominator by six, as shown:

$$\frac{18 \div 6}{24 \div 6} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Answer

18 reduced to lowest terms is 3
24 4

Example

Reduce 112 to lowest terms.
126

Solution

In this problem, the largest whole number is not immediately apparent, so we first divide the numerator and denominator by two, as shown:

$$\frac{112 \div 2}{126 \div 2} = \frac{56}{63}$$

Next divide by seven:

$$\frac{56 \div 7}{} \quad \frac{8}{}$$

$63 \div 7 = 9$

Answer

112 reduced to lowest terms is 8 .
126 9

Decimals

Decimals are basically fractions expressed without a denominator, rather replaced by a *power of ten*, and then the decimal point is inserted into the numerator at a position corresponding to the power of ten of the denominator. It is usual to add a leading zero to the left of the decimal point when the number is less than one.

$\frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{2 \times 2}{5 \times 2} \quad \frac{4}{10_1} = 0.4$

Adding Decimal Numbers

Add decimal numbers much the same way you would add integers. Line up decimal points, and then proceed to add each column and carry at the top. The decimal point in the answer should line up with all of the others. Here is an example:

```
 12.3
+24.2
 36.5
```

Subtracting Decimal Numbers

Subtract as you would whole numbers, but remember to follow all the rules from addition of decimals.

```
 36.36
-11.05
 25.31
```

Converting Fractions to Decimal Numbers

To convert a fraction to a decimal number, divide the numerator by the denominator.

$\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

$\frac{10}{3} = 3.33333333333333\ldots..$

Repeating and Terminating Decimals

A repeating decimal is a decimal that is infinite. For instance, the 3.33... in the second example above. The threes just keep repeating.

Instead of writing many 3's, you can draw a line above the number that is repeating.

$\frac{10}{3} = 3.3$

When there are two numbers repeating, such as .232323, you have to draw a line above the 2 and the 3.

0.22

A terminating decimal is a decimal that ends at one point and does not go on forever. ex. 1.25

Multiplying Decimal Numbers

Multiplying decimal numbers can be tricky at times, but most of the time, it is similar to multiplying any integers. Although there are easier methods of multiplying, this is one of the methods.

You can make both decimal numbers have same multiple of a power of ten.

$0.6 \times 0.75 = (60 \times 10^{-2}) \times (75 \times 10^{-2})$

Then multiply the first terms together, and the second terms.

$(60 \times 75) \times (10^{-2} \times 10) = 4500 \times (10^{-4})$

Then insert the decimal point into a corresponding power of ten.

$4500 \times (10^{-4}) = 450 \times (10^{-3}) = 45 \times (10^{-2}) = 4.5 \times (10^{0}) = .45 \times (1) = .45$

Dividing Decimal Numbers

Dividing decimal numbers is similar to multiplying them.

Make both decimal numbers have same multiple of a power of ten.

$0.3/0.4 = (3 \times 10^{-1}) = (4 \times 10^{-1})$

Then divide the first terms together, and the second terms.

$(3 \times 10^{-1}) / (4 \times 10^{-1}) = (3/4) / 10^{0}$

Then insert the decimal point into a corresponding power of ten.

$(3/4) / 10^{0} = 0.75/1 = 0.75$

Alternatively, you can make the numbers integers (if the decimal is finite) and perform a simple division.

$0.3/0.4 = (0.3 \times 10) / (0.4 \times 10) = 3/4 = 0.75$

Measurements

Converting English Measurements

Here are some conversions that you should know in the English system:

1 foot = 12 inches
1 yard = 3 feet
1 mile = 5280 feet
1 gallon = 16 cups
1 gallon = 4 quarts

The Metric System

Metric system is based on the SI (Système International d'Unités) units.

Length

Length is measured in meters (m). There are 100 centimeters (cm) in 1 meter,Therefore, there are 1000 millimeters in each meter. There are 1000 meters in each kilometers (km).

Mass

Mass is measured in kilograms (kg). The kilogram was originally defined as the mass of one liter of pure water at a temperature of 4 degrees Celsius and standard atmospheric pressure.

Time

Time is measured in seconds (s). Second is defined as the duration of 9,192,631,770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the Cesium-133 atom at zero kelvins. There are 60 seconds in a minute, 3600 seconds in an hour (or 60 minutes), and 86,400 seconds in a day (or 24 hours, or 1,440 minutes). There are 1000 milliseconds in a second.

Temperature

Temperature is measured in **Kelvins** or **degrees Celsius** (°C) in SI; the latter is used more frequently in general applications. The degree Celsius is a unit of temperature named after the Swedish astronomer Anders Celsius (1701–1744),

who first proposed a similar system in 1742. The Celsius temperature scale was designed so that the freezing point of water is 0 degrees Celsius, and the boiling point is 100 degrees Celsius at standard atmospheric pressure.

Volume

Volume is measured cubic meter (m^3). The volume of a solid object is a numerical value given to describe the three-dimensional concept of how much space it occupies. One-dimensional objects (such as lines) and two-dimensional objects (such as squares) are assigned zero volume in the three-dimensional space. Liter (L and l) is used commonly. 1000 L makes a cubic meter and 1 L is 1 dm^3.

Metric Length Measurement Conversions

1 meter = 10 decimeters = 100 centimeters = 1000 millimeters
1 decimeter = 10 centimeters = 100 millimeters
1 centimeter = 10 millimeters
1 kilometer = 1000 meters = 10,000 decimeters = 100,000 centimeters = 1,000,000 millimeters
1 kilogram = 1000 grams = 1,000,000 milligrams
1 gram = 1000 milligrams

Converting English and Metric Measurements

To convert between one measurement unit and another, requires a conversion factor. For instance;

1 inch = 2.54 cm or 25.4mm

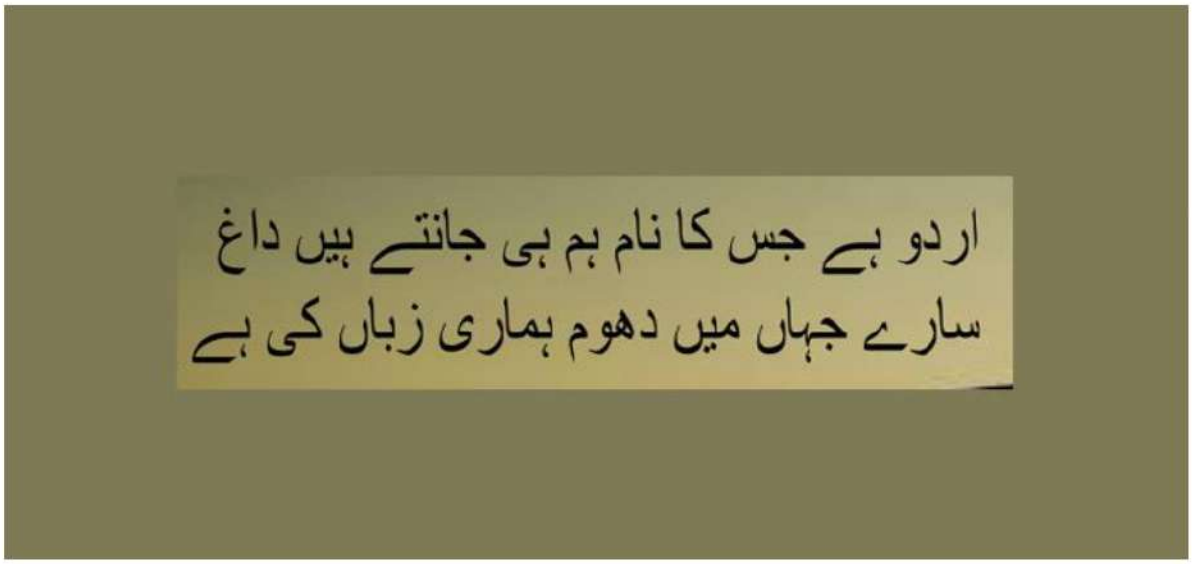
and so 12 inches = 12 x 25.4 = 304.8mm

The same conversion factor can also be used to convert mm to inches by using division. For example;

400mm = 400/25.4 = 15.75 inches (to 2 decimal places)

END

Chapter -7
Urdu



اردو زبان کی تاریخ

اُردو زبان دوسری زبانوں کی بہ نسبت عمر میں چھوٹی ہے، لیکن بہت ہی معروف و مقبول ہے، بارھویں صدی عیسوی میں پیدا ہوئی اور تیرھویں صدی میں اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑی ہو گئی، ترکی زبان میں "اُردو" لشکر کو کہتے ہیں، بعضوں نے فوجی کیمپ کے معنیٰ بتائے ہیں، شاہ جہان کے زمانے میں دہلی کے ایک بازار کو "اُردوئے معلّیٰ" کا خطاب دیا گیا تھا، اُردو اصل میں لشکری بولی تھی۔

جب آریہ قوم ہندوستان آئی تو اس زمانے میں آریہ ہندوؤں کی زبان "سنسکرت" تھی، اور رفتہ رفتہ سنْسکرت بگڑ کر کچھ کی کچھ ہو گئی، اس غلط سلط بولی کا نام "پراکِرْت" رکھا گیا، ڈیڑھ ہزار سال تک لوگ پراکرت بولتے رہے، اس کے بعد ایک راجہ نے سنسکرت کو پھر زندہ کیا، کیونکہ سنسکرت کو دیوتاؤں کی زبان سمجھا جاتا تھا، لیکن درباری لوگ ہی سنسکرت بولنے لگے اور عوام پراکرت ہی بولتے رہے، آخر بدلتے بدلتے پراکرت "بِرُج بھاشا" میں تبدیل ہو گئی۔

اسی اثناء میں مسلمان ہندوستان میں قدم جمانے لگے، پہلے پٹھانوں اور پھر مغلوں کی حکومت قائم ہوئی، ان لوگوں کی زبان فارسی تھی، جس میں بہت سے عربی اور ترکی الفاظ ملے ہوئے تھے، چونکہ مغلوں کے لشکروں میں ہندو و مسلمان سب ہی نوکر تھے، اسلئے یہ زبان چھاؤنیوں میں (فوجی کیمپوں میں) پھیل گئی، اس طرح اس بولی کا نام اردو پڑ گیا۔

قواعد

قواعد عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے اور قاعدے کی جمع ہے اس کے معنی دستور کے ہیں۔

زبان کے سلسلے میں لفظوں اور جملوں کے علم کو ہم قواعد کہتے ہیں۔ ہر زبان کی بنیاد قواعد پر ہی ہے۔ اس لئے ہر طالب علم کے لئے قواعد کو سمجھنا ضروری ہے۔

اس سلسلے میں ہم سب سے پہلے لفظ کو سمجھیں گے۔

لفظ اورلفظ کی اقسام

لفظ:حروف کے مجموعے کا نام ہے جب ہم حروف تہجی کو جوڑتے ہیں تو لفظ بنتا ہے۔

مثال کے طور پر

*ا+ح+م+د =احمد
*پ+ر=پر
*ب+ک+ر+ی= بکری
* ہ+ے =ہے

ان چاروں مثالوں میں جب ہم نے ان حروفوں کو جوڑا تو ایک نیا لفظ بنا۔ لفظ دراصل آوازیں یعنی بات کرنے کو کہتے ہیں جو ہم باتیں کرتے ے ہیں۔ ہیں تو لفظ ن کلت جیسا کہ ہمینمعلوم ہے کہ لفظ حروف تہجی کے مجموعے کو کہتے ہیں جب ہم حروفوں کو آپس مینجوڑتے یا ملاتے ہیں تو لفظ بنتا ہے کچھ الفاظ ایسے ہوتے ہیں جن کا کوئی مطلب نہیں ہوتا۔

اس لحاظ سے لفظ کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

لفظ کی قسمیں:

1۔ کلمہ
2۔ مہمل

کلمہ: بامعنی لفظ کو کہتے ہیں جن کا کوئی مطلب ہو۔ اگر آپ غور کریں تو ہم اپنی روزمرہ زندگی میں جو باتیں کرتے ہیں وہ در اصل کلمے ہوتے ہیں یا معنی دار الفاظ مثلاً پانی ۔قلم۔ سودا۔ بازار۔ لڑکا وغیرہ

یہ سب معنی دار الفاظ ہیں

مہمل : وہ لفظ جس کے اپنے کوئی معنی نہ ہوں بلکہ معنی دار الفاظ کے ساتھ استعمال ہو ں۔ یہ کلام میں خوبصورتی پیداکرنے کے لئےاستعمال کئے جاتے ہیں۔

مثلاً قلم ولم ، پانی وانی، سوداسلف، دانہ دنکا۔

اب ان مثالوں میں ولم، وانی، سلف، دنکا مہمل ہیں جن کا کوئی معنی نہیں ہیں بلکہ معنی دار الفاظ قلم ، پانی ،سودا کے ساتھاستعمال ہوکر کلام یا تحریر میں خوبصورتی پیدا کرتے ہیں۔

کلمے کی اقسام

کلمہ معنی دار الفاظ کو کہتے ہیں ہم اپنے مطلب کے اظہار کے لئے بے شمار الفاظ استعمال کرتے ہیں ۔ اردو زبان میں ان کو تین اقسام میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔

کلمے کی تین اقسام ہیں۔

1اسم -
2- فعل
3- حرف

اسم:سب سے پہلے ہم اسم کو سمجھتے ہیں اسم وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی شخص، جگہ ، جانور یا پرندے کا نام ہو، اسم کہلاتا ہے۔

مثلاً : میز، بلی ، احمد، درخت، کراچی۔

فعل :فعل کو ہم یوں بھیسمجھ سکتے ہیں کہ فعل کام کو کہتے ہیں وہ کلمہ جس میں کسی کا م کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر ہو فعل کہلاتاہے۔

مثلاً: لکھتا۔ آیا۔ بیٹھا۔ پڑھنا ۔کھیلتا وغیرہ

حرف:وہ الفاظ جو نہ تو کسی کا نام ہو یا نہکسی کام کا اظہار کرتے ہیں بلکہ اسم اور فعل کے ساتھ مل کر اپنے معنی ظاہر کرتے ہیں وہ حرف کہلاتے ہیں حرف کے اپنے کوئی معنی نہیں ہوتے بلکہ دوسروں کے الفاظ کے ساتھ مل کر اپنے معنی ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔

اب ان تینوں اقسام کو مثالوں سے سمجھے۔

۔طوطادرخت پربیٹھا ہے ۔

اب اس جملے میں طوطا ، درخت اسم ہیں کیونکہ یہ نام ہیں جبکہ بیٹھا فعل ہے جو کام کو ظا ہر کر رہا ہے۔ ' پر'کے اپنے کوئی معنی نہیں ہیں لیکن اب اس جملے میں طوطا ، درخت اسم جملے میں اسم اور فعل کے ساتھ مل کر اپنے معنی ظاہر کر رہا ہے۔ یہ حرف کہلاتا ہے۔

طوطا درخت بیٹھا ہے اگر اس جملے مینسے 'پر' کو حذف کر دیا جائے توجملہ بے معنی ہوجاتا ہے۔ لیکن 'پر' لگانے سےجملہ مکمل ہوجاتا ہے اگر اس کا مطلب بھی واضح ہو جاتا ہے کہ طوطا درخت پر بیٹھا ہے یعنی طوطا درخت (کہاں) بیٹھا ہے ؟ درخت پر بیٹھا ہے ۔ پر لگادینے سے بات پوری سمجھ میں آجاتی ہے ۔

اسم کی اقسام
1۔ اسم معرفہ
2۔ اسم نکرہ

اسم معرفہ

اسم خاص بھی کہتے ہیں یہ وہ اسم ہے جوکسی خاص نام کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہیں یعنی جو کسی خاص جگہ ، شخص ،جانور ، یا چیز کا نام ہو اسے اسم معرفہ کہتے ہیں یا اس کو اسم خاص بھی کہتے ہیں۔

مثالیں: احمد ۔ آ ب زم زم ، کراچی ، ما نوبلی

اس دنیا میں یوں تو بہت سارے انسان ہیں لیکن احمد کسی خاص لڑکے کی طرف اشارہ ہے۔ پانی ایک عام چیز ہے لیکن جب ہم آ ب زم زم کا ذکر کرتے ہیں تو کسی خاص پانی کی طرف اشارہ ہوتاہے۔ شہر تو بہت ہیں لیکن کراچی تو بس ایک ہے ۔ اسی طر ح بلیاں تو بہت ہیں مگر میری مانو بلی کی تو بات ہی کچھ اور ہے۔

اسم معرفہ کی اقسام

اسم معرفہ کی چار قسمیں جو درج ذ یلہیں

1 ۔ اسم علم
2۔ اسم ضمیر
3۔ اسم اشارہ
4۔ اسم موصول

اسم نکرہ

کسی انسان ، چیز ، جگہ یا جانور کے عام طور پر لئے جانے والے نام کو اسم نکرہ کہتےہیں۔

مثلاً: لڑکا۔ کتاب۔ شہر۔ بلی

اسم نکرہ کی اقسام

اسم نکرہ کی چھ قسمیں ہیں۔

1- اسم ذات
2- اسم صفت
3- اسم استفہام
4- اسم کنایہ
5- اسم مصدر
6- اسم مشتق

فعل

فعل:فعل کام کو کہتے ہیں فعل کا تعلق کسی نہ کسی زمانے سے ہوتا ہے۔

فعل کی اقسام (زمانے کی لحاظ سے)

زمانے کی تین اقسام ہیں۔

ا-زمانہ ماضی
ب- زمانہ حال
ج - زمانہ مستقبل

:فعل ماضی

آج ہم زمانے ماضی کو پہلے سمجھیں گے زمانہ ماضی جو گزر چکا ہو ۔ وہ سارے کام جو ہم گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں کر چکے ہوں وہ فعل ماضی کہلاتے ہیں۔

:مثالیں

۔کل احمد اسکول نہیں گیا تھا۔

زارا نے آم کھایا۔
۔ ہم دعوت میں گئے تھے۔
۔ شیر بھاگ گیا تھا۔

ان سب مثالوں میں جتنے کام ہیں وہ ختم ہو چکے /کر چکے ہیں۔

یعنی گزشتہ کل احمد نہیں گیا تھا۔ زارا آم کھا چکی ہے۔ تیسرے جملے میں ہم دعوت میں جاکر آچکے ہیں۔ آخری مثال میں شیر بھاگ چکا تھا۔

وہ کام جو گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں ہو چکے ہوں فعل ماضی کہلاتے ہیں۔

:فعل حال

وہ کام جو ہو رہا ہو وہ فعل حال کہلا تا ہے۔

وہ فعل ہے جو موجودہ زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا ظاہر کرے۔

موجودہ زمانہ مطلب ابھی ہو رہا ہو۔

:مثالیں

احمد اسکول جارہا ہے۔
۔ ہم دعوت میں جارہے ہیں۔
۔ شیر بھاگ رہا ہے۔
۔ زارا کام کر رہی ہے۔

ان مثالوں میں سارے کام ابھی موجودہ زمانے میں ہورہے ہیں۔ احمد روزانہ اسکول جاتا ہے۔ ہم ابھی دعوت میں جارہے ہیں۔ شیر ابھی اسی وقت بھاگ رہا ہے ۔ زارا کام کر رہی ہے۔

:فعل مستقبل

جو کام ہونے والا ہو وہ فعل مستقبل کہلاتا ہے ۔ یعنی وہ فعل ہے جو آنے والے زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے۔

:مثالیں

زارا آم کھائے گی۔
۔ ہم دعوت میں جائیں گے۔
۔ شیر بھاگ جائے گا

۔

ان مثالوں میں احمد اسکول مستقبل میں جائے گا۔ اسی طرح زارا آم کھائے گی ، ابھی اس نے کھایا نہیں ہے ۔ ہم دعوت میں جانے کا سوچ رہے
ہیں ابھی گئے نہیں ہیں۔ شیر بھاگ جائے گا یعنی ابھی بھاگا نہیں ہے۔

فعل، فاعل، مفعول
فعل کام کو کہتے ہیں
فاعل جو کام کرنے والا ہو۔
مفعول جس پر کام کیا جائے۔

:مثالیں

زارا نے کپڑے خریدے۔ اس مثال میں زارا (فاعل)کپڑے (مفعول) اور خریدے(فعل) ہے۔
۔ مریم بازار جارہی ہے۔ اس میں مریم (فاعل) ہے۔
بازار (مفعول) اور جارہی (فعل) ہے۔
۔ کل امی نے مزیدار بریانی بنائی۔ امی (فاعل)
بریانی (مفعول) اور بنائی (فعل)ہے۔

فاعل وہ جو کام کررہا ہو اور جس چیز پر کام کیا جائے مفعول کہلاتا ہے۔ زارا نے کیا کام کیا؟ خریدے۔ کیا چیز خریدی؟ کپڑےل۔ جو کام کر رہا ہے وہ "زارا" کیا خریدا؟ کپڑے اور کام کیا ہوا؟ خریدے۔

ہر جملے میں پہلے فاعل پھر مفعول اور آخر میں فعل آئے گا۔

حرف

حرف وہ کلمہ ہے جو نہ تو کسی کا نام ہونا ہیکوئی کام ہو۔

بلکہ حرف وہ کلمہ ہے ۔ جس کے اپنے کوئی معنی نہ ہو بلکہ اسم اور فعل کے سا تھ مل کر اپنے پورے معنی دے۔

نوٹ:جن حروف کا بکثرت غلط استعمال ہوتا ہے وہ ہیں "نے" "کو""سے""میں" اور "پر"۔

کو صرف اسم نکرہ اور اسم معرفہ کے ساتھ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے ۔ احمد کو یہ کتاب واپس کردو۔

اسم ضمیر کے ساتھ کوکا استعمال صحیح نہیں ہے۔

آپ نے ان کو کھانا کیوں نہیں دیا۔ (غلط)

آپ نے انہیں کھانا کیوں نہیں دیا۔ (صحیح)

حرف کی اقسام:		
حروف عطف:	۔ حروف جار	۔ حروف امانت :
حروف ترديد	حروف علت	حروف اضراب
حروف تعجب:	حروف ندا	حروف تنبیہ:
حروف تنبیہ:	حروف تاسف	حروف انبساط
حروف تاکید	حروف استدراک	حروف ترديد
حروف تمنا		

جملے (کلام) اور اس کی قسمیں

جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ کلمات ترکیب پائیں تو اس مرکب کو کلام کہتے ہیں۔

1کلام ناقص:

یہ وہ مرکب ہے جس سے سننے والے کو مطلب واضح نہ ہو۔ یہ نا مکمل جملہ ہوتا ہے۔

جیسے۔ سعدیہ کے کپڑے۔ تمہارا قلم

ان مثالوں سے مطلب واضح نہیں ہورہا ۔

2۔کلام تام

یہ وہ مرکب ہے جس سے سننے والے کوپورا مطلب سمجھ میں آجائے۔

جیسے۔

1 ۔ تمہارا قلم کہاں ہے؟

2۔ سعدیہ کے کپڑے میلے ہیں۔

ان مثالوں سے مطلب پورا واضح ہوگیا اور جملہ مکمل ہوتا ہے۔

: مرکب ناقص کی اقسام

مرکب اضافی:

وہ مرکب ہے جو دو کلموں یا اسموں کے درمیان تعلق ظاہر کرتا ہے ۔ ان کلموں کے درمیان کا ، کی کے وغیرہ لگائے ہیں۔ جیسے: احمد کی گاڑی، سعدیہ کا بیٹا ،یہاں کی اور کا دوسرے اسم سے اپنا تعلق کا اظہار کر رہے ہیں۔

۔ مرکب توصیفی

یہ وہ مرکب ہےجو صفت اور موصوف سے مل کر بنے۔ جیسے میٹھا انار۔ رحم د لبادشاہ۔

۔ مرکب امتزاجی:

جب دو سے زیادہ کلمے مل کر ایک اسم بناتے ہیں ۔ جیسے گلشن اقبال ۔ حیدر علی ۔

۔ مرکب عددی:

ایسا مرکب جو عدد اور معدودسے مل کر بنتا ہو۔ دو روٹی چار لڑکے ۔ ان مثالوں میں دو اور چار عدد ہیں جبکہ روٹی ، لڑکے معدور ہیں یعنی شمار یا جن کی گنتی کی گئی ہو۔

۔مرکب عطفی

حرف مرکب عطفی وہ مرکب ہے جو عطف (یہ ۔ اور) سے مل کر بنتا ہو۔

۔ تابع موضوع:

اس مرکب میں بعض دفعہ یا معنی دار الفاظ کے ساتھ محاورے یا قافیہ کے لحاظ سےآگے کو ی لفظ بڑھا دیاجاتا ہے۔

جیسے۔ چال ڈھال۔ رونادھونا

ان مثالووں میں ڈھال اور دھونا اپنےمعنی نہیں دے رہا.

مسند اور مسندالیہ:

جملے میں جس شخص یا چیز کے بارے میں کچھ کہا جائے وہ مسندالیہ ہوتاہے اور جو کچھ کہا جائے وہ مسند کہلاتا ہے۔

جیسے۔

1۔ سعدیہ پڑھتی ہے
2 ۔ احمد ہوشیار ہے

ان مثالوں میں احمداور سعدیہ مسندالیہ ہیں جبکہ ہوشیار اور پڑھتی مسند ہیں۔

محاورات

محاورہ لغت میں بول چال اور بات چیتکو کہتے ہیں لیکن اصطلاح میں اس خاص بول چال کا نام ہے جس میں الفا ظاپنے حقیقی معنوں میں استعمال نہ ہوتے ہوں۔

دئیے گئے محاورات کے معنی لغت میں تلاش کریں پھر انہیں جملوں میں استعمال کریں۔

1۔کتاب کا کیڑا ہونا
2۔آسمان سر پر اٹھانا
3۔بال کی کھال نکالنا
4۔ٹس سے مس نہ ہونا
5۔جنگل میں منگل ہونا
6۔خون سفید ہونا
7۔**چار چاند لگانا**
8۔دم دباکر بھاگنا

9-سر آنکھوں پر ۔
10-شیطان کی آنت

محاورہ ایک فعل اور چند الفاظ سے مل کر بنتا ہے ۔ حقیقی معنوں کے بجائے مجازی معنوں میں استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

مثلاً: روٹی کھائی اور قسم کھائی

اس مثال میں روٹی کھائی حقیقی معنوں میں استعمال ہو رہے ہیں جبکہ قسم کھائی مجازی معنوں میں استعمال ہو ر ہا ہے۔

محاورات میں اس بات کا خیال رکھنا چاہیے کہ محاورے کے الفاظ میں کسی قسمکی تبدیلی نہیں کی جاتی ورنہ محاورہ غلط قرار پائے گااو رزیادہ محاورات کے آخر میں(نا) آتا ہے۔

ایسے انگریزی میں Idiomsبھی کہتے ہیں

چند محاورات کو مثالوں سے سمجھئے۔

آگ بگولا ہونا: بہت زیادہ غصے میں آنا
پانی پانی ہونا: شرمندہ ہونا
جی چرانا: ہمت نہ کرنا

درج ذیل محاورات سے جملے بنائیں۔

1 -بال کی کھال نکالنا
2-تلے کی زمین نکل جانا وں پاؤ
3- ٹس سے مس نہ ہونا 3
4-خیالی پلاؤ پکانا

5-**کان پر جوں نہ رینگنا**
6-**مفلسی میں آٹا گیلا ہونا**

کہاوتیں

تری آواز مکے اور مدینے :مبارکباد، شکریے اور دعا کے طور پر بولتے ہیں۔یہ ایک شعر کادوسرا مصرع ہے ؎

مؤذن مرحبا بروقت بولا تری آواز مکے اور مدینے

تگنی کا ناچ نچا دیا : بری طرح پریشان کیا، عاجز کر دیا۔

تل اوٹ، پہاڑ اوٹ : یعنی نگاہوں سے اوجھل ہو جانے والی چیز چاہے تل ایسی چھوٹی چیز کے نیچے ہی دب جائے بہت جلد ذہن و دماغ سے ایسے اُتر جاتی ہے جیسے وہ کسی پہاڑ کے پیچھے غائب ہو گئی ہو۔'' آنکھ اوٹ، پہاڑ اوٹ'' بھی اسی معنی میں کہتے ہیں۔

تل دھرنے کی جگہ نہیں : یعنی جم غفیر ہے، آدمی پر آدمی چڑھا ہوا ہے۔

تلوار کا زخم بھر جاتا ہے، بات کا نہیں بھرتا : بات کا زخم بھرنے کو ایک عمر چاہئے اور بعض اوقات یہ بھی ناکافی ہوتی ہے۔

تمھارے نیوتے کبھی نہیں کھائے : نیوتا یعنی دعوت۔ مطلب یہ ہے کہ آپ کے پاس فقط باتیں ہی باتیں ہیں ۔جب وقت پڑتا ہے تو آپ کی تہی دامنی کھل جاتی ہے۔

تم روٹھے، ہم چھوٹے : یعنی اگر تم نے ہم سے آنکھیں پھیر لیں تو پھر ہمارا تمھارا ساتھ بھی ختم ہو جائے گا۔

تم اپنے حال میں مست، ہم اپنی کھال میں مست : یہ صبر و شکر کا اظہار بھی ہے اور ایسے شخص کی بات کا جواب بھی جو اپنی دولت کے نشہ میں دوسروں کو کم تر سمجھتا ہو۔

تمباکو کا پِنڈا ہے : پِنڈا یعنی بدن۔ تمباکو کا پنڈا سیاہ فام شخص کو کہتے ہیں۔

تن سکھی تو من سکھی : یعنی اگر تندرستی ہے تو دل بھی بشاش رہتا ہے۔ سالکؔ

لکھنوی کا شعر اسی مضمون کو بیان کرتا ہے: تنگدستی اگر نہ ہو سالکؔ تندرستی بہت غنیمت ہے
تن پر نہیں لتّا،مسّی ملے البتہ : لتّا یعنی پھٹا پرانا کپڑا۔مسّی ایک طرح کا سفوف ہوتا ہے جو پہلے زمانے میں عورتیں مسوڑھوں پر ملتی تھیں۔ اس سے مسوڑھے سیاہ ہو جاتے تھے۔ خیال یہ تھا کہ کالے مسوڑھوں میں چمکتے ہوئے دانت خوبصورتی میں اضافہ کریں گے۔ کہاوت کا مطلب یہی ہے کہ مفلسی کاتو یہ حال ہے کہ تن ڈھکنے کو کپڑا میسر نہیں ہے لیکن دنیا کو دکھانے کے لئے مسّی کا سنگھار ضروری ہے۔گویا کہاوت چھچھورے پن کی مذمت کر رہی ہے۔
ٹاٹ کا لنگوٹ، نواب سے یاری : یہ کہاوت اس شخص کے لئے کہتے ہیں جو قلاش ہو لیکن اپنی شیخی میں بڑے لوگوں سے دوستی کا دعویدار ہو۔
ٹائیں ٹائیں فِش : عوامی بول چال میں ایسے شور و غل کو کہتے ہیں جس کا نتیجہ کچھ نہ نکلے۔
ٹٹ پونجیا ہے : ٹٹ یعنی ٹاٹ یا بوری۔ پونجیا یعنی پونجی والا۔ کہاوت ایک شخص کے بارے میں کہہ رہی ہے کہ اس کی ساری پونجی ٹاٹ کے ایک ٹکڑے پر موقوف ہے گویا وہ از حد مفلس اور قلاش ہے۔
ٹٹو کو کوڑا اور تازی کو اشارہ : ٹٹو یعنی چھوٹی نسل کا کمزور گھوڑا۔ تازی یعنی اعلیٰ نسل کا گھوڑا۔ ٹٹو کو ہانکنے کے لئے اس کو کوڑا لگانا ہوتا ہے جب کہ تازی گھوڑا مالک کے اشارہ پر چلتا ہے۔ گویا عقل مند کو اشارہ کافی ہوتا ہے جب کہ کم عقل مار سے بھی مشکل سے سمجھتا ہے۔
ٹکسال باہر ہے : ٹکسال میں جو سکّے ڈھلتے ہیں یا نوٹ چھاپے جاتے ہیں وہ مستند اور سچے ہوتے ہیں اور ملک میں رواج پاتے ہیں۔ ٹکسال باہر کے معنی خلاف رواج یا غیر مستند ہیں۔
ثابت نہیں کان،بالیوں کا ارمان : یعنی کان تو کٹے پھٹے ہیں لیکن بالیاں پہننے کا شوق اپنی جگہ ہے۔ مطلب یہ کہ صلاحیت کچھ بھی نہیں لیکن خواب بڑے بڑے ہیں۔
ثواب نہ عذاب،کمر ٹوٹی مفت میں : یعنی محنت تو بہت کی لیکن سوائے تکلیف کے کچھ حاصل نہ ہوا۔محل استعمال معنی سے ظاہر ہے
جان بچی اور لاکھوں پائے : مشکل وقت میں جان بچ جائے تو یوں سمجھئے کہ لاکھوں روپے مل گئے۔ اسی کو ایک اور شکل میں بھی کہا جاتا ہے کہ'' جان بچی اور لاکھوں پائے، خیر سے بدّھو گھر کو آئے''۔

جان ہے تو جہان ہے : اگر زندگی ہے تو سب کچھ ہے ورنہ سب بیکار ہے۔کہاوت کا مطلب اور محل استعمال ظاہر ہے۔
جان نہ پہچان، بی بی جی سلام : بغیر کسی جان پہچان کے کوئی کسی سے قرابت جتانے لگے اور کسی صلہ کا اُمیدوار ہو تو یہ کہاوت بولی جاتی ہے۔
جا کو راکھے سائیاں مار سکے نہ کوئے : سائیاں یعنی مالک یا خدا۔ جس کے سر پر اللہ کا سایہ ہو اس کو کوئی نقصان نہیں پہنچا سکتا۔ اِس کی ایک اور شکل بھی عام ہے یعنی'' جسے اَللہ رکھے، اُسے کون چکھے؟''
جاٹ کی بیٹی برہمن کے گھر آئی : ہندوؤں میں جاٹ ذات نیچی اور برہمن اونچی مانی جاتی ہے۔ شادیاں اپنی ذات میں ہی ہوتی ہیں۔ چنانچہ کسی جاٹ کی بیٹی کا برہمن کی بہو بن جانا بہت بڑا سانحہ ہے۔کہاوت کا مطلب یہی ہے کہ نہایت کم حیثیت آدمی کو خوش قسمتی سے بڑے اور با عزت لوگوں کی صحبت نصیب ہوئی۔
چاندی کی رِیت نہیں،سونے کی توفیق نہیں : رِیت یعنی دستور۔ یعنی وہ وقت آ گیا ہے کہ دینے دلانے کے لئے چاندی کا دستورنہیں رہا کیونکہ وہ سستی ہوتی ہے اور سونا اتنا مہنگا ہے کہ خریدنے کی ہمت نہیں۔ یہ کہاوت اس وقت کہی جا تی ہے جب کسی کو چھوٹا موٹا تحفہ دینا مناسب نہیں معلوم ہوتا اور مہنگا تحفہ خریدنا اپنی مقدرت میں نہیں ہوتا۔
چار دن کی چاندنی ہے پھر اندھیری رات : پورا چاند بہت کم وقت کے لئے نکلتا ہے جب کہ اس کے بعد آنے والی اندھیری رات لمبی ہوتی ہے۔ زندگی کی خوشیاں بھی ایسی ہی کم مدت کے لئے ہوتی ہیں اور انسانی مشکلات کی مدت طویل ہوتی ہے۔ کہاوت میں عبرت کے ساتھ یہ تنبیہ بھی ہے کہ زندگی کی چار دن کی چاندنی سے جس قدر لطف اندوز ہوا جا سکے اچھا ہے کیونکہ اس کے بعد معلوم نہیں اندھیری رات میں کیا پیش آئے۔ کسی کی شہرت یا دولت کی بے ثباتی کو ظاہر کرنا ہو تو بھی یہ کہاوت بولتے ہیں۔
چادر دیکھ کر پیر پھیلاؤ : دیکھئے'' جتنی چادر ہو اُتنے پانو ٔ پھیلانا چاہئے۔ ''
چار اَبرو صاف : دنیا کے علائق کو ترک کرنے کی علامت کے طور پر بعض فقیرسر کے بال، ابرو، مونچھیں اور داڑھی منڈا لیتے ہیں۔ اسی کوچار ابرو صاف کرنا کہتے ہیں گویا دنیا چھوڑ دی ہے۔
چاند پر تھوکنا : اگر چاند کی جانب منھ کر کے تھوکا جائے تو تھوک خود اپنے اوپر ہی آ گرتا ہے۔ گویا یہاں یہ تنبیہ مقصود ہے کہ اپنے سے بڑے شخص کی برائی سے بچنا چاہئے کیونکہ اس کے خراب نتائج برائی کرنے والے شخص کو ہی بھگتنے

پڑتے ہیں۔
حاتم طائی کی قبر پر لات ماردی : پہلے زمانے میں حاتم طائی نامی ایک شخص اپنی سخاوت اور فیاضی کے لئے مشہور تھا۔ اس کا نام وسیع القلبی کے لئے اب استعارہ بن گیا ہے۔ اگر کوئی کسی پر ذرا سا احسان کرے اور ایسے جتائے جیسے اتنا بڑا کام کبھی کسی نے کیا ہی نہیں ہے تو اس کے بیجا تکبر کو حاتم طائی کی قبر پر لات مارنا کہتے ہیں ۔
حاکم کی اَگاڑی اور گھوڑے کی پچھاڑی سے بچنا چاہئے : حاکم کے سامنے بے ضرورت آنا خطرہ سے خالی نہیں ہوتا ہے کیونکہ وہ کسی بات پر بھی خفا ہو سکتا ہے۔اسی طرح گھوڑ ے کے پیچھے کھڑا نہیں ہونا چاہئے کیونکہ وہ کسی وقت بھی دولتّی مار سکتا ہے۔
حاکم کے تین اور شحنے کے نو : شحنہ یعنی شہر کوتوال۔ حاکم وقت تک رشوت اس کے کارندوں کے توسط سے ہی پہنچتی ہے جو اپنا حصہ پہلے نکال لیتے ہیں یہ حصہ حاکم سے زیادہ ہی ہوتا ہے کیونکہ اور کسی کو علم ہی نہیں ہوتا کہ کتنی رشوت ملی اور کتنی حاکم کو دی گئی۔
حال کا نہ قال کا، روٹی اور دال کا : ایسے ناکارہ اور خود غرض آدمی کے لئے کہا جاتا ہے جو کسی مصرف کا نہ ہو اور جس کو صرف اپنے مطلب کی ہی فکر ہو۔
حرام کا مال گلے میں اٹکے : غلط طریقے سے حاصل کیا ہوا مال آسانی سے ہضم نہیں ہوتا۔حرام خور کا ضمیر ملامت ضرور کرتا ہے۔
خاک نہ دھول، بکائن کے پھول : بکائن ایک خود رو پودا ہے جس کے پھول کسی کام کے نہیں ہوتے۔ اسی مناسبت سے یہ کہاوت ہے کہ جو بات ہو رہی ہے وہ خاک اور دھول کے برابر بھی نہیں ہے جیسے کہ بکائن کے پھول ہوا کرتے ہیں۔
خالہ جی کا گھر نہیں ہے : خالہ کے گھر کو ہر شخص اپنا ہی گھر تصور کرتا ہے۔ کہاوت کا مطلب ہے کہ کام اتنا آسان نہیں ہے جتنا سمجھ رہے ہو۔
خالی دماغ شیطان کی کار گاہ ہوتا ہے : آدمی اگر بیکار بیٹھا ہو تو اس کا دماغ فضول اور بے کار خیالات کی آماجگاہ بن جاتا ہے۔ اسی لئے دماغ کو کسی کام میں لگائے رکھنا بہتر ہے۔
خالی ہاتھ منھ کو نہیں جاتا : جس طرح خالی ہاتھ سے بھوک نہیں مٹتی اسی طرح بغیر اپنے فائدہ کے کوئی کسی کا کام نہیں کرتا۔
خدا کو دیکھا نہیں ،عقل سے تو پہچانا ہے : ا للہ کو کسی نے نہیں دیکھا البتہ اس

کی قدرت اور ربوبیت ہر طرف نظر آتی ہے اور یہ ثبوت عقل مند آدمی کے لئے کافی ہے۔
دانتوں پسینہ آنا : ظاہر ہے کہ دانتوں میں پسینہ نہیں آ سکتا ہے۔ یعنی یہ کہاوت نہایت مشکل کام سرانجام دینے کا استعارہ ہے، اتنا مشکل کام کہ اسے کرنے سے دانتوں پسینہ آ جائے۔
داشتہ آید بکار : رکھی ہوئی چیز کام آ جاتی ہے۔ عام تجربہ ہے کہ جس چیز کو بیکار جان کر پھینک دیا جائے اس کی ضرورت دوسرے ہی دن ہوتی ہے۔ کہاوت اسی جانب اشارہ کر رہی ہے۔
دائی سے کیا پیٹ چھپانا : پہلے زمانے میں زیادہ تر بچے دائی (midwife) کی مدد سے گھروں پر ہی پیدا ہوتے تھے۔ کام کی نوعیت کے پیش نظر دائی سے کوئی بات چھپی نہیں ہوتی تھی۔ مطلب یہ ہے کہ راز کی بات ایسے شخص سے چھپانا بے سود و بے معنی ہے جس کو بالآخر وہ کام نمٹانا ہے۔
دال میں کالا ہونا : دال میں کوئی کالی چیز گر جائے تو اس کی سیاہی صاف نظر آ جاتی ہے۔ اسی نسبت سے یہ کہاوت کسی کام میں شک کے اظہار کے لئے استعمال ہوتی ہے۔ محل استعمال معنی سے ظاہر ہے۔
دانہ دانہ پر مہر لگی ہے : عقیدہ ہے کہ جوجس کی تقدیر میں ہے وہ اُسے مل کر رہے گا گویا رزق کے دانے دانے پر اللہ نے اس کے نام کی مہر لگا دی ہے۔ اس کہاوت سے ایک لطیفہ بھی منسوب ہے۔ ہندوستان کے آخری مغل بادشاہ بہادر شاہ ظفر ایک دن اپنے آموں کے باغ کی سیر کر رہے تھے۔ مرزا غالبؔ بھی ہمراہ تھے۔ مرزا نوشہؔ ہر درخت کے قریب جا کر آموں کو بہت غور سے آنکھیں پھاڑ پھاڑ کر دیکھ رہے تھے۔ بادشاہ ظفرؔ نے دریافت کیا ''مرزا نوشہ، کیا دیکھ رہے ہو؟'' مرزا غالبؔ نے کہا ''حضور! بزرگوں نے کہا ہے کہ دانے دانے پر کھانے والے کا نام لکھا ہوتا ہے۔ میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ کسی آم پر میرا نام بھی لکھا ہوا ہے کہ نہیں۔'' بادشاہ یہ سن کر ہنس پڑے اور ملازم کو تاکید کی کہ آموں کا ایک ٹوکرا مرزا نوشہ کے گھر پہنچا دیا جائے۔
ڈنکے کی چوٹ : پرانے زمانے میں جب ٹی وی، ریڈیو وغیرہ نہیں تھے عوام کو سرکاری خبریں اور اعلان ڈنکا (ڈھول) بجا کر شہر کے چوراہوں پر سنایا جاتا تھا۔ڈنکے کی چوٹ یعنی علی الاعلان اور کھلم کھلا، اس طرح کہ سب آسانی سے سن لیں۔
ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا : پانی میں ڈوبتا ہوا شخص بے تحاشہ ہاتھ پیر مارتا ہے

اور قریب سے ہلکی پھلکی لکڑی (محاور ۃً ایک تنکا)بھی گزرے تو سہارے کے لئے اس کو پکڑ لیتا ہے۔ اسی طرح برے وقت میں آدمی جہاں سے بھی جیسی بھی مدد مل سکتی ہے اُس کو حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کرتا ہے۔
ڈوبے کٹورا، پٹے گھڑیال : گھڑیال یعنی بڑا گھنٹا۔ گھڑی کی ایجاد سے پہلے بہت سے مقامات پر وقت کا تعین ایک سوراخ دار کٹورے کی مدد سے کیا جاتا تھا۔ کٹورا پانی کے بڑے برتن میں تیرا دیا جاتا تھا اور وہ آہستہ آہستہ پانی سے بھرتا رہتا یہاں تک کہ ڈوب جاتا۔اُس وقت ایک گھڑیال زور زور سے ایک پہر گزر جانے کے اعلان کے لئے بجا یا جاتا۔ کہاوت اسی روایت سے نکلی ہے کہ ڈوبا تو کٹورا لیکن ہتھوڑے سے گھڑیال کی پٹائی ہو رہی ہے۔ جب غلط کام تو ایک آدمی کرے لیکن اس کی پاداش میں پکڑا کوئی اور جائے تب یہ کہاوت بولی جاتی ہے۔ اسی معنی میں دوسری کہاوتیں بھی ہیں جیسے ''کرے کوئی،بھرے کوئی'' اور ''کرے داڑھی والا،پکڑا جائے مونچھوں والا '' وغیرہ۔
ڈھول کے اندر پول : یعنی شان و شوکت کا ڈھنڈورا تو اس قدر ہے لیکن اصلیت کچھ بھی نہیں جیسے ڈھول اندر سے پولا ہوتا ہے۔ محل استعمال معنی سے ظاہر ہے۔
ڈھلمل یقین : یعنی ایسا شخص جو گھڑی میں تولہ اور گھڑی میں ماشہ ہو یعنی جو ایک بات قائم نہ رہ سکے۔
زبان آج کھلی ہے کل بند : زندگی کا کوئی بھروسہ نہیں ہے۔ کیا معلوم کب موت آ جائے۔
زبان خلق کو نقارۂ خدا سمجھو : جس بات پر اکثریت متفق ہو وہ بہت وزن رکھتی ہے جیسے وہ اللہ کی طرف سے کہی جا رہی ہے۔ گویا ہر شخص کا کسی بات پر متفق ہو جانااُس کے صحیح ہونے کی دلیل ہے۔
زبان پر کانٹے پڑ گئے : سخت پیاس کا عالم ہے اور زبان خشک ہو کر چبھ رہی ہے۔
زبانی جمع خرچ ہے : یعنی باتیں ہی باتیں ہیں۔ کام کرنے کا وقت آئے گا تو شاید نظر بھی نہ آئیں۔
زبان سے نکلی آسمان پر چڑھی : ایک بار زبان سے نکلی تو پھر بات پر اختیار نہیں رہ جاتا ہے، چنانچہ بات سوچ سمجھ کر کرنی چاہئے۔ اس معنی میں متعدد کہاوتیں اور بھی ہیں جیسے'' پہلے بات کو تولو، پھر منھ سے بولو، حلق سے نکلی خلق میں پہنچی، منھ سے نکلی ہوئی پرائی بات'' وغیرہ۔
سانچ کو آنچ نہیں : سانچ یعنی سچائی، آنچ یعنی آگ کی گرمی، گزند یا نقصان۔ مطلب یہ ہے کہ سچ کی ہمیشہ ہی جیت ہوتی ہے۔ اس کو نہ چھپایا جا سکتا ہے اور نہ

ہی اس کو کوئی گزند پہنچائی جا سکتی ہے۔
ساون ہر ے نہ بھادوں سوکھے : ساون کے مہینہ میں بہت بارش ہوتی ہے اور ہر طرف ہریالی دکھائی دیتی ہے۔ بھادوں میں شدید گرمی پڑتی ہے اور ہر چیز سوکھ جاتی ہے۔ کہاوت کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اِن پر نہ تو ساون میں ہریالی آتی ہے اور نہ یہ بھادوں میں سوکھتے ہیں گویا ہر وقت ایک سا ہی حال رہتا ہے۔
سات ماموؤں کا بھانجہ بھوکا ہی رہتا ہے : یعنی اگر کوئی کام کئی آدمیوں پر چھوڑ دیا جائے تو وہ کبھی نہیں ہوتا کیونکہ ہر ایک دوسرے پر ٹال دیتا ہے۔ اس کی مثال کہاوت ایسے بھانجے سے دیتی ہے جس کے سات ماموں ہوں اور وہ بھوکا رہے کیونکہ ہر ماموں کھلانے کی ذمہ داری دوسروں پر ٹال دیتا ہے۔
ساون کے اندھے کو ہرا ہی ہراسوجھتا ہے : ساون میں اگر کوئی اندھا ہو جائے تو اس کے دماغ میں آنکھیں جانے سے پہلے کا سر سبز موسم ہی بسا رہتا ہے۔گویا ہر شخص کا نقطہء نظر اس کے حالات کا پابند ہوتا ہے اور وہ ان سے باہر نہیں جا سکتا۔
سانپ نکل گیا اب لکیر پیٹ رہے ہیں : یعنی کام کا وقت جب گزر گیا تو شور مچایا جا رہا ہے۔ سانپ گزر جائے تو ریت میں اس کی بنائی ہوئی لکیر کو پیٹنے سے کچھ حاصل نہیں ۔ سانپ کو تو پہلے ہی مار دینا چاہئے تھا۔
شام کے مرے کو کہاں تک روئیے : شام کے وقت اگر کسی کی وفات ہو جائے تو کوئی اس کو رات بھر بیٹھا نہیں روتا ہے یعنی رنج بھی کوئی ہر وقت نہیں کر سکتاکچھ دیر کے رونے کے بعد صبر آ ہی جاتا ہے۔
شترِ بے مہار : مہار یعنی وہ ڈوری جو اُونٹ کی ناک میں اُسے قابو میں رکھنے کے لئے ڈالی جاتی ہے۔ شتر بے مہار ایسا شخص ہو گا جو قابو سے باہر ہو اور جس کو راہ راست پر لانا دُشوار ہو۔
شملہ بقدر علم : پگڑی یا صافے کا جو حصہ گردن کے پیچھے لٹکا رہتا ہے شملہ کہلاتا ہے۔ نادان لوگ اس کی لمبائی سے صاحب صافہ کے علم کا اندازہ لگاتے ہیں ۔ یہ کہاوت طنزیہ کہی جاتی ہے۔
صاد کر دیا : پہلے زمانے میں جب خبر رسانی کے جدید ذرائع موجود نہیں تھے تقریبات کا دعوت نامہ کاغذ پر لکھ کر مہمانوں کی ایک فہرست کے ساتھ کسی خبر رساں (عموماً گھر کے نائی یا نائن)کے ہاتھ مہمانوں کو بھیجا جاتا تھا۔ ہر گھر میں خبر رساں زبانی دعوت سناتا اور وہ کاغذ دستخط کے لئے پیش کرتا۔ مدعو کئے ہوئے گھر کا کوئی بڑا آدمی اس فہرست پر اپنے نام کے آگے تصدیق کے لئے حرف

صاد(ص) بنا دیتا تھا۔اس کو صاد کرنا(یعنی دعوت قبول کرنا، تصدیق کرنا)کہتے تھے۔
صبح کا بھولا شام گھر آئے تو اُسے بھولا نہیں کہتے : یعنی اگر کوئی شخص اپنی غلطی وقت پر مان لے اور اس کی اصلاح کی کوشش کرے تو وہ قابل تعذیر نہیں ہے۔ یہ کیا کم ہے کہ اس کو اپنی کوتاہی کا احساس ہوا۔ کہاوت میں اُسے ایسے شخص کی مثال سے ظاہر کیا گیا ہے جو صبح کو راہ بھول جائے لیکن شام کو اپنے گھر کا راستہ پہچان کر واپس آ جائے۔
صحیح گئے، سلامت آئے : یعنی جیسے گئے تھے ویسے ہی واپس بھی آ گئے۔
صورت نہ شکل، بھاڑ میں سے نکل : بد صورت آدمی کے لئے کہتے ہیں۔ اس کی وجہ تسمیہ کا علم نہیں ۔ کہاوتوں میں اکثر الفاظ کو ان کے عوامی تلفظ میں ادا کیا جاتا ہے جیسے یہاں شکل کو کاف پر زبر کے ساتھ نکل سے ہم قافیہ بنا کر ادا کیا گیا ہے۔
طاق پہ بیٹھا اُلو، بھر بھر مانگے چُلّو : جب کوئی نا اہل اور ناکارہ آدمی کسی ایسے منصب پر فائز ہو جائے جہاں سے وہ اپنے سے زیادہ اہل لوگوں پر حکم چلائے تو یہ کہاوت بولی جاتی ہے۔
طباقی کُتا : وہ کتا جو اِدھر اُدھر کھانے کی تلاش میں پھرے طباقی کُتا کہلاتا ہے۔ اس مناسبت سے یہ کہاوت ایسے شخص کے لئے بھی بولی جاتی ہے جو اِدھر اُدھر مفت کھانے کی فکر میں پھرتا ہو۔
طشت از بام : مکان کی چھت سے دیکھیں تو زمین پر رکھی طشتری صاف نظر آ تی ہے۔ مطلب یہ ہے کہ بات بالکل صاف اور سب پر ظاہر ہے، اس کو چھپانے سے کچھ حاصل نہیں۔
ظالم کی رسی دراز : مشہور ہے کہ ظالم کی رسّی دراز ہوتی ہے یعنی اس کے ظلم کی مدت طویل ہوتی ہے لیکن بالآخر وہ کیفر کردار کو پہنچتا ہے اور اپنے کئے کا پھل پاتا ہے گویا اسی دَراز رَسّی سے پھانسی پاتا ہے۔
ظالم کی داد خدا کے گھر : یعنی ظالم کو سزا اللہ ایک نہ ایک دن ضرور دیتا ہے۔
عشق است و ہزار بدگمانی : عشق کی جانب سے دُنیا ہمیشہ بد گمان رہتی ہے۔ ایک عشق ہزار بدگمانیاں پیدا کر سکتا ہے۔
عشق اور مشک چھپائے نہیں چھپتے : عشق کی علامات اور مشک کی خوشبو کسی طرح چھپائے نہیں جا سکتے اور دُنیا پر ظاہر ہو کر رہتے ہیں۔

عقل مند ایک ہی سوراخ سے دو بار نہیں ڈسا جاتا : اگر کسی سوراخ میں ہاتھ ڈالا جائے اور کوئی کیڑا کاٹ لے تو عقل کا تقاضا ہے کہ پھر اُس سوراخ میں ہاتھ نہ ڈالا جائے۔ اسی طرح اگر کسی کام یا شخص سے ایک بار نقصان اٹھانا پڑے تو ایسے کام اور ایسے شخص سے پرہیز دانش مندی کی نشانی ہے۔

غرور کا سر نیچا : یعنی غرور کی ہمیشہ شکست ہوتی ہے۔ مغرور آدمی رعونت سے سر اونچا کر کے چلنے کا عادی ہوتا ہے۔کہاوت تنبیہ کر رہی ہے کہ بالآخر یہ سر نیچا ہو جائے گا سو غرور سے احتراز بہتر ہے۔

غرض نکلی آنکھ بدلی : جب تک کسی سے غرض اٹکی ہو، آدمی اُس سے عاجزی اور مصنوعی خوشدلی سے پیش آتا ہے۔ غرض پوری ہوتے ہی اُس کی نظر بدل جاتی ہے۔ کہاوت انسان کی اسی خصلت کی جانب اشارہ کر رہی ہے۔

غرض کے وقت گدھے کو بھی باپ بنا لیتے ہیں : ہر شخص اپنی غرض کا بندہ ہے اور اپنے مطلب کے لئے خراب سے خراب کام کرنے پر بھی آمادہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس خود غرضی کو گدھے کو باپ بنانے کے ذلیل عمل سے تعبیر کیا گیا ہے۔

فارسی ہے تو واہ واہ : کوئی شخص بغیر سمجھے بوجھے کسی بات کی خواہ مخواہ تعریف کرے تو یہ کہاوت کہی جاتی ہے۔ ایک قصہ مشہور ہے کہ کسی بزرگ کے مزار پر قوالیاں ہو رہی تھیں۔ عقیدت مندوں اور مریدوں کا ہجوم تھا اور لوگ بڑھ چڑھ کر قوالوں سے طرح طرح کی قوالی سنانے کی فرمائش کر رہے تھے۔ ایک جاہل اور کم عقل مرید نے سوچا کہ اگر میں نے کوئی فرمائش نہیں کی تو میری بڑی سبکی ہو گی۔ چنانچہ اس نے بڑھ کر قوال سے فارسی کی کوئی چیز سنانے کی فرمائش کی۔ قوال نے کہا کہ ''حضور! ابھی میں جو قوالی سنا رہا تھا وہ فارسی کی ہی تو تھی۔'' اس پر اُس مرید نے جیب سے روپے نکال کر قوال کو دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ ''فارسی ہے تو واہ واہ۔''

فرعونِ بے سامان ہے : بے حیثیت لیکن مغرور اور بر خود غلط آدمی کے لئے یہ فقرہ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے کہ حیثیت تو کچھ ہے نہیں لیکن رعونت اور طنطنے میں کسی فرعون سے خود کو کم نہیں سمجھتا۔

فقیر چلا جاتا ہے اور کتے بھونکتے رہ جاتے ہیں : اگر کوئی فقیر آواز لگاتا ہوا آئے اور محلہ کے کُتّے اُس پر بھونکنے لگیں تو ان کے بھونکنے سے فقیر کا کچھ نہیں بگڑتا۔ یہ کہاوت ایک فارسی کہاوت کا چربہ ہے،'' آواز سگاں کم نہ کند رزقِ گدا را ''(کتوں کے بھونکنے سے فقیر کا رزق کم نہیں ہو جاتا ہے)۔ گویا اگر آدمی اپنے کام سے کام رکھے تو اِدھر اُدھر کے شور سے کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا ہے۔

قاضی دُبلے کیوں، شہر کے اندیشے سے : قاضیٔ شہر سارے شہر کی ذمہ داری سے فکر مند و پریشان رہتا ہے۔ اسی مناسبت سے جس شخص کو اہم ذمہ داریاں دی جائیں وہ عموماً پریشان و فکر مند رہتا ہے کہ کہیں کام بگڑ نہ جائے اور اس کے نام پر دھبہ آئے۔
قاضی کے گھر کے چوہے بھی سیانے : چالاک آدمی کے گھر کا چھوٹے سے چھوٹا شخص بھی چالاک ہوتا ہے۔
قافیہ تنگ ہے : یعنی بات نہیں بن رہی ہے یا سوجھ نہیں رہی ہے۔ شاعر کو نئے قافیے نہ سوجھیں تو اس کو قافیہ تنگ ہونا کہتے ہیں۔
کان پڑی آواز سنائی نہ دینا : شور و غل کی جگہ اگر کسی سے کچھ کہنا ہو تو اس کے کان کے قریب منھ لا کر بلند آواز میں بات کہی جاتی ہے۔ اس کو ''کان پڑی آواز'' کہتے ہیں۔ اگر پھر بھی بات سمجھ میں نہ آئے تو یہ کہاوت بولتے ہیں۔
کانی کوڑی کا بھی نہیں : پہلے زمانے میں کوڑی بھی بازار میں چھوٹے سکے کے طور پر چلتی تھی۔ایک پیسے میں پانچ کوڑیاں ہوتی تھیں۔ اگر کوڑی میں سوراخ ہو تو وہ کانی کہلاتی ہے اور اس کی کوئی قیمت نہیں رہ جاتی ہے۔کہاوت کا مطلب ہے کہ بالکل بے وقعت اور ناکارہ ہے۔
کانوں کان خبر نہ ہونا : کانوں کان یعنی کان میں راز داری سے کہہ کر۔ مطلب یہ کہ کسی کو بھی خبر نہ ہونا۔
گاڑھی چھنتی ہے : یعنی بڑے اچھے تعلقات ہیں، خوب نبھتی ہے۔ بظاہر اس کہاوت کی بنیاد یہ معلوم ہوتی ہے کہ بھنگڑ دوست جب بھانگ پیس کر چھانتے ہیں تو ایک دوسرے کے لئے گاڑھی چھانتے ہیں جس میں نشہ زیادہ ہوتا ہے۔
گائے کو اپنے سینگ بھاری نہیں ہوتے : جس طرح گائے کو اپنے سینگوں کا بوجھ نہیں محسوس ہوتا اسی طرح ماں باپ کو اپنی اولاد کا پالنا کوئی مشکل نہیں ہوتا۔
گائے نہ بچھی نیند آئے اچھی : جس شخص کے پاس کوئی ذمہ داری نہ ہو وہ آرام اور بے فکری سے سوتا ہے۔ کہاوت اس کی مثال ایسے شخص سے دیتی ہے جس کے پاس نہ گائے ہے اور نہ گائے کا بچہ گویا ہر قسم کی ذمہ داری سے آزاد ہے۔
لاتوں کے بھوت باتوں سے نہیں مانتے : ایسا بد خصلت آدمی جو کسی کی بات نہ مانے اور صرف جسمانی زد و کوب سے ہی سیدھا ہو سکے لاتوں کا بھوت کہلاتا ہے۔ محل استعمال معنی سے ظاہر ہے۔
لاٹھی ٹوٹے نہ باسن پھوٹے : باسن یعنی برتن۔ یعنی کام بھی بخیر و خوبی ہو جائے

اور کوئی نقصان بھی نہ ہو۔ اسی مطلب کو ''سانپ بھی مر جائے اور لاٹھی بھی نہ ٹوٹے'' سے بھی ادا کیا جاتا ہے۔
لالچ بری بلا ہے : لالچ انسان کو لے ڈوبتی ہے۔ محل استعمال معنی سے ظاہر ہے۔
مانگے کا اُجالا : یعنی ایسی شہرت یا ناموری جو کسی دوسرے شخص کی کوششوں کی مرہون منت ہو۔ جب اپنی گرہ میں کچھ نہ ہو اور دوسروں کے نام کی آڑ میں نام کمانے کی کوشش کی جائے تو ایسی ناموری مانگے کا اُجالا کہلائے گی۔
مالِ عرب پیشِ عرب : یعنی جس کا مال ہے، اُس کی تحویل میں ہی رہنا چاہئے۔
مار کے آگے بھوت بھاگتا ہے : مار پیٹ سے ہر شخص گھبراتا ہے یہاں تک کہ بھوت بھی بھاگ کھڑا ہوتا ہے۔
ناک پر مکھی نہیں بیٹھنے دیتے : بہت نازک مزاج ہیں، ذرا سی بات کی برداشت نہیں ہے۔
نام بڑے اور درشن چھوٹے : دُنیا بھر میں نام و نمود تو بہت ہے لیکن اندر سے کھوکھلے اور کم دل ہیں۔کہاوت کا محل استعمال معنی سے ظاہر ہے۔
نادان دوست سے دانا دشمن اچھا : کہاوت کا مطلب صاف ہے اور اسی سے اس کا استعمال قیاس کیا جا سکتا ہے۔
وقت پڑنے پر گدھے کو بھی باپ بنا لیتے ہیں : کسی کا کام اٹک جائے تو وہ مطلب بر آری کے لئے خراب سے خراب قدم اٹھانے کے لئے آمادہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ گدھے کو باپ بنانا اسی جانب اشارہ ہے۔
ولی کو ولی پہچانتا ہے : ہم جنس ہی اپنے ہم جنس کو پہچانتا ہے۔ یہ کلیہ زندگی کے ہر شعبہ میں صحیح ہے۔ اسی مطلب کی ایک اور کہاوت ہے کہ'' چور کا بھائی اٹھائی گیرہ''۔
وہ دن گئے جب خلیل خاں فاختہ اُڑاتے تھے : یعنی اچھا وقت گزر گیا اور اب آزمائش اور سختی کا زمانہ سر پر پڑا ہے۔یہ کہاوت تب کہی جاتی ہے جب کسی کے اقبال کا زمانہ ختم ہو چکا ہو اور وہ برے دن دیکھ رہا ہو۔کہاوت میں تضحیک کا عنصر ہے۔
ہاتھ بیچے ہیں ، ذات نہیں بیچی : یعنی نوکری تو کی ہے لیکن غلامی اختیار نہیں کی ہے۔
ہاتھ پر ہاتھ دھرے بیٹھے ہیں : کوشش نہیں کرتے، کاہلی میں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔

ہاتھی مر کے بھی سوا لاکھ کا : ہاتھی کی زندگی میں تو اس کی قیمت زیادہ ہوتی ہی ہے، اگر وہ مر بھی جائے تو اس کی لاش بھی بازار میں خاصی بڑی قیمت لاتی ہے۔ گویاکسی دولت مند پر برا وقت آ جائے تو بھی عموماً وہ اک دم بے قیمت نہیں ہو جاتا ہے بلکہ اس کی وقعت، ساکھ اور نام و نمود کسی نہ کسی حد تک قائم رہتی ہے۔
یار زندہ صحبت باقی : اگر زندہ رہے تو پھر ملاقات ہو گی۔
یاد اَللہ ہے : یعنی سلام دُعا ہے، جان پہچان یا واقفیت ہے۔
یک جان دو قالب : پکے دوست، آپس میں بڑی محبت کرنے والے۔
یک نہ شد دو شد : یعنی ایک نہیں بلکہ دو دو۔ یہ کہاوت تب کہی جاتی ہے جب مصیبت ایک کے بعد ایک آئے۔

مترادف الفاظ

مترادف الفاظ کا مفہوم

مترادف الفاظ ان الفاظ کو کہتے ہیں جو ایک دوسرے کے ہم معنی ہوں۔

یا

ایسے الفاظ جو ہم معنی ہوں مترادف الفاظ کہلاتے ہیں

یا

مترادف الفاظ سے مراد وہ الفاظ ہوتے ہیں، جو لکھنے میں تو مختلف ہوں مگر ان کے معانی ایک ہی ہوں یا تقریباً ایک جیسے ہوں۔ یہ الفاظ ایک دوسرے کے مترادف ہوتے ہیں۔ کسی بھی فقرے میں کوئی بھی الفاظ استعمال کیا جائے مطلب ایک ہی رہتا ہے۔

مترادف الفاظ کی مثالیں

مترادف الفاظ کی مثالیں درج ذیل ہیں

الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف
الہ	معبود	چشم	دیدہ، عین	آنکھ	دیدہ	دنیا	جہاں	شب	لیل
گلستان	گلزار	راستہ	جادہ	فردوس	خلد	بہشت	جنت	حزن	ملال
کمزور	لاغر	عالم	کائنات	دن	یوم	جدائی	فراق	ثمر	پھل
بار	بر	تند	تیز	کلام	سخن	بہشت	جنت	نظم	نسق
تیغ	سیف	روز	نہار	ماہ	مہ	ضو	نور	صراط	طریق
چمن	باغ	زمانہ	عہد	غم	الم	چاند	قمر	زیب	زینت
ایجاب	قبول	فرقت	مہجوری	شہد	عسل	بود	باش	چھل	فریب
حدیث	بات	وعدہ	عہد	کاہل	سست	ابد	ہمیشہ	نس	رگ
اجالا	روشنی	تغیر	تبدل	عہد	پیمان	رنج	فکر	قلب	دل
راستہ	جادہ	ممد	معاون	عقل	سمجھ	شمشیر	تلوار	جود	کرم
ضعیف	کمزور	پستی	تنزل	مستحکم	پائیدار	جڑ	اصل	ساتھی	رفیق
قہر	غضب	لہو	لعب	محرم	واقف	قطع	برید	قصر	محل

ادراک	خرد	کہنہ	پرانا	نحیف	ناتواں	اندوہ	حزن	بہتات	کثرت
صبا	ہوا	مہارت	ملکہ	تشریح	شرح	الم	دکھ	بدلہ	صلہ
فرمان	حکم	دیوار	سد	دولت	مال	مکرر	دوبارہ	تعریف	مدح
بندہ	عبد	دلیل	ب رہان	تاک	گھات	قحط	کال	جنگ	بن
زن	عورت	کہر	دھند	دہان	منہ	بیرون	باہر	گناہ	اثم
معین	مقرر	مامور	مقرر	ضن	گمان	اولاد	عیال	اسم	نام
دانائی	حکمت	پربت	کوہ	حب	محبت	مقدر	قسمت	نڈر	بے باک
مذموم	برا	محفل	بزم	بغیر	بن	ثواب	اجر	ملک	بادشاہ
مہر	سورج	پانی	بحر	ایلچی	قاصد	تمنا	آرزو	خورشید	شمس
صدا	آواز	صریح	واضح	خورشید	آفتاب	فعل	کام	نفس	سانس
انجم	اختر	چپ	بایاں	ذم	برائی	ظلم	جور	کل	تمام
شیرینی	حلاوت	اہلیہ	زوجہ	چرخ	گردوں	دور	زمانہ	مشاہرہ	تنخواہ
صنم	صنم	تاجور	تاجدار	طلسم	سحر	نادم	شرمسار	بے	بے

کنار	کراں							کدہ	خانہ
سہو	چوک	رشتہ	ناتا	دن	یوم	حکایت	کہانی	شجر	پیڑ
زاہد	متقی	شمس	سورج	راغب	مائل	سخن گو	سخن ور	صلح	آشتی
جام	ساغر	سخن شناس	سخن فہم	حدت	تپش	تحمل	برد باری	تجسس	جستجو
علم	پرچم	قلب	دل	خسارا	ٹوٹا	زہد	تقویٰ	شجاع	دلاور، بہادر
حلق	حلقوم	ذلت	رسوا	کبر	نخوت	افزونی	زیادتی	درح	تعریف
گردوں	چرخ	گنج	خزینہ	نغمہ	سرور	فصل	رت	مسرت	شادمانی
قصد	عزم	مدح	ستائش	ظلمت	تاریکی	گوہر	در	ناتواں	نحیف
عسرت	تنگدستی	ضیافت	دعوت	گنجینہ	خزانہ	قصر	ایوان	عیال	اولاد

متضاد الفاظ

متضاد الفاظ ایسے الفاظ کو کہتے ہیں جو ایک دوسرے کے الٹ ہوں یا ایک دوسرے کی ضد ہوں۔ جیسے:

- رات، دن
- صبح، شام
- آزادی، غلامی
- رئیس، غریب
- تاریک، روشن،
- زبردست، زیردست وغیرہ چائے

متضاد الفاظ

متضاد الفاظ ان الفاظ کو کہتے ہیں جو ایک دوسرے کی ضد یا ایک دوسرے کے الٹ ہوں والی

متضاد الفاظ کی مثالیں

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
آباد	برباد	آزاد	غلام	آزادی	غلامی	آس	یاس	آغاز	انجام	آئندہ	گزشتہ
ابد	ازل	اتار	چڑھائو	ادنیٰ	اعلیٰ	اجلا	گندہ، میلا	ارزاں	گراں	علانیہ	خفیہ
امن	جنگ	بحر	بر	بری	بحری	بعید	قریب	بلند	پست	بنجر	زرخیز

پست	بلند	پیر	جواں	تاریک	روشن	ترقی	تنزلی	تقریر	تحریر	تلخ	شیریں
توحید	شرک	جہالت	علم	حاضر	غائب	حبیب	رقیب	حرام	حلال	حسن	قبح
خلوت	جلوت	خوابیدہ	بیدار	درآمد	برآمد	دوست	دشمن	دھوپ	چھاؤں	راحت	رنج
رہبر	رہزن	زبر	زیر	انعام	جرمانہ	اندھیرا	اجالا	اوج	پستی	اول	آخر
ایمان	کفر	باقی	فانی	بدحالی	خوشحالی	صدق	کذب	صلح	جنگ	طلوع	غروب
ظالم	عادل	ظاہر	باطن	ظلم	عدل	ظلمت	نور	عارضی	دائمی	عذاب	ثواب
عرض	طول	دن	رات	جدید	قدیم	جزا	سزا	جسمانی	روحانی	مثبت	منفی
اصلی	نقلی	جفا	وفا	عزت	ذلت	غافل	ہوشیار	غالب	مغلوب	غربت	امارت
فتح	شکست	قدرتی	مصنوعی	قلت	کثرت	کمال	زوال	گل	خار	سزا	جزا
مثبت	منفی	ساکن	متحرک	سڈول	بے ڈول	شاد	ناشاد	شاہ	گدا	شاہی	فقیری
شرافت	شرارت	اصل	نقل	مسرور	مغموم	نادان	دانا	نامور	گمنام	نایاب	دستیاب

نشیب	فراز	نفع	نقصان	وجود	عدم	وحشی	مہذب	وہم	یقین	یگانہ	بیگانہ

مذکراور مونث

مذکر: نر اسم ہوتا ہے جیسےمرد، باپ، بیل، بیٹا جبکہ **مونث:** مادہ اسم ہوتا ہے جیسے عورت، ماں، گائے، بیٹی بے جان اسماء میں نر اور مادہ کا کوئی فرق نہیں ہوتا اس لیے ان کی تذکیر و تانیث کا تمام تر دارومدار اہل زبان پر ہوتا ہے جیسے قلم کو اہل زبان مذکر بولتے ہیں اور گیند کو مونث اسی لیے ایسے اسماء کی تذکیر و تانیث کو **غیر حقیقی تذکیر و تانیث** کہا جاتا ہے۔ جبکہ **حقیقی تذکیر و تانیث** وہ ہوتی ہے جس میں نر کے مقابلے میں مادہ اور مادہ کے مقابلے میں نر ہو جانداروں میں کیونکہقدرتی طور پر نر اور مادہ کا فرق موجود ہوتا ہے اس لیے اس لیے ان کی تذکیرو تانیث حقیقی ہوتی ہے جیسے مرد، عورت۔ بیل، گائے وغیرہ

مذکر اور مونث

مذکرکا مفہوم

♂ مذکر کے اظہار کے لیے استعمال کیا جانیوالا قدیم رومی نشان، کہتے ہیں کہ یہ رومن دیوتا مارس کی ڈھال تھی

مُذکّر (Male) ایک اصطلاح ہے جو **نَر** جنس (مادہ کی ضد) کے لیے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ ہر وہ چیز جو مردانہ جنس کی حامل ہو، مُذکّر کہلاتی ہے۔

قواعد میں مُذکّر اُس لفظ (فاعل، مفعول یا فعل) کو کہاجاتا ہے جس کا استعمال بصورتِ تذکیر ہو یا جس میں تذکیر کا صیغہ استعمال ہو۔ مثلاً ''**کام**'' یعنی نر اسماء کو مذکر کہا جاتا ہے

مذکر کی مثالیں

- باپ
- ابا
- بیل* بیٹا

مونث کا مفہوم

مونث کی نمائندگی کرنے والا نشان، جس کے متعلق کہا جاتا ہے کہ رومن دیوی وینس کا دستی آئینہاور کنگھی تھی

مُؤنّث، عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جو مادہ جنس (نَر کی ضد) کے لیے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ ہر وہ چیز جو مادہ جنس کی حامل ہو مؤنث کہلاتی ہے۔

قواعد میں میں مُؤنّث اُس لفظ (فاعل، مفعول یا فعل) کو کہاجاتا ہے جس کا استعمال بصورتِ تانیث ہو یا جس میں تانیث یا مادہ جنس کا صیغہ استعمال ہو۔ مثلاً لفظ ''**محنت**''. یعنی مادہ اسماء کومونث کہا جاتا ہے۔

- ماں
- اماں
- گائے
- بیٹی،

اسم مشترک

اسم مشترک اس اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو مذکر اور مونث دونوں کے لیے بولا جاتا ہے جیسے یتیم، مسافر، کھلاڑی، بچہ، ساتھی، مہمان، صدر، وزیراعظم، وزیر، دوست، دشمن وغیرہ

تذکیر و تانیث

غیر حقیقی تذکیر و تانیث

بے جان اسماء میں نر اور مادہ کا کوئی فرق نہیں ہوتا اس لیے ان کی تذکیر و تانیث کا تمام تر دارومدار اہل زبان پر ہوتا ہے جیسے قلم کو اہل زبان مذکر بولتے ہیں اور گیند کو مونث اسی لیے ایسے اسماء کی تذکیر و تانیث کوغیرحقیقی تذکیر و تانیث کہا جاتا ہے

حقیقی تذکیر و تانیث

حقیقی تذکیر و تانیث وہ ہوتی ہے جس میں نر کے مقابلے میں مادہ اور مادہ کے مقابلے میں نر ہو جانداروں میں کیونکہ قدرتی طور پر نر اور مادہ کا فرق موجود ہوتا ہے اس لیے اس لیے ان کی تذکیرو تانیث حقیقی ہوتی ہے۔ جیسے مرد، عورت۔ بیل، گائے وغیرہ

مذکر اورمونث کے بنیادی اصول

1. تمام دنوں اور مہینوں کے نام مذکر ہیں لیکن جمعرات مونث ہے۔
2. تمام آوازیں مونث ہیں جیسے سائیں، سائیں، کائیں، کائیں اورمَیں، مَیں وغیرہ۔
3. زبانوں کے نام ہمیشہ مونث بولے جاتے ہیں
   جیسے اردو، عربی، فارسی، انگریزی، فرانسیسی، پنجابی، سندھی، پشتو، بلوچی، سرائیکی اورہندکوغیر ہ۔
4. تمام نمازوں کے نام مونث ہیں جیسے فجر، ظہر، عصر، مغرب، عشاء، نماز جنازہ اور نماز قضا وغیرہ۔
5. دھاتوں اور جواہرات کے نام مذکر ہیں
   جیسے سونا، لوہا، تانبا، پیتل اور ہیرا لیکن چاندی اور قلعی مونث ہیں۔
6. تمام سیاروں کے نام مذکر ہیں جیسے مریخ، عطارد، زحل اورمشتری، لیکن زمین مونث ہے۔
7. تمام پہاڑوں، سمندروں اوردریائوں کے نام مذکر لیکن گنگا اور جمنا مونث ہیں۔

8. تمام ملکوں، شہروں اور براعظموں کے نام مذکر ہیں
جیسے پاکستان، لاہوراور ایشیا البتہ دلی کو مونث بولا جاتا ہے لیکن دہلی کو مذک رہی بولتے ہیں۔

مذکر مونث کی مثالیں

رشتوں کی تذکیر و تانیث

مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر
ابا	اماں	باپ	ماں	بادشاہ	ملکہ
بندہ	باندی، کنیز	بھائی	بھاوج	خاوند	جورو
خواجہ	خاتون	رنڈوا	رانڈ، بیوہ	سسر	ساس
تایا	تائی	ماموں	ممانی	مرد	عورت
میاں	بیوی	نواب	بیگم	چچا	چچی

اگر مذکر کے آخر میں "ا" یا "ہ" ہو تو اسے "ی" میں بدل دیتے ہیں۔

مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر
بچہ	بچی	بیٹا	بیٹی	بھانجا	بھانجی

بھتیجا	بھتیجی	گندہ	گندی	پوتا	پوتی
پھوپھا	پھوپھی	چچا	چچی	دادا	دادی
نانا	نانی	ہمسایہ	ہمسائی	شہزادہ	شہزادی
صاحبزادہ	صاحبزادی	کنوارا	کنواری	نواسا	نواسی

مذکر کے آخر میں "ا" یا "ی" یو تو اس کو "ن" سے بدل دیتے ہیں اوربعض دفعہ "ن" بڑھا دینے سے مونث بن جاتی ہے

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
بڑھئی	بڑھائن	بنگالی	بنگالن	بھکاری	بھکارن
بھنگی	بھنگن	پارسی	پارسن	پجاری	پجارن
پڑوسی	پڑوسن	پنجابی	پنجابن	تیلی	تیلن
ٹھٹھیرا	ٹھٹھیرن	جوگی	جوگن	چوھدری	چودھرائن
حلوائی	حلوائن	دلہا	دلہن	دھوبی	دھوبن
سقا	سقن	سمدھی	سمدھن	سنار	سنارن

فرنگی	فرنگن	قصائی	قصائن	کنجڑا	کنجڑن
گرہستی	گرہستن	گوالا	گوالن	گھوسی	گھوسن
گویا	گوائن	لوہار	لوہارن	مراثی	مراثن
مصلی	مصلن	موچی	موچن	مالی	مالن
ناگ	ناگن	نائی	نائن	یہودی	یہودن

مذکر کا آخری حرف حذف کر کے یا حذف کیے بغیر "نی" یا "انی" لگا دیتے ہیں۔

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
استاد	استانی	پنڈت	پنڈتانی	ٹھگ	ٹھگنی
جادوگر	جادوگرنی	مغل	مغلانی	مہاراجا	مہارانی
جیٹھ	جیٹھانی	دیور	دیورانی	ڈوم	ڈومنی
راجا	رانی	مہتر	مہترانی	نٹ	نٹنی
سکھ	سکھنی	سید	سیدانی	شیخ	شیخانی
فقیر	فقیرنی	نوکر	نوکرانی	ہندو	ہندنی

عربی الفاظ کی تذکیر و تانیث

عربی الفاظ کو مونث بنانے کے لیے مذکر کے آخر میں "ہ" بڑھا دیتے ہیں۔

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
سلطان	سلطانہ	شاعر	شاعرہ	صاحب	صاحبہ
ضعیف	ضعیفہ	ظالب	طالبہ	عزیز	عزیزہ
عالم	عالمہ	مالک	مالکہ	محبوب	محبوبہ
مریض	مریضہ	معلم	معلمہ	مکرم	مکرمہ
ملک	ملکہ	وارث	وارثہ	والد	والدہ

حیوانات کی تذکیر وتانیث

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
اونٹ	اونٹنی	بچھڑا	بچھیا	بندر	بندریا

بیل	گائے	بھوت	بھتنی	بھینسا	بھینس
چڑا	چڑیا	چوہا	چوہیا	چیونٹا	چیونٹی
شیر	شیرنی	کتا	کتیا	گدھا	گدھی
مرغ، مرغا	مرغی	مور	مورنی	مینڈک	مینڈکی
مینڈھا	بھیڑ	ناگ	ناگن	ہاتھی	ہتھنی

کامیاب مضمون نویسی کے چند اصول

مضمون نویسی اردو زبان کی ایک اہم صنف ہے۔ مضمون مختلف اقسام کے ہو سکتے ہیں جن میں علمی ، ادبی ، سیاسی ، تحقیقی اور مذہبی جیسے اقسام کے مضامین شامل ہیں۔ سنجیدہ مضمون سے لیکر مزاحیہ مضمون کوئی بھی قسم ہو سکتی ہے اور یہ سب کسی بھی مضمون کی نوعیت یا موضوع پر منحصر ہے۔ کوئی بھی موثر مضمون تحریر کرنے سے پہلے مضمون نویسی کے اصولوں کا جائزہ لینا ضروری ہو گا۔ مضمون تحریر کرنے کے کچھ زریں اصول و قواعد ہیں ۔مناسب ہو گا اگر ان اصولوں کا درجات بندی کے تحت ایک جzائزہ لیتے ہوئے ان کو ملحوظ خاطر رکھا جائے ۔ مندرجہ ذیل نکات ایک موثر مضمون تحریر کرنے سے پہلے بہت اہمیت کے حامل ہیں۔

تعارفِ مضمون

نفس مضمون یا متن

وجوہات

ٹھوس دلائل

اختتام

تعارف: چونکہ یہ مضمون کا ابتدائی حصہ ہوتا ہے تو اس میں موضوع مختصر اور جامع ہونا ضروری ہے۔ تعارف میں موضوع اس قسم کا ہونا چاہیئے جو شروع ہی سے پڑھنے والی کی توجہ اپنی طرف راغب رکھے اور قاری کی دلچسپی قائم رہے۔

نفس مضمون: یہ وہ حصہ ہے جس میں تعارف کی بنیاد پر موضوع کو بیان کیا جاتا ہے ، دراصل یہ حصہ مضمون کی روح کہلاتا ہے جس میں متن بیان کیا جاتا ہے اور اصل موضوع کو زیر بحث لایا جاتا ہے۔ کوشش یہ ہونی چاہیئے کہ اس حصے میں الفاظ یا جملوں میں کسی قسم کی تکرار موجود نہ۔ جملوں میں تکرار کے سبب قاری کی توجہ کو زائل کرنے کا سبب ممکن ہے لہذا اس سے پرہیز ضروری ہے۔ مواد عمدگی اور موضوع کے عین مطابق پیش کیا جانا چاہیئے تاکہ موضوع اپنی مضبوطی قائم رکھے۔

وجوہات: اس حصے میں وجوہات مناسب ، شائستہ اور معقول ہونی ضروری ہیں اور مضمون کے عین مطابق بھی۔

ٹھوس دلائل: دلائل باقاعدہ تحقیق پر مبنی ہونے چاہیئں کیونکہ جس دور سے آج انسان کا تعلق ہے اس میں کسی بھی خبر کی تصدیق کرنا پلک جھپکتے ممکن ہے۔ لہذا اس امر کو ذہن میں رکھنا لازم ہے کہ دلیل مصدقہ ہو۔

اختتام: تمام دوسرے مندرجہ بالا عوامل پر طبع آزمائی کے بعد اس اختتامیہ حصے میں موضوع کے مطابق واضح نکات پیش کرنے کا پہلو بیحد اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ اپنا موقف واضح کرنا بھی ضروری ہے

مضمون نویسی کی صلاحیت گو کہ قدرتی خوبی ہے اور دیکھا جاتا ہے کہ کچھ افراد اس کمی کو بیحد محسوس کرتے ہیں ۔ اگر کسی بھی کام کی مشق بار بار کی جائے تو ایسی کمی یا مشکل پر با آسانی قابو پایا جا سکتا ہے۔

کسی بھی موضوع کو تحریر کرنے کے لیئے انسانی مشاہدہ اس معاملے میں ایک اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ لہذا قوتِ مشاہدہ وسیع اور گہرا ہونا ضروری ہے ۔ ذرائع ابلاغ سے گہرا تعلق اور ہونا ایک اہم امر مانا جاتا ہے۔ صرف سن لینا یا پڑھ لینا ۔کتب و رسائل اور اخبارات کا مطالعہ ہی کافی نہیں ہوتا بلکہ اس پر دسترس حاصل کرنا صرف مشق سے ہی ممکن ہے۔ اس لیئے ضروری ہے کہ مختلف موضوعات پر وقتاً فوقتاً تحریر کرتے رہنا چاہیئے۔ اس کے علاوہ مضمون کے اختتام پر جب سمجھا جائے کہ اب اس پر مذید لکھنے کی گنجائش نہیں تو ازحد

کی جائے _و تصحیح_ اہم پہلو ہے کہ مضمون پر نظر ثانی کی جائے اور الفاظ کی اصلاح کیونکہ عام طور پر دیکھنے میں آتا ہے کہ صرف و نحو اور جملوں میں غلطیاں مضمون کی خوبصورتی کو ماند کر دیتی ہیں اور قاری کے تسلسل کو بے ربط اور بے مزہ کر دیتی ہیں۔

منتخب مضامین
نحمد ہ و نصلی علیٰ رسول الکریم بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم
چند باتیں ہیں جو آپ کے گوش گزار کرنی ہیں یہ آپ کو ہر طرح کے مضمون میں کام آیں گی :

پہلی بات:
گزشتہ تین سے چار صدیوں سے اہلِ مغرت کا عروج رہا ہے جبکہ مسلمان پستی کا شکار رہے ہیں ۔

اللہ رب العزت قرآنِ کریم میں ارشاد فرماتے ہیں : **تِلکَ الاَیّامِ نداولہُما بَینَ النّاس۔**
ترجمہ: لہٰذ ا کبھی مسلمانوں کو عروج دے کر آزمایا گیا کبھی پست کر کے امتحان لیا گیا۔

البتہ اب اہلِ مغرب کا عروج بھی ختم ہو چکا ہے انکی تہذیب دم توڑ چکی ہے علامہ اقبال رحمۃاللہ تعالیٰ نے کہا تھا:
تمہاری تہذیب اپنے خنجر سے آ کے خود کشی کرے گی
جو شاخ نازک پر آشیانہ بنے گا ناپائیدار ہو گا
اس وقت کی صورتحال کے مطابق ایک پیش گوئی ہوئی جو پوری ہو چکی ۔ جیسے حضرت سلیمان علیہ الصلاۃ والسلام اپنے تخت پر تشریف فرما تھے ہاتھ میں عصا تھا ان کی روح قبض ہو چکی تھی البتہ دیکھنے والوں کو محسوس نہیں ہوتا تھا ۔ جن اپنے کاموں میں مصروف تھے جب دیمک عصا چاٹ چکی تو قومِ جن پر یہ عقدہ کھلا کہ آپ علیہ الصلاۃ والسلام تو وفات پا چکے تھے۔ اور ہم بلا وجہ کام کرتے رہے۔
اسی طرح صورتحال یہ ہے کہ اہلِ مغرب ختم ہو چکے ہیں یہ نہیں کہ ہو جائینگے اور میں اس کی وضاحت کروں گا انشااللہ۔
دوسری بات:

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ وہ خنجر جس سے انہوں نے خود کشی کی وہ آج ہماری گردنوں میں بھی ہے لیکن ہمیں اس کی پہچان ہی نہیں۔ لہذا
۱۔ ہمیں اس خنجر کو پہچاننا ہے۔
اس زہر کو پہچاننا ہے جو ہمیں پلایا جا رہا ہے تاکہ اس سے بچ سکیں ۔

تیسری بات:

تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ وہ کون سے کام ہیں جو اس وقت ہمیں کرنے ہیں تاکہ ہم دوبارہ وہ مقام حاصل کر سکیں جو اللہ تعالیٰ نے اس امّت کے لئے مقرر کر رکھا ہے۔

مقامِ مسلم:

اللہ تعالیٰ نے ہمیں اپنا خلیفہ بنا یا ہے اور دنیا میں ہم سے عروج کا وعدہ کیا ہے ۔ مگر یہ وعدہ ہمارے بعض اعمال سے مشروط ہے۔ دین کے بہت سے اعمال میں ہر عمل کا کچھ اثر ہوتا ہے۔ اہلِ مغرب نے چونکہ دنیا کو اسباب کی دنیا سمجھا تو یہ گمان کیا کہ دنیا کے عروج کا تعلق مال اور ہتھیار سے ہے۔ چنانچہ انہوں نے بہت سے اسباب بنائے اور وہی سب حاصل کرنے کے لئے ہماری امت کا ایک بڑا طبقہ محنت کر رہا ہے۔ جس چیز کو اہلِ مغرب نے اپنی کامیابی کا راز قرار دیا، اس طبقہ نے اپنی کامیابی کو اسی چیز میں پوشیدہ قرار دیا۔ حالانکہ ہماری امّت کے عروج و زوال کے اسباب اللہ تعالی نے قرآن پاک میں بیان فرما دئے۔
تو دین کے وہ کون سے اعمال ہیں جو اس وقت بہت ضروری ہیں یہ چند بنیادی باتیں ہیں جن کی وضاحت کرنا چاہوں گا۔

مقصدِ حیات:

ہر شخص اس وقت ذمہ دار ہے اور ہر شخص ہر کام کر سکتا ہے ۔ کم تعداد اور اکیلے ہونے پر نظر نہیں جانی چاہیے۔ بلکہ اللہ ربّ العزّت کی طرف نگاہ اٹھنی چاہیے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے ہر انسان کو بہت قیمتی بنایا ہے اور بہت زبردست طاقت دے رکھی ہے۔
ایک ایٹم بم میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے صفت رکھی ہے کہ اگر وہ پھٹ جائے تو سارے شہر کو ختم کر سکتا ہے ۔ اسی طرح ہر مومن کے اندر یہ طاقت رکھی ہے کہ اگر س کے اندر ایمان کا جذبہ جاگزیں ہو جائے تو اس کی طاقت سے پہاڑ ہل جائیں دنیا کی تاریخ بدل جائے اور اس کی مثالیں ہمارے سامنے ہیں کہ ایک ایک آدمی نے تاریخ کا دھارا بدل دیا۔ لیکن ہم نے اپنا مقام نہیں پہچانا۔ ہم نے اپنا مقصد نہیں پہچانا، اپنی ذات کے اندر پوشیدہ گوہر کو نہیں جانا۔

اللہ کی عجیب قدرت:

جس طرح ایک بیج میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے ایک درخت نہیں بلکہ پورے جنگل کا نقشہ رکھا ہے ۔ عجیب بات ہے اس ایک بیج میں تنا، پھل ، پتے اور اس کے تمام اجزاء ہوتے ہیں ہر ایک کا الگ فارمولہ ہوتا ہے ۔ جیسے کیمیکل فیکٹری ، کہ اس میں دوائیاں تیار کی جاتی ہیں ۔ ہر دو کا الگ الگ complex formula پچیدہ فارمولا ہوتا ہے۔ اس کی quality control کا نظام ہوتا ہے۔ اگر کوئی دوا غلط بن جائے تو اس کو ضائع کرنے کا مکمل انتظام ہوتا ہے۔ ایسے ہی اس بیج کے اندر مکمل نظام ہے بلکہ کاریگر بھی اللہ تعالیٰ نے اس بیج میں رکھا ہے۔ آپ زمین میں ڈال دیں وہ سارا کام خود کر لیتا ہے۔ اگر وہ بیج صحیح جگہ پہنچ جائے تو اس سے ایسی چیز وقوع پذیر ہوجو محیّر العقل ہو ۔ اگر روزانہ مشاہدہ نہ کریں تو ہم کہیں کہ یہ ناممکن ہے۔ لیکن چونکہ روز دیکھتے ہیں اس لئے نظر انداز کر دیتے ہیں۔ اللہ کی کاریگری کا معجزہ ہماری

آنکھوں کے سامنے ہے لیکن ہم اثر نہیں لیتے۔

دل:

اس سے بہت بڑی چیز اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کے دل کے اندر رکھی ہے۔ لیکن وہ بھی اپنے محل پر پہنچ کر ترقی کرتی ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ اتنے بڑے ہیں کہ ساری کائنات میں سما نہیں سکتے لیکن اگر دل کی صفائی کر لی جائے تو مومن کے دل میں آ جاتے ہیں۔ جس دل میں اللہ تعالیٰ آ جائیں اس دل کی قوّت کا اندازہ نہیں لگایا جا سکتا۔ اس لئے ہر انسان اہم ہے اور اس کے ذمّے بہت بڑا کام ہے۔ ہم نے خود ہی اپنے آپ کو چھوٹا سمجھا اور خود کو چھوٹا کر لیا۔ اگر ہم دنیا کو بدلنے کا عزم کر لیں تو اللہ تعالیٰ ہم سے دنیا بدلنے کا کام لیں گے اور اگر یہ عزم کر لیں کہ نوکری کر کے بیوی بچوں کی دیکھ بھال کروں گا تو یہی ہو گا۔

تو ہی ناداں چند کلیوں پر قناعت کر گیا
ورنہ گلشن میں علاج تنگئی داماں بھی ہے

اللہ ربّ العزّت نے بہت بڑی بڑی چیزیں عطا کی ہیں ہم نے خود ہی اللہ سے کچھ مانگا ہی نہیں
۔

تو یہ بنیادی طورپر اس بات کا خلاصہ ہو گیا جو میں کرنے جا رہا ہوں۔

پہلا موضوع:

اب ہم پہلے موضوع کی طرف آتے ہیں کہ اہلِ مغرب نے خود کشی کی :

۱۔ وہ کیسے حالات میں ہیں ۲۔ اس وقت کیا ہو رہا ہے ۳۔ اس کی بنیادی وجوہات کیا ہیں ۔

علامہ اقبال رحمۃاللہ کے کہا:

دیار مغرب کے رہنے والو خدا کی بستی دکان نہیں ہے

اہلِ مغرب نے ایک ایسا معاشرہ تشکیل دیا جس کی نظیر نہیں ملتی۔ ان چیزوں کو بھی جائز اور پسندیدہ قرار دیا جنہیں صرف اسلام میں ہی نہیں بلکہ تمام معاشروں میں برا سمجھا گیا۔ زیادہ تفصیل کا وقت تو نہیں اس لئے صرف ایک بات پر اکتفاء کرتا ہوں اور وہ ہے مال کی پرستش۔

مال کی پرستش:

یہ بہت بنیادی بات ہے جو سب کو lead کر رہی ہے مال کو تمام چیزوں کا معیار بنا یا گیا۔ کبھی ایسا نہیں ہوا تھا کہ مال و دولت کو مقصدِ زندگی بنایا جائے۔ اس کے حصول کے لئے تمام ذرائع کو جائز قرار دیا جائے اور انسان کی قیمت اس کے پاس موجود مال و دولت سے لگائی جائے۔ اور یہ تمام کام اہلِ مغرب نے کئے۔ اور یہ بات اتنی مشتہر ہو گئی کہ اب ہمارے ذہنوں میں بھی رچ بس گئی اور دل میں اتر گئی۔ یہ ایک زہر ہے جس سے ہمیں بچنا ہے۔ خنجر کے جو اجزاء ہیں جو ہماری گردن پر ہیں یہ ان میں سے ایک ہے۔

ضمیر فروشی:

میں نے کئی طلبہ سے بات کی ۔ عام طور پر ان میں یہ تاثر پایا جاتا ہے کہ ہمیں خریدا جا سکتا ہے ۔ اہلِ مغرب کا مقولہ ہے:Everyman has his price اور ہم نے بھی یہی سمجھا ۔ لہٰذا ہمارے طلبہ یہ سمجھ رہے ہیں کہ ہم ڈگری لے کر مارکیٹ میں جائیں گے جو سب سے بڑی بولی لگانے والا (highest bidder) ہو گا وہ ہمیں خرید لے گا۔ اگر اچھے دام مل گئے، اگر لاکھ روپے تنخواہ مل گئی تو زندگی کا مقصد پورا ہو گیا۔ اس سے زیادہ اور کون مانگ سکتا

ہے۔
مجھے ایک شخص ملا کہ میں ایک Multinational کے لئے کام کر رہا ہوں مجھے اچھی تنخواہ دے رہے ہیں۔ مجھے معلوم ہے کہ جو کام میں کر رہا ہوں وہ پاکستان کے لئے نقصان دہ ہے لیکن میں نہیں کروں گا تو کوئی اور کرے گا اس شخص نے اپنے آپ کو ، اپنی روح کو اپنے ایمان کو پیسے کے لئے بیچ دیا۔
اسی طرح سب کو تیار کیا گیا۔ حتیٰ کہ ایک ڈاکٹر جو طب پڑھ رہا ہے اس کے ذہن میں یہ ہے کہ میں غریب ، بیمار، مجبور اور کمزور لوگوں کی کمزوری سے فائدہ اٹھا کر پیسہ کماؤں گا۔
یہ سوچ و فکر تمام معاشروں میں ذلیل ترین اور انسانیت سے گری ہوئی سوچ سمجھی جاتی تھی۔ لیکن آج ہر آدمی کی یہی سوچ لگتی ہے اور اس میں کوئی برائی ہی نظر نہیں آتی۔ یہ وہ زہر ہے جسے مغرب نے پھیلایا ہے اور اس کے اثرات سے ہم سب مجروح ہیں اور اسے ہمیں نکالنا ہے۔ مال و دولت کی محبت کو دل سے نکال باہر کرنا ہے۔

اثرات:

تواس کا اثر کیا ہوا؟ اہلِ مغرب پر یہ ظاہر ہے، انہوں نے خود کہا ہے۔کہ پورے کا پورا مغرب جڑ سے اکھڑ کر ختم ہو گیا۔ ان کا خاندانی نظام ٹوٹ گیا ۔ ایک خاندان سے معاشرہ تشکیل پاتا ہے جہاں بچے (manufacture) تیار ہوتے ہیں ان کی تربیت ہوتی ہے اگر انکی تربیت غلط ہو تو برا معاشرہ تشکیل پاتا ہے اچھی تربیت ہو تو ایک اچھے معاشرے کا پیش خیمہ ثابت ہوتی ہے۔

راز:

یہی وہ راز تھا کہ رسول اللہ ﷺ نے ایک نسل میں دنیا بدل دی مسلمان گھرانوں میں تربیت یافتہ بچے ایمان والے تھے اور اس کے بالکل واضح شواھد موجود ہیں ۔ چھوٹے چھوٹے بچے ہیں ان کے دل میں ایمان کے جذبات جاگزیں ہیں ۔ جیسے حضرت اسمٰعیل علیہ الصلاۃ والسلام کا واقعہ ہے اگرچہ کہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کا زمانہ نہیں لیکن یہ دکھلاتا ہے کہ بچے کی تربیت کس حد تک کی جا سکتی ہے ہم تصور بھی نہیں کر سکتے کہ ایک بچے کو اس کا والد کہے کہ بیٹا میں خواب میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ میں تمہیں ذبح کر رہا ہوں ۔ تو وہ بچہ کہتا ہے کہ ابا جان آپ وہ کیجئے جس کا آپ کو حکم کیا گیا۔ انشاء اللہ آپ مجھے صابرین میں سے پائیں گے۔
کیا تربیت ہے؟ اور یہ وہ تربیت ہے جو رسول اللہ ﷺ نے تمام گھرانوں میں کروا دی۔ معاشرہ بدل گیا۔ ایسے لوگ تیار ہوئے جنہوں نے ساری دنیا پر حکومت کی۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے پرکھا کہ یہ لوگ اس لائق ہیں کہ انہیں دنیا کی حکومت دی جائے۔ لہٰذا اللہ تعالیٰ نے ساری دنیا کی حکومت دے دی۔

اہم کام:

اب بھی ہمارے سامنے سب سے اہم کام یہی ہے کہ بچوں کی تربیت اس طرح ہو کہ وہ سوچ بھی نہ سکیں کہ ہم جھوٹ بھی بول سکتے ہیں، رشوت بھی لے سکتے ہیں اگر اس طرح تربیت ہو جائے تو جو حالات اب پیش آ رہے ہیں وہ نہ ہوں ۔ لیکن تربیت میں کمی کی وجہ سے ہر بچے کے دل میں یہ ناسور ہے کہ پیسے کی خاطر سب کچھ کرنا جائز ہے۔ اب آپ لانگ مارچ کریں یا شارٹ مارچ کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا۔ آپ ایک کو ہٹائیں گے دوسرا آئے گا وہ بھی وہی کام کرے گا کیونکہ وہ بھی پیسے کا غلام ہے۔ تو جب تک یہ ناسور دل سے نہیں نکلے گا اس وقت

تک اسلام کا کوئی chance نہیں۔

زندگی کی قیمت:

ایک عمومی تصور (Concept) ہے Value of life کہ انسان کی زندگی کی کیا قیمت ہے ۔ ایک نے کہا کہ

جتنا پیسہ وہ کما سکتا ہے وہ اسکی قیمت ہے۔

شروع میں اس تصور کو بہت برا سمجھا گیا کہ بھلا انسان کو پیسے میں تولا جا سکتا ہے ؟ لیکن اب یہ بات اتنی معروف ہوئی ہے کہ ہر شخص اس کو مانتا ہے۔ اس کے خلاف بات کی جائے تو لوگ حیران ہوتے ہیں کہ اچھا ایسا نہیں ہے۔ لہذا معاشرے نے اس کو قبول کیا کہ انسان کی قیمت و ہی ہے جو وہ کما سکتا ہے۔ زیادہ کمانے والا زیادہ قیمتی ، کم کمانے والا کم ،کچھ نہیں کما رہا تو بے قیمت۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ عورتوں کا جو کام تھا ' بچوں کی تربیت' جس پر ان کو پیسے نہیں ملتے تھے اس کی قدر ختم ہو گئی۔ حالانکہ معاشرے میں سب سے اہم کام عورت ہی کا ہوتا ہے کہ وہ بچوں کو تربیت دیتی ہے۔ اگر درست تربیت ہو تو معاشرہ سدھر جائے اگر غلط تربیت ہو گی توسارا معاشرہ بگڑ جائے گا۔ یہ بات اہلِ مغرب نے نہیں پہچانی کیونکہ پیسہ نہیں ملتا۔ اس کا اثر یہ ہوا کہ Women's Liberation Movement شروع ہوئی۔

عورتوں نے کہا کہ ہمیں بھی آزادی دی جائے کہ ہم بھی نوکری کر سکیں تاکہ ہماری بھی کچھ قیمت لگے۔ چنانچہ معاشرے میں بگاڑ پیدا ہونے لگا۔ تو آہستہ آہستہ یہ ہوا ۔ آج بھی امریکا میں یہ حال ہے کہ اگر ایک عورت سے پوچھا جائے کہ تم کیا کرتی ہو تو اگر وہ نوکری نہیں کرتی تو اسے یہ کہنے میں شرم آتی ہے کہ میں گھریلو بیوی (Housewife) ہوں یا میں ایک ماں ہوں۔

یہ گذشتہ 50 سالوں سے ہو رہا ہے کہ معاشرے کے سب سے اہم کام کو انہوں نے کوئی value نہیں دی ۔ چنانچہ جب عورتوں نے مطالبہ کیا کہ ہمیں نوکری دی جائے گھر سے باہر آنے دیا جائے تو آہستہ آہستہ گھرانے ٹوٹنے لگے۔ خاندان کی بینادی چیزیں جن سے خاندان جڑا ہوتا ہے ختم ہو گئیں انہوں نے بچوں کی پرورش کی Cost of benifit کا حساب کیا کہ ہم ان پر کتنا خرچ کرتے ہیں اور وہ ہمیں نقد میں کتنا واپس دیتے ہیں تو کہا کہ ہم تو Loss میں جا رہے ہیں۔ بچوں کی پرورش پر ہمارے اتنے ہزار ڈالر خرچ ہوتے ہیں اور واپس کچھ بھی نہیں ملتا۔ لہذا بچوں کی پرورش و تربیت کے کام کو چھوڑ دیا گیا۔ تو یہ ساری چیزیں ڈالر میں Calculate (جانچی) کی جانے لگیں ۔ اس طرح بچوں نے بھی جو ان ہو کر کہا کہ بڈھے کو ہم کیوں ساتھ رکھیں ۔ اب تو وہاں یہ روش ہے کہ کوئی بھی بچہ اپنے والدین کو ساتھ نہیں رکھتا۔ سب کو Old-home میں ڈال دیتے ہیں یہ وہ پہلی وجہ تھی جس سے خاندان ٹوٹا۔ اب ہم یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہم بہت اچھے ہیں ہم اپنی عورتوں کو کام نہیں کرنے دیتے۔ مگر یہ زہر ہمارے اندر بھی ہے ۔ ہماری نظر میں عورت کم تر ہے۔ ہم حاکم ہیں کیونکہ ہم اس کے لئے اور گھر کے لئے کما کر لاتے ہیں تو نعوذ باللہ ہم نے سمجھا کہ روزی ہمارے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ یعنی ہم نے خود کو خدا اور اس کو بندہ سمجھ لیا۔ جو ہم کہیں وہ کرے، بیوی کو مارنا ایک معمولی بات سمجھ لی۔ جس ماں کی عزت نہ کی جائے وہ اپنے بچوں کو عزت اور خود داری کا سبق کیسے پڑھا سکتی ہے؟ شوہر کے ڈر سے بیوی جھوٹ بولتی ہے اور بچوں کو بھی سکھاتی ہے 'یہ

بات ابا کو نہ بتانا' ہم خوش ہیں کہ ہماری دھاک بیٹھی ہوئی ہے اور نسل تباہ، گھر کا ماحول خراب اس کی کوئی فکر نہیں ہے۔

ہوس پرستی:

تیسری بات یہ کہ انہوں نے ہوس اور نفس پرستی کی ایک وبا پھیلا دی اور یہ اس طرح سے کہ اصل میں جو حدیث میں آیا ہے کہ :

'دجال آئے گا اس کے ایک ہاتھ میں جنت اور دوسرے میں جہنم ہو گی ۔ اپنی پرستش کرنے والے کو اپنی جنت میں اور انکار کرنے والے کو اپنی جہنم میں دھکیل دے گا'

اہلِ مغرب نے اس کو بالکل حقیقت بنایا ہوا ہے۔ انہوں نے ایک جنت بنائی جو ہمیں نظر آتی ہے۔ جو بھی ٹی وی دیکھتا ہے یا ان کے ناول پڑھتا ہے یا ان کے میگزین پڑھتا ہے تو بظاہر اسے نظر آتا ہے کہ یہ تو جنت میں ہیں ۔ مگر درحقیقت وہ جہنم میں ہیں۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ یہ ایک شعبدہ ہے ، ہوس کو انہوں نے اجاگر کیا ہوا ہے اور ہوس پرستی کو اپنا دین بنایا ہوا ہے جس کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے قرآن میں یوں فرمایا ہے کہ:

اس کی مثال یہ ہے کہ انسان کی نفس پرستی کو اس نے بہت ہوا دی حالانکہ یہ کبھی بھی اچھی نہیں سمجھی گئی۔ لیکن انہوں نے اس پر معاشرے کی بنیاد رکھی کہ انسان اپنے نفس کی پرستش کرے گا۔ اس نظریے کی بنیاد اللہ کی ذات کا انکار اور موت کے بعد کی زندگی کا انکار ہے۔ یعنی جو کچھ ہے اسی دنیا میں لینا ہے مرنے کے بعد نہ زندگی ہے نہ کوئی پوچھنے والا۔ لہذا جو ملے اس پر ہاتھ ڈال دو۔ لیکن جو اہلِ ہوس ہوتے ہیں وہ لطف اندوز نہیں ہو سکتے ۔ جب انسان ہوس پرست ہو جاتا ہے تو ایک نوالہ اس کے منہ میں ہوتا ہے تو دوسرا ہاتھ میں اور تیسرے پر نظر ہوتی ہے۔چنانچہ منہ کے نوالے سے جس میں اصل مزہ ہے وہ لطف اندوز ہو نہیں سکتا کیونکہ یہ ڈر لاحق ہوتا ہے کہ ہاتھ میں اور نظروں میں جو نوالہ ہے وہ لوگ کھا نہ جائیں ، بالکل اسی طرح انہوں نے اپنی خاندانی زندگی تباہ کر ڈالی ہے۔ حوروں کی تصویریں ہر جگہ پھیلا دی ہیں ۔ انہیں اس طرح پیش کیا جا تا ہے کہ بس وہ تمہارے لئے حاضر ہیں ۔ جبکہ اسلامی معاشرے میں غیر محرم عورت پر نظر ڈالنا جرم ہے۔ لہذا Automatically ایک شخص کو اپنی بیوی خوبصورت لگتی ہے۔ تو کوئی بھی اس کی بیوی چاہے دنیا کو حور ہی کیوں نہ ہو وہ اس سے راضی نہ ہو گا۔ اور اس سے لطف اندوز بھی نہ ہو سکے گا۔ کیونکہ ایک خیال بنا کر پیش کیا جا رہا ہے۔ سگریٹ کے اشتہار میں دکھاتے ہیں کہ ساحل سمندر پر ایک شخص خوبصورت گھوڑے پر بیٹھا کش لگا رہا ہے۔ خوبصورت ترین لڑکی اس کے بازو میں ہے۔ ان کی Study کے مطابق یہ Message سیدھا انسان کے دل میں اتر جاتا ہے۔ چنانچہ دیکھنے والا سوچتا ہے کہ میں بھی ایک کش لگاؤں گا تو وہ گھوڑا ، لڑکی سب مجھے مل جائے گا۔ لیکن ملتا کیا ہے؟کینسر نہ لڑکی ہاتھ آئی نہ گھوڑا۔ یہ ہے وہ دجال کی جنت، کہ دیکھنے میں کچھ اور نظر آتی ہے لیکن حقیقت کچھ اور ہے۔

تو اب یہ صورتحال ہے کہ خاندان بکھر چکے ہیں اب ایک بچہ ماں کی مامتا کو ترستا ہے باپ کی شفقت سے بھی محروم رہتا ہے۔

Survey 2001 میں انہوں نے 30,000 ہائی اسکول کے طلبہ کا Survey کیا جس میں یہ بات معلوم ہوئی کہ 30 فیصد طلبہ نے اپنے والدین ، دوستوں اور قرب جوار کی دکانوں سے چوری

کی ہے۔ اور جب ان سے یہ پوچھا گیا کہ تمہاری اخلاقی اقدار (Moral Values) اور اخلاقیات (eithics) کیسی ہیں تو ہر ایک نے خود کو بہترین قرار دیا۔
یعنی تربیت اتنی خراب ہوئی ہے کہ انہیں اچھے اور برے کی تمیز ہی نہیں ایثار و محبت سے عاری ہیں۔ دوستی و دشمنی کے فرق سے نا بلد ہیں انسانیت کو نہیں پہچانتے۔ یہ انکی درندگی منظر عام پر آ چکی ہے۔ لیکن انہی معاشرتی اقدار کا پر چار کیا جا رہا ہے۔
ہمارے بچپن میں فلموں میں برائی کرنے والے کو یقین ہوتا تھا کہ اس کو سزا ملنی ضروری ہے۔ ان جو فلمیں آ رہی ہیں ان میں پیشہ ور قاتل پیسہ لے کر قتل کرتے ہیں کسی کو بھی hire کر لو ان کو کوئی سزا نہیں ملتی بلکہ وہ Hero ہوتے ہیں ۔ کوئی اخلاقی اقدار باقی نہیں رہیں ۔ یہ ہے وہ زہر جو ہماری نسلوں کو پلایا جا رہا ہے اور ذہنوں میں یہ خناس بھرا جا رہا ہے ان جو نسل آ رہی ہے اس کو کچھ معلوم نہیں کہ انسان کیا ہوتا ہے۔ یہ اب ختم ہو چکے ہیں اس کو ان علماء نے بھی جانا ہے western expert اب اس کے لئے کچھ کوشش کر رہے ہیں لیکن ان کے پاس وہ مادہ نہیں جس سے وہ اس معاشرے کو دوبارہ بنا سکیں جو زیادہ عقلمند لوگ ہیں وہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ family breakdown کی وجہ سے ہمارا معاشرہ تباہ ہو چکا ہے اس کو درست کیا جائے۔ لیکن درست کرنے کے لئے جو چیز درکار ہے وہ ان کے پاس نہیں جس طرح سےHumpty Dumpty had a great fall ہے کہ وہ ٹوٹ گیااس کو واپس ڈھالنے کا کوئی طریقہ نہیں دین کو ردی کی ٹوکری میں ڈال چکے۔ وفاء محبت، ایثار اور وہ اخلاقی اقدار جن کی ایک معاشرے کی تعمیر میں ضرورت ہوتی ہے ان کا کوئی source نہیں رہا۔

اہم بات،راہِ عمل:

اب اہم بات یہ ہے کہ ہم کیا کریں ہماری نسلیں بھی اسی زہر میں پل رہی ہیں۔ اور یہی خیالات ان کے دل میں اتر رہے ہیں جن کے اثرات ہمارے سامنے ہیں ۔ لہذا اب فیصلہ کرنا ہے کہ:
۱۔ ہمیں ان سے دھوکا نہیں کھانا
۲۔ ایسے خاندان کی تشکیل دینی ہے جس کی بنیاد ہی اسلامی تعلیمات ہوں
کیونکہ خاندان میں خرابی و نقص معاشرے کے بگاڑ کا سبب بنتی ہے۔ ہمیں خاندان کو مضبوط کرنا ہے۔

عشق کا زہر:

ہمارے معاشرے میں بھی اب طلاق کی شرح بڑھ رہی ہے اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ نوجوان طبقے کو Romance سکھلایا جا رہا ہے انسان کو عشق کرنا چاہیے لیکن صرف اپنی بیوی سے۔ اور کسی طرف آنکھ اٹھا کر نہیں دیکھنا چاہیے۔ ہمیں اس کے برعکس message مل رہا ہے۔ تمام نوجوان لڑکے اور لڑکیاں اس سوچ میں ہیں کہ 'مزے کرو ' یہ بہت بڑا زہر ہے خاندان اس سے بہت بری طرح متاثر ہو رہے ہیں اوّل تو غیر محرم سے بات نہ کریں اگر ضرورت ہو تو درستگی کے ساتھ کہ دل میں کسی قسم کا غلط خیال پیدا نہ ہو۔ یہ تو ایک جزو ہو۔

دوسرا جزو:

دوسرا جزو یہ ہے کہ پیسے کی پرستش نہیں کرنی ۔ جو محنت کرنی ہے اللہ تعالیٰ کے لئے کرنی ہے۔ یہ ہمارے دین کا حصّہ ہے رسول اللہ ﷺ نے سکھلایا ہے اور عقل کا بھی تقاضا ہے کہ مال و دولت کی پرستش نہ کی جائے کیونکہ یہ بذاتِ خود مقصود نہیں بلکہ اپنی ضروریات کے حصول کا ذریعہ ہے۔ یہ ذریعہ پیسے کے علاوہ اور کچھ بھی ہو سکتاہے۔ ضروری نہیں

کہ مال و دولت ہی ہو گا تو ہماری ضروریات پوری ہوں گی۔
مال و دولت خوشی کے ضامن نہیں:
آج یہ بات بہت عام ہے کہ پیسے کی خاطر اپنے دوست کو دغا دی جاتی ہے۔ ہم سنتے ہیں کہ کاروباری شریک دھوکہ دیتا ہے۔ حتی کہ بھائی نے اپنے بھائی کو بھی دھوکہ دیا۔ تو یہ مال و دولت آج کل دوستی، رشتہ داری اور محبت سے بھی زیادہ قیمتی شمار کیا جانے لگا ہے۔
ملینئرز (millionaires) کی ایک study تھی جس میں ایسے لوگ شامل کئے گئے جن کے اپنے جہاز اپنے جزیرے اور بے انتہا دولت تھی ۔ اس study میں یہ بات سامنے آئی کہ وہ سخت نفسیاتی مریض ہوتے ہیں ۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ اس کے بیوی اور بچے اس سے نفرت کرتے ہیں ۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ جتنا مال و دولت کمانا ہے اتنی محنت بھی کرنا ہو گی۔ لہذا ان کے پاس اپنی بیوی اور بچوں کے لئے وقت نہیں۔ بچوں کو مرسڈیز بھی خرید کر دیتا ہے مہنگے ترین اسکول میں ان کی تعلیم کا بندوبست بھی کرتا ہے لیکن جب اس سے والد کے بارے میں سوال کیا جاتا ہے تو جواب ملتا کہ والد بہت خراب ہے۔ کیونکہ اس کے پاس میرے لئے وقت نہیں مجھے اس کی محبت چاہیے۔ مجھے ان چیزوں سے کوئی غرض نہیں ۔
اب وہ انسان کس طرح خوش رہ سکتا ہے جس کی اولاد اور بیوی اسے نفرت کرتے ہیں۔

محبت اہم ہے:

تو انسان کی زندگی میں محبت اہم ہے۔ دوستی اہم ہے لوگوں کی عزت اہم ہے۔ آپ کے کپڑے پرانے ہیں لیکن لوگ عزت کرتے ہیں تو یہ بہت بڑا خزانہ ہے۔ آپ بڑے بڑے محلوں میں رہتے ہیں لیکن لوگ آپ کے منہ پر تھوکتے ہیں تو آپ اس کے اندر خوش نہیں رہ سکتے۔ جو اہم چیز ہے اس کو قربان کر دیتے ہیں۔ مال و دولت کی خاطر اپنے بھائی کو کاٹ دیتے ہیں۔ یہ باتیں ہمیں سکھائی جا رہی ہیں کہ مال ودولت ہی سب کچھ ہے اس طرح سے ایک نہیں کئی زہر خود مغرب نے بھی پئیے اور اب پوری دنیا کو پلا رہے ہیں۔

کرنے کے کام:

اب ہم اس طرف آتے ہیں کہ ہمیں کیا کرنا ہے تو بات بہت آسان ہے کہ ہم نے اسلام پر چلنا ہے اس کے لئے دو چیزیں بہت اہم ہیں

ا۔ ایمان:

ایمان ہر چیز کی بنیاد ہے اگر ایمان نہیں تو کچھ بھی نہیں اس وقت ہمارے ایمان کی صورتحال بعینہ وہی ہے جو حدیث میں بیان کی گئی ۔ مفہوم یہ ہے۔

’اسلام اجنبی بن کر آیا تھا اور اجنبی بن جائے گا‘

لہذا اسلام کی حقیقی تعلیمات بھلا دی گئی ہیں ۔ ہماری کتابوں میں موجود ہے لیکن اس کا نمونہ نہیں۔ سب سے پہلے اس کو اپنی زندگی میں زندہ کرنا ہو گا۔ اس کی تفصیل یہ ہے۔
لا الہ الا اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں اس کے علاوہ کسی کے پاس کوئی طاقت نہیں اس بات کو دل سے سمجھنا ہے ۔ اب یہ بالکل اہلِ مغرب کی تعلیمات سے برعکس بات ہے۔ ان کا کہنا ہے
’جو نظر آ رہا ہے وہ اہم ہے جو نظر سے ا وجھل ہے اس کا وجود نہیں‘
یہ ان کا فلسفہ ہے
کون بچائے گا؟

رسول اللہ ﷺ ہیں ،ایک کافر تلوار سونتے کھڑا ہے اور کہتا ہے کہ تمہیں کون بچائے گا؟ اب آنکھ سے نظر آ رہا ہے کہ سامنے کافر ہے۔ اس کے ہاتھ میں تلوار ہے دفاع کی کوئی صورت نہیں اور آپ ﷺ فرماتے ہیں 'اللہ'

دل میں کوئی خیال نہیں کہ یہ مجھے کوئی نقصان پہنچا سکتا ہے۔ یہ ہے ایمان کہ نظر کچھ آ رہا ہے لیکن معلوم ہے کہ اللہ کے قبضہ قدرت میں سب کچھ ہے وہ نفع پہنچانے والا ہے اور ظاہر میں نقصان بھی اسی کے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ تلوار میں کوئی طاقت نہیں۔

یہ کیفیت دل میں پیدا کرنا کوئی آسان نہیں۔ کیونکہ یہ ہماری زندگی کے تجربے کے خلاف ہے ۔ ہم نے تو یہ سمجھا کہ بھوک کھانے سے مٹ جاتی ہے۔ آگ جلاتی ہے۔ لیکن اس کے پیچھے جو اللہ کی طاقت ہے اسے نہیں دیکھا۔

ایک واقعہ:

ہمارے کچھ احباب گشت پر گئے ایک دفتر میں ایک آفیسر سے بات کر رہے تھے کہ اللہ سب کچھ کر تا ہے کہنے لگے کہ تم کیسی بات کرتے ہو ۔ دیکھو یہ light کا بٹن ہے میں اس کو دباؤں تو light آ جائے گی ۔ اس میں اللہ تعالیٰ کا کیا کام ہے؟ یہ کہہ کر انہوں نے بٹن دبادیا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کو اسکی ہدایت منظور تھی تو اسی وقت بجلی چلی گئی۔ جماعت والے کہتے ہیں کہ اس کے چہرے کا رنگ بدل گیا اور کہا کہ واقعی یہ بات حقیقت ہے ۔

یہ مثال ہے کہ ہم جو light کا بٹن دباتے ہیں اس کے پیچھے تار ہے جو generator سے connect ہے جہاں سے بجلی آ رہی ہے۔ اگر بجلی Hydral سے آ رہی ہے تو وہاں پانی پگھلتا ہے ۔سورج کی طاقت سے وہ پانی چلتا ہے۔ تب بجلی پیدا ہوتی ہے۔ تو یہ ایک بہت بڑا نظام ہے لیکن ہماری آنکھیں اسے نہیں دکھا رہیں۔ جبکہ light اور بٹن کو اتنی بار دیکھا کہ ہم اس نظام کو بھول گئے۔

اس طرح اللہ تعالیٰ کی قدرت ہر چیز کے پیچھے کر فرما ہے۔ مگر ہمیں نظر نہیں آ رہی۔ ہم تو صرف light اور بٹن کو دیکھ رہے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ یہی سب کچھ ہے۔ ہمارا ایمان اسی پر آ گیا ہے ۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کو یہ بات پسند نہیں اسباب پر اتنی زیادہ نگاہ ہے کہ اچھے خاصے دیندار افراد بھی ترقی کا دارومدار مال و دولت کو سمجھے ہوئے ہیں science اور technology میں ترقی کا راز سمجھتے ہیں اور اگر ان سے بات کی جائے تو ناراض ہو تے ہیں کہ آپ جیسے لوگوں نے ہی حکومت کو روکا ہے۔ دقیانوسی باتیں کرتے ہیں۔

رسول اللہ ﷺ کا طرز عمل:

بات یہ ہے کہ رسول اللہ ﷺ نے دنیا کی تاریخ کیسے بدلی؟ کون سی Science ہمیں دی۔ بخاری شریف میں کوئی chemistry نہیں کوئی industry کی بات نہیں ۔ آج کے دور کی مادی نگاہوں سے دیکھیں تو یقین نہیں آ سکتا کہ 20سال میں مسلمانوں نے پوری دنیا پر قبضہ کر لیاکوئی ٹیکنالوجی کوئی atom bomb نہیں بنایا۔ تو کوئی ہتھیار تو دیا ہو گا کہ مسلمان پوری دنیا پر چھا گئے ۔ اگر ہتھیار نہیں تو کوئی جنگی چال یا خاص طریقہ ہو گا ۔ کچھ نہیں تو Industry ہی لگا دی ہو گی کہ معیشت مضبوط ہو۔ مگر کوئی Industry کوئی فیکٹری نہیں ۔ بخاری اس سے خالی ہے۔

مادہ پرست مسلمان:

اب مسلمان بھی مادہ پرست ہو گئے ہیں ۔ اہلِ مغرب نے یہ زہر اتنا پھیلا دیا ہے کہ سب کے دل

میں داخل ہو گیا ہے۔ کہتے ہیں غریب ہے جب تک مال و دولت حاصل نہیں کرتے اس وقت تک اہلِ مغرب سے آگے نہیں نکل سکتے۔ غزوہ حنین میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد 1200 اور کفّار کی تعداد 4000 تھی۔ دل میں خیال آ گیا کہ اب تو ہماری فتح ہو گی۔ اس پر اللہ کی طرف سے پکڑ آئی۔ لہٰذا مسلمان کی نگاہ کا اللہ تعالیٰ سے ہٹنا اللہ تعالیٰ کو سخت نا پسند ہے۔ اس وقت بھی مسلمانوں کی نگاہ اسباب پر ہے۔

پہلی محنت:

تو سب سے پہلی محنت یہ ہے کہ ہمارے دلوں میں اس بات کا یقین پیدا ہو جائے کہ ایک اللہ تعالیٰ اگر میرے ساتھ ہو تو میں ساری دنیا سے مقابلہ کر سکتا ہوں۔ اگر اللہ تعالیٰ شاملِ حال نہیں تو بے شمار دولت، ٹیکنالوجی، ایٹم بم سے بھی میں کچھ نہیں کر سکتا۔ اس کا یقین آج مسلمان کے دل سے نکل گیا ۔

ایک روایت ہے کہ حضرت عبداللہ بن عباس رضی اللہ عنہا نے ایک شیر کو تھپڑ رسید کر کے بھگا دیا۔ لوگ حیران ہوئے تو فرمایا میں اللہ سے ڈرتا ہوں اور رسول اللہ ﷺ نے فرمایا ہے کہ جو اللہ تعالیٰ سے ڈرتا ہے تو تمام مخلوق اس سے ڈرتی ہے۔ جو اللہ تعالیٰ سے نہیں ڈرتا تو تمام مخلوق اس کو ڈراتی ہے۔ (مفہوم الحدیث)

آج مسلمان کے دل میں اللہ تعالیٰ سے زیادہ امریکہ ، اسرائیل اور لوگوں کا خوف ہے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ جس سے کوئی ڈرتا ہے، اللہ تعالیٰ اسے اسی سے ڈراتے ہیں۔ جس کا بت بنایا ہے جس کی عظمت دل میں بٹھا رکھی ہے اللہ تعالیٰ نے انہی کو ہم پر مسلط کر دیا ہے۔ تو سب سے اہم کام یہ ہے کہ اپنا تعلق سب سے توڑ کر اللہ تعالیٰ سے جوڑنا ہے۔ اس کے بغیر کچھ کار آمد نہیں۔

دوسری محنت:

دوسری چیزجو بہت ضروری ہے وہ یہ کہ ایک انفرادی محنت ہے کہ ہر انسان اپنے دل کی صفائی، ایمان کو بنانے کی طرف متوجہ ہو۔ اور ایک ہے 'اجتماعی محنت' کہ امّت کو امّت بنایا جائے۔ جو ہم مسلمانوں کی طاقت کا راز ہے جو کہ ہماری نگاہوں سے اوجھل ہو گیا ہے۔ آج ہم بھی طاقت کو اتنی ہی اہمیت دے رہے ہیں جتنی اہلِ مغرب نے دی۔ حکومت کرنا ، ہتھیار حاصل کرنا ،نہ مسلمانوں کی طاقت ہے نہ ماضی میں رہی ہے۔ مسلمانوں کی طاقت کا راز وہ ہے جو رسول اللہ ﷺ نے مدینہ میں کی۔ مکہ میں انفرادی محنت ہوئی کوئی اجتماعی محنت نہ تھی کسی نے نعرے بلند نہیں کئے کہ 'اہلِ قریش مردہ باد' ایک ایک مسلمان کے اندر ایمان کی طاقت پیدا کرنے کی محنت کی گئی مدینہ میں مسلمانوں میں اجتماعیت پیدا ہوئی لہٰذا اجتماعی محنت شروع کی گئی۔ وہ اجتماعی محنت کیا تھی؟

بعض لوگوں کو غلط فہمی ہے کہ رسول اللہ ﷺ نے وہاں state قائم کی۔ یہ لوگ چونکہ اہلِ مغرب سے متاثر ہیں اور اسی طرح دیکھ رہے ہیں اور اس کو وہاں تطبیق دے رہے ہیں۔ حالانکہ وہاں state کا نام بھی نہ تھا state نام کی چیز بیسویں صدی میں وجود میں آئی۔ جبکہ انیسویں صدی میں nation state کا تصوّر پیش کیا گیا تھا۔

اقبال نے کہا ہے کہ

ان تازہ خداؤں میں بڑا سب سے وطن ہے
جو پیرھن اس کا ہے وہ مذہب کا کفن ہے

آپ ﷺ نے تو اخوت قائم کی تھی مہاجرین و انصار میں محبت کا رشتہ قائم کیا تھا۔
یہ امّت تو ایک بدن کی مانند ہے اگر کہیں بھی درد ہو گا تو سارے بدن میں تکلیف ہو گی۔ یہ ایک فرض ہے اگر میرے اندر ایمان آ جائے تو میرے لئے تو کافی ہے لیکن امّت پر اس کا کوئی خاص اثر نہ ہو گا۔ ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ امّت ہو۔ اور دین کا غلبہ ہو اس کے لئے ہمیں اجتماعی طاقت چاہیے اور اجتماعی طاقت کے لئے اسلام میں بہت سے نسخے سمجھائے گئے ہیں جو ہم بھول چکے ہیں۔
ایک سیمینار میں میں نے سمجھانے کی کوشش کی لیکن لوگوں کی سمجھ میں ہی نہیں آیا ۔ جو چیزیں مسلمانوں نے سیکھی ہیں اور جو ہماری کتابوں میں ہیں وہ اتنی مشکل اور بعید ہو گئی ہیں کہ اب ہماری سمجھ میں نہیں آتیں۔

محبت:

تو پہلی تدبیر محبت ہے۔ یہ راز ہے مسلمانوں کی کامیابی کا۔ ایک زمانہ تھا کہ سب کو دائرہ اسلام میں داخل کرنے کی کوشش کی جاتی تھی۔ اب داخلے بند ہیں اب تو بزورِ طاقت اسلام سے نکالا جا رہا ہے ۔ ایک مسلمان کا دوسرے مسلمان سے لڑنا ایک دوسرے کو برا سمجھنا بہت خطرناک ہے اور احادیث میں اس پر وعید بھی آئی ہیں۔
مسلمانوں نے ایک ایسا کارنامہ انجام دیاجو کسی قوم نے نہیں کیا لیکن بات یہ ہے کہ
تھے تو ابّا وہ تمہارے
مگر تم کیا ہو
وہ کارنامہ یہ تھا کہ ہمارے چار بڑے مذاہب ہیں مالکی ، حنبلی، شافعی اور حنفی ان کے درمیان بنیادی قسم کے مسائل میں اختلاف رہا ہے۔ لیکن کسی نے دوسرے کو اسلام سے خارج قرار نہیں دیا۔

بنیادی مسئلہ:

یہی وہ بنیادی مسئلہ تھا جہاں اہلِ مغرب اور تمام مذاہب مارے گئے۔ جہاں معمولی نوعیت کا اختلاف بھی ہوا وہاں تکفیر شروع ہو گئی۔
اب مسلمان بھی اس روش پر چل پڑے ہیں باقاعدہ اصول ہے کہ 'اگر کوئی دیندار شخص ایسی بات کرتا ہے جو بظاہر کفر ہے تو اس کی تاویل کی جائے تاکہ وہ اسلام سے خارج نہ ہو'
اور اب اگر کوئی رفع یدین نہ کرے تو لوگ کہتے ہیں حدیث کے خلاف اپنے امام کے قول پر عمل کیا۔ اللہ کے سوا اسے اپنا خدا بنایا۔ لہذا یہ تو دین سے خارج۔
دل میں یہ جذبہ ہونا چاہیے کہ کچھ بھی کرے ہمارا بھائی ہے کوشش کریں کہ اپنی محبت اور دین کے دائرے سے خارج نہ کریں ۔
یہ بات اب لوگوں کو سمجھ میں نہیں آتی وہ کہتے ہیں کہ یا تو میرے ساتھ پورا اتفاق کرو ، تو تم میرے بھائی ہو ورنہ تم میرے دشمن۔ جب جنگ کروں گا تو سب سے پہلے تمہیں قتل کروں گا۔ مسلمانوں میں جو تکفیر کا مسئلہ ہے ہمارے دین کے خلاف ہے ۔ اور ہمارے دین میں اس کی بہت سی تدبیریں ہیں اس میں یہ ہے کہ دو آدمیوں میں اگر بحث ہو جائے تو ایک آدمی صحیح ہوتے ہوئے بھی کہے کہ میں غلط ہوں تم صحیح ہو اور اپنی بات کو منوانے کی کوشش نہ کرے۔ غلط بات کو کہے کہ تم ٹھیک کہہ رہے ہو۔ اس کے لئے اللہ تعالیٰ جنت کی صورت میں اجر عطا فرمائیں گے۔ تو اس طرح ایک نہیں کئی تدابیر ہیں۔ جن سے دلوں کو جیتا جا سکتا

ہے۔ جوڑا جا سکتا ہے۔ لیکن مسلمان آج اس سے بہت دور ہیں ۔

آخری بات:

دو اہم باتیں کرنے کی ہیں ۔

۱ ۔ ایک تو یہ کہ خاندان کو بچانا ہے۔ محرم و نامحرم میں تمیز کا اہتمام کرنا۔ خاندان میں جو محبت ہے اس کو برقرار رکھنا، ایک دوسرے کی خدمت کرنا گھر میں صحیح تربیت کرنا ، گھر میں داخل ہونے والے زہر کا سدِّ باب کرنا۔

کسی زمانے میں ہمارے مسلمان آباؤاجداد نے کہا تھا کہ یہ ہمارے اسلام کا آخری قلعہ ہے کفّار نے ہر جگہ قبضہ کر لیا ہے لیکن ہمارے گھر محفوظ ہیں۔ اگر ہم اپنے بچوں کی صحیح اسلامی تربیت کر دین تو کوئی خطرہ نہیں لیکن افسوس ! آج دشمن کے ایجنٹ ہمارے گھر کے اندر بٹھا دئے گئے ہیں۔ اور ہم بہت شوق سے ان کی باتیں سنتے ہیں۔ تو ہم نے اپنے گھر کو بچانا ہے۔ اس کا ایک طریقہ تو یہ ہے کہ گھر میں تعلیم شروع کی جائے ہر روز جہاں اتنا زہر آ رہا ہے۔ وہاں تھوڑی دیر مل بیٹھ کر حدیث اور قرآن کی باتیں کر لیں تو اس زہر کا اثر کچھ کم ہو جائے گا اور حق میں تو بہت طاقت ہوتی ہے ۔ تھوڑا سا حق بھی باطل کے بڑے سے بڑے اثر کو زائل کر دیتا ہے۔ یہ تو ابتداء ہے۔

دوسری اہم چیز یہ کہ لڑکے اور لڑکیوں کا آزاد انہ میل ملاپ روکا جائے۔ یہ بات ہمارے ذہن میں رہے کہ ہمارے گھروں کو تباہ کرنے کے لئے یہ دشمن کا سب سے مضبوط ہتھیار ہے۔ یہ ہوس پرستی کا طریقہ ہے اصل مٹھاس تو گھر کے اندر ہے۔ لیکن ادھر اُدھر دیکھنے سے ضائع ہو جاتی ہے۔ جس طرح دنیا میں موسیقی سننے والا بھی اصل محبت سے محروم رہے گا۔ اہلِ مغرب اسی محبت کی تلاش میں ہیں جو اصل ہے۔ مگر وہ نہیں مل سکتی۔ اس کے راستے خود انہوں نے بند کر دئے۔ یہ محبت تو اس وقت نصیب ہوتی ہے جب مرد اپنا سب کچھ ایک بیوی کے نام کر دے اور بیوی اپنی تمام محبت اپنے شوہر کے نام کر دے اور یہ ہر مرد و عورت کی چاہت ہے کہ اس کا شریکِ حیات اس کے علاوہ کسی اور کی طرف نگاہ نہ اٹھائے۔ لیکن اہلِ مغرب نے ایسا جادو چلایا کہ ہر عورت کے پاس ہزاروں مرد اور ہر مرد کے پاس لا تعداد عورتیں ۔ لیکن جو چیز وہ ڈھونڈ رہے ہیں وہ نہیں مل سکتی۔ اب ہمیں بھی اسی سمت چلایا جا رہا ہے۔

تو اب خاندان کو بچانے کے لئے

۱ ۔ اپنے دل کی حفاظت کرنی ہے

۲ ۔ اپنی آنکھوں کی حفاظت کرنی ہے

ان کا تعلق انسان کی انفرادی زندگی سے ہے اسی طرح اجتماعی زندگی کی بنیاد کے لئے

۱ ۔ خاندان کی حفاظت کرنی ہے

۲ ۔ آپس میں محبت پیدا کرنی ہے۔

اس کے لئے اگر کوئی شخص کسی مسلمان کی برائی کرے تو اسے روکنا ہو گا۔ غیبت سے بچنا ہو گا۔ اچھے اخلاق سے پیش آنا ہوگا۔ اسی طرح دل جیتنے کے لئے اکرام و خدمت ہیں۔ یہ تمام چیزیں عمل کرنے سے حاصل ہوں گی۔ انہیں اختیار کریں گے تو انشاء اللہ اہلِ مغرب کے اثرات سے محفوظ رہیں گے ان اہلِ مغرب کی تہذیب ختم ہو چکی ہے۔ اس بات کی کوئی ضمانت نہیں کہ اب ہمارا دور شروع ہو۔ اگر اعمال کی اصلاح کر لی اور اللہ تعالیٰ کی رضا

والے اعمال اختیار کر لئے تو اللہ تعالیٰ نے ہمارے لئے ہی خلافت رکھی ہے۔ لیکن اگر اسی طرز پر چلتے رہے جس طرز پر چل رہے ہیں تو وہ خنجر ہماری گردن پر بھی ہے۔
بظاہر کوئی اصلاح کی طرف movement نظر نہیں آرہی۔ البتہ کچھ کوشش میں بیداری آ رہی ہے اور جب بہار آتی ہے تو ایسا ہی ہوتا ہے ۔ کہ سارے باغ میں پتے مرجھاتے ہوتے ہیں لیکن دور کہیں کوئی ایک کلی کوئی پودا نظر آتا ہے اسی طرح کا سماں ہے۔
اگر محنت کی جائے تو انشاء اللہ وہ بہار جس کے انتظار میں ہیں وہ آ جائے گی۔ تو آپ سب لوگ بھی محنت کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ اس کام کے لئے جان کھپانے والی محنت کرنی ہو گی۔ دن میں بندوں پر محنت اور رات کو ہڈیاں پگھلا دینے والی اللہ تعالیٰ کے لئے محنت ۔ اللہ تعالیٰ فرماتے ہیں
'جو لوگ ہمارے اوپر محنت کریں گے ہم ان کو راستے دکھلائیں گے۔

قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح

قائد اعظم 25 دسمبر 1887 کوکراچی میں پیدا ہوئے،آپ کا نام محمد علی رکھا گیا اور آپ کا خاندان جناح کہلاتا تھا۔ چونکہ اس وقت شعیہ سنی وغیرہ پیدا ہونے کی سہولت موجود نہ تھی لہذا وہ مسلمان کہلائے۔ اگرچہ ان کی وفات کے بعد خاصے لوگوں نے انکو یہ سہولت بہم پہنچانے کی کوشش کی ہے لیکن ابھی تک ان کو زیادہ تر مسلمان ہی گنا جاتا ہے۔

بچپن اور لڑکپن میں قائد اعظم کو کرکٹ میں اور اسنوکر میں دلچسپی تھی اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ اس زمانے میں کرکٹ کی آڑ میں عام و خاص جوا نہیں کھیلا کرتے تھے اور اسنوکر کی میز گلی محلے کے آوارہ و لفنگے لڑکوں کے ملنے کا ٹھکانہ نہیں ہوا کرتی تھی۔

ابتدائی تعلیم کے بعد قائداعظم اعلی تعلیم حاصل کرنے انگلینڈ چلے گئے جہاں انہوں نے کہا کہ انہوں نے لنکنز ان میں اس لیے داخلہ لیا کہ وہاں عظیم قانون دانوں کی فہرست میں نبی پاک **صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم** کا نام بھی لکھا تھا۔ لیکن ہمارے دانشوروں نے بڑی محنت سے یہ ثابت کیا کہ لنکنز ان کے در پر حضور**صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم** کا نام نہیں تحریر تو اس موقع پر یہی کہا جاسکتا ہے کاش اتنی محنت انہوں نے اپنے آپ پر کی ہوتی تو ان کو کم از کم اپنے ٹیکنیکل فالٹ کا پتہ ضرور لگ جاتا۔

قائد اعظم قانون دان بننے کے بعد پاکستان لوٹ آئے اور کراچی کی بجائے بمبئی کو مسکن بنایا اور وہاں پر قانون کی پریکٹس شروع کی۔ شروع میں جو ان کی باتیں سنتا وہ ان کا مذاق اڑاتا (اس لیے نہیں کہ اس زمانے میں بھی دانشور ہوتے تھے بلکہ ان کے بلند عزائم کی وجہ سے) لیکن ان سب کو منہ کی کھانی پڑی اور ایک روزقائد اعظم برصغیر کے نامور وکلا میں سے ایک قرار پائے اور اپنے بیگانوں نے انکی قابلیت کا اعتراف کیا۔

1910 میں آپ بمبئی سے اسمبلی کے رکن منتخب ہوئے۔ آپ نے اپنی سیاست کے لیے کانگریس کو چنا اور آپ کی مخلصانہ کوششوں کی وجہ سے آپ کو ہندو مسلم اتحاد کا سفیر کہا گیا کہ تب تک ہندوؤں کے وہم و گمان میں بھی نہ تھا کہ انگریز چلے جائیں گے اور ان کے ہاتھ اقتدار آ جائے گا اور وہ تب تک برصغیر کی واحد جماعت نمائندہ جماعت کہلانے کے چکر میں تھے ادھر قائد اعظم بھی تب تک اپنوں بیگانوں سے ناوقف تھے –

1913 میں آپ نے مسلم لیگ میں شمولیت اختیار کی جو تب تک محض ایک نمائشی جماعت تھی اور چند نوابوں نے مسلمانوں کے حقوق انگریزوں کو بتانے کی خاطر بنائی تھی۔1920 میں آپ نے کانگریس سے استعفیٰ دے دیا کیونکہ آپ کو گاندھی سے اختلاف پیدا ہوگئے تھے کہ کئی لوگ اب تک گاندھی جی کی سیاست نہین سمجھ پائے قائد اعظم تب ہی سمجھ کر ایک طرف ہو گئے تھے۔

1929 میں قائد اعظم نے اپنے مشہور زمانہ چودہ نکات پیش کیے جن کو تاریخ دان پاکستان کی طرف پہلا قدم کہتے ہیں جبکہ طالب علم فیل ہونے کی طرف پہلا قدم کہتے ہیں۔ یہ بھی ان کی خوش قسمتی رہی کہ یہ نکات 1929 میں پیش کیے اب پیش کرتے تو اور نہیں تو کم از کم غداری کا الزام ضرور لگ جانا تھا ان پر کہ اس میں صوبہ توڑنے کی بات کی گئی تھی (سندھ کو بمبئی سے علیحدہ کرنا) اب تو لوگ کہتے ہیں ملک بھلے ٹوٹ جائے صوبہ نہیں توڑیں گے جبکہ گوروں کی بے عقلی ملاحظہ ہو کہ صوبہ ان کے لیے محض ایک انتظامی اکائی ہے جس کے ساتھ وہ وہی سلوک کرتے ہیں جو ہم اپنے ایک پرانے غبی نوکر جس کا نام بھی صوبہ ہی تھا کہ ساتھ کرتے تھے کہ وہ دن میں دو تین تھپڑ نہ کھاتا توخود بےچین بے چین پھرا کرتا تھا۔ اس چودہ نکات جو انہوں نے نہرو رپورٹ جو ہندوؤں کے عزائم ظاہر کرنے کے لیے کافی تھا کی مخالفت میں پیش کیے نے آپ کو ملکی سطح پر بڑے لیڈروں میں لا کھڑا کیا اور کانگریس کو پتہ چل گیا ان کا مقابلہ اب ایک ایسے لیڈر سے ہے جو نہ بک سکتا ہے نہ جھک سکتا ہے اور یہ صرف اس کے انتخابی اشتہارات پر لکھنے تک محدود نہیں۔

1930 میں آپ نے گول میز کانفرنس میں شرکت کی لیکن 1931 میں انہوں نے دلبرداشتہ ہو کر فیصلہ کیا کہ وہ لندن میں ہی رہ جائیں کہ اغیار عیار تھے اور اپنے بےوقوف حد تک سادہ اس فیصلے پر ہندوں نے بھی شکر ادا کیا اور ان مسلمانوں نے بھی جن کی قائد کی موجودگی میں ہند میں دال گلتی نہیں دکھ رہی تھی تاہم 1934 میں علامہ اقبال (وہی علامہ اقبال جن کی نظموں کی ہم تشریح میں اور قوال گائیکی میں حتی الوسیع رگیدتے ہیں) اور چند دیگر راہنماؤں نے ان کو قائل کیا کہ اب برصغیر پاک و ہند کے مسلمانوں کا مستقبل ان کے ہاتھ میں ہے اور ان کے علاوہ کوئی ذات نہیں جو ان مسلمانوں کا جن کے بچوں نے بڑے ہو کر انہی پر تنقید کرنی ہے کو درست راہ پر گامزن کر سکے۔ علامہ اقبال تو خیر جلد ہی فوت ہوگئے تاہم بقیہ قائل کرنے والے راہنماؤں کے ساتھ ہماری قوم اور لیڈران نے وہ سلوک کیا جو آپ کی ہندستانی سیاست میں واپسی پرہندوؤں نے سوچا تھا۔

آپ واپس آ گئے اور آپ کو مسلم لیگ کا صدر بنایا گیا۔ 1935 میں الیکشن ہوئے اور کانگریس واحد جماعت بن کر ابھری اور مسلمانوں کو قائد اعظم کی باتوں کا احساس ہوا کہ ہندو کی ہزاروں سال سے دبی رام راج کی خواہش پر عمل کرنے کا وقت آ گیا اور ہندؤں نے مسلمانوں کا ایسا ناطقہ بند کیا کہ وہ لوگ جو قائداعظم اور ہندو مسلم الگ الگ قوم کی مخالفت کیا کرتے تھے وہ بھی قائد اعظم اور مسلم لیگ کے ہمنوا ہو گئے۔ لیکن کچھ لوگ ابھی بھی تھے جو قائد اعظم کے مخالف تھے اور ان کے خیال میں آئندہ سو ڈیڑھ سو سال میں یہاں پر مسلمانوں کی اکثریت ہو جائے گی اور پھر خلافت بحال ہو گی یہ وہ لوگ تھے جو خود اچھی زندگیاں گزار رہے تھے اور ان کو عام مسلمان کی پریشیانی کا کوئی احساس نہیں تھا۔ یہ پڑھے لکھے لوگ تھے جو سمجھتے تھے باقی لوگ بھی ایسے ہی قابل اور ذہین ہیں جبکہ حقیقت یہ تھی کہ جہاں جہاں ہندو اکثریت میں تھے وہاں کے مسلمان نام کے بھی مسلمان نہیں بچے تھے- ایسے ہی کچھ لوگ اب پاکستان کی تقسیم پر سوال اٹھاتے ہیں یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جو پاکستان میں پلے بڑھے ہیں یہاں آزاد معاشر ے میں اپنی مرضی کے مطابق زندگی گزار چکے ہیں اور بھارتی مسلمانوں سے مل کر بھی نہیں سبق سیکھے اور مسلم اکثریت کے خواب دیکھتے ہیں جبکہ کشمیر تک میں تو مسلمان وزیر اعلیٰ بھارت سرکار کی مرضی کے خلاف آ نہیں سکتا اور یہ لوگ چلے ہیں مغل حکمرانی بحال کرنے-

1939 میں آخر کار کانگریس خود ہی منہ پھلا کر حکومت دے بیٹھی اور مسلمانوں اور لیگ نے شکر کی نوافل ادا کیں کہ جان چھوٹی وگرنہ انگریز اور ہندو دونوں کا ایک ہی مخالف تھا، 'مسلمان'۔ 1940 میں قرارداد لاہور پاس کی گئی جس کو ہندو اخبارات نے ہی قرارداد پاکستان مشہور کیا اور خؤد ہی اپنی کشتی ڈبونے کا انتظام کیا۔ قائد اعظم نے مسلمانوں نے نئی روح بھر دی وہ مسلمان جو فارسی اردو انگریزی، مدرسہ اسکول ، ہندو انگریز میں گو مگو کا شکار تھا ایک پاکستان پر متحد ہو گیا اور قائد اعظم کی قیادت پر انہیں اپنے آپ سے زیادہ اعتبار تھا کہ اپنا پتہ تھا کہ ہم بک سکتے ہیں قائد اعظم پر کسی کو شبہ نہ تھا۔

1946 میں کانگریس کی کئی چالیں، زبان بدلنے اور موقع پرستی کے مواقع کے بعد آخر کار الیکشن ہوئے جس میں مسلم لیگ نے کانگریس جو مسلمانوں اور ہندؤں دونوں کی نمائندہ ہونے کی دعویدار تھی کو چھٹی کا دودھ دلا دیا اور انگریزوں کو یہ بات پتہ لگ گئی کہ مسلم لیگ ہی مسلمانوں کی نمائندہ ہے- مخلوط حکومت بنی لیکن کانگریس کو پتہ لگ گیا کہ مسلم لیگ کم از کم قائد اعظم کے ہوتے ان کے دام میں نہیں انے والی- انہوں نے بادل نخواستہ مسلمانوں سے جان چھڑانے کا فیصلہ کر لیا اور ادھر انگریز بھی ایک دم ہی انڈیا سے بور ہوگئے اور وہ انتقال اقتدار جو دو سالوں میں ہونا تھا انہون نے بندر بانٹ کر کے (جس میں بندر بھارت کے حصے اور بانٹ مسلمانوں کے حصے مین آئی) چلتے بنے اور نئے ملک کو کئی تحفے دے گئے جس میں سے چند ایک تو اب تک بھگتائے جارہے ہیں۔

قائد اعظم نے فرمایا کہ پاکستان اسی دن وجود میں آگیا تھا جس دن برصغیر میں پہلا مسلمان ہوا تھا یہ وہ پاکستان تھا جو قائد اعظم نے سوچا تھا جبکہ آج کے پاکستان کے حساب سے پاکستان اس دن وجود میں آیا تھا جس دن برصغیر مین دوسرا مسلمان ہوا تھا کہ یہاں اپنے اسلام سے زیادہ لوگ دوسروں کے اسلام میں دلچسپی رکھتے ہیں۔

قائد اعظم نے خود فرمایا کہ پاکستان اللہ کی مدد سے میں نے اور میری قوم نے بنایا بقیہ لیڈر تو گویا میری جیب میں چند کھوٹے سکے ہیں۔ قائد اعظم خود تو اچھے وقتوں میں اللہ میاں کےپاس چلے گئے اور ہمیں اور ہمارے ملک کو ان کھوٹے سکوں کے حوالے کر گئے جنہوں نے ہماری راہ کھوٹی کی، منزل کھوٹی کی، نیت کھوٹی کی اور ہمیں بھی اپنے جیسا کھوٹا بنا کر چھوڑا۔ اور خود کھوٹے کی تکرار کرتے کرتے کھوٹے کی "ٹ" گھسا کر "ت" تک پہنچ گئے۔

پاکستان بننے کے بعد وقت کم تھا مقابلہ سخت تھا اور مسلمان مال غنیمت لوٹنے پر لگا تھا ۔ ابھی انگریز اور ہندو کے دیے زخم تازہ تھے کہ اللہ کو ہمارا ایک اور امتحان لینا مقصود ہوا اور 11 ستمبر 1948 کو قائد اعظم خالق حقیقی سے جا ملے۔ بہت سے لوگ اس کے ڈانڈے اس وقت کی حکومت سے جا ملاتے ہیں جو کہ اللہ ہی جانے کہ جن پر الزام تھا وہ خود ایسی موت مرے جس کا کسی اور پر الزام لگا۔

قائد اعظم کےبعد اس قوم کو احساس ہوا کہ وہ کتنے اہم شخصیت تھے کہ اس کے بعد ہر کام میں ہماری بد نیتی آڑے آئی اور جہاں سے چلے تھے درحقیقت اس سے بھی پیچھے پہنچ چکے ہیں۔ پہلے قائداعظم کو ہر گیارہ ستمبر اور پچیس دسمبر کو یاد کرتے تھے تاہم امریکہ کے حملوں کے بعد ہمارے لیے وہ بڑا واقعہ ہے (حامیوں اور مخالفوں دونوں کے لیے) گیارہ ستمبر اور پچیس دسمبر ہم دیسی انگریزوں کے لیے کرسمس اہم ہے اس لیے اب بہت سے لوگوں نے ویک اینڈ پر قائد اعظم کے مزار پر جانا شروع کردیا ہے جہاں جس کے پاس آپ کی تصویر والا نوٹ ہے وہ اچھا وقت گزار سکتا ہے۔ ملک بنانے والے ٹائم بھی اچھا بنانے کا باعث بن رہے ہیں۔

کتے
از۔ پطرس بخاری

علم الحیوانات کے پروفیسروں سے پوچھا۔ سلوتریوں سے دریافت کیا۔ خود سرکھپاتے رہے۔ لیکن کبھی سمجھ میں نہ آیا کہ آخر کتوں کافائدہ کیا ہے؟ گائے کو لیجئے دودھ دیتی ہے۔ بکری کو لیجئے، دودھ دیتی ہے اور مینگنیاں بھی۔ یہ کتے کیا کرتے ہیں؟ کہنے لگے کہ کتا وفادار جانور ہے۔ اب جناب وفاداری اگر اسی کا نام ہے کہ شام کے سات بجے سے جو بھونکنا شروع کیا تو لگاتار بغیر دم لیے صبح کے چھ بجے تک بھونکتے چلے گئے۔تو ہم لنڈورے ہی بھلے، کل ہی کی بات ہے کہ رات کے کوئی گیارہ بجے ایک کتے کی طبیعت جو ذرا گدگدائی تو انہوں نے باہر سڑک پر آکر طرح کا ایک مصرع دے دیا۔ ایک آدھ منٹ کے بعد سامنے کے بنگلے میں ایک کتے نے مطلع عرض کردیا۔ اب جناب ایک کہنہ مشق استاد کو جو غصہ آیا، ایک حلوائی کے چولہے میں سے باہر لپکے اور بھنا کے پوری غزل مقطع تک کہہ گئے۔ اس پر شمال مشرق کی طرف ایک قدر شناس کتےنے زوروں کی داد دی۔ اب تو حضرت وہ مشاعرہ گرم ہواکہ کچھ نہ پوچھئے، کم بخت بعض تو دو غزلے سہ غزلے لکھ لائے تھے۔ کئی ایک نے فی البدیہہ قصیدے کے قصیدے پڑھ ڈالے، وہ ہنگامہ گرم ہوا کہ ٹھنڈا ہونے میں نہ آتا تھاہم نے کھڑکی میں سے ہزاروں دفعہ "آرڈر آرڈر "پکارا لیکن کبھی ایسے موقعوں پر پر دھان کی بھی کوئی بھی نہیں سنتا۔ اب ان سے کوئی پوچھئے کہ میاں تمہیں کوئی ایسا ہی ضروری مشاعرہ کرنا تھا تو دریا کے کنارے کھلی ہوا میں جاکر طبع آزمائی کرتے یہ گھروں کے درمیان آکر سوتوں کو ستانا کون سی شرافت ہے۔ اورپھر ہم دیسی لوگوں کے کتے بھی کچھ عجیب بدتمیز واقع ہوئے ہیں۔ اکثر تو ان میں ایسے قوم پرست ہیں کہ پتلون کوٹ کو دیکھ کر بھونکنے لگ جاتے ہیں۔ خیر یہ تو ایک حد تک قابل تعریف بھی ہے۔ اس کا ذکر ہی جانے دیجیئے اس کے علاوہ ایک اور بات ہے یعنی ہمیں بارہا ڈالیاں لے کر صاحب لوگوں کے بنگلوں پر جانے کا اتفاق ہوا، خدا کی قسم ان کے کتوں میں وہ شائستگی دیکھی ہے کہ عش عش کرتے لوٹ آئے ہیں۔ جوں ہی ہم بنگلے کے اندر داخل ہوئے کتے نے برآمدے میں کھڑے کھڑے ہی ایک ہلکی سی "بخ "کردی اور پھر منہ بند کرکے کھڑا ہوگیا۔ہم آگے بڑھے تو اس نے بھی چار قدم آگے بڑھ کر ایک نازک اور پاکیزہ آواز میں پھر "بخ "کردی۔ چوکیداری کی چوکیداری موسیقی کی موسیقی۔ ہمارے کتے ہیں کہ نہ راگ نہ سُر۔ نہ سر نہ پیر۔ تان پہ تان لگائے جاتے ہیں، بےتالے کہیں کے نہ موقع دیکھتے ہیں، نہ وقت پہچانتے ہیں، گل بازی کیے جاتے ہیں۔ گھمنڈ اس بات پر ہے کہ تان سین اسی ملک میں تو پیدا ہوا تھا۔ اس میں شک نہیں کہ ہمارے تعلقات کتوں سے ذرا کشیدہ ہی رہے ہیں۔ لیکن ہم سے قسم لے لیجیئے جو ایسے موقع پر ہم نے کبھی سیتا گری سے منہ موڑا ہو۔ شاید آپ اس کو تعلّی سمجھیں لیکن خدا شاہد ہے کہ

آج تک کبھی کسی کتے پر ہاتھ اُٹھ ہی نہ سکا۔ اکثر دوستوں نے صلاح دی کہ رات کے وقت لاٹھی چھڑی ضرور ہاتھ میں رکھنی چاہیئے کہ دافع بلیات ہے لیکن ہم کسی سے خواہ مخواہ عداوت پیدا نہیں کرنا چاہتے۔ کتے کے بھونکتے ہی ہماری طبعی شرافت ہم پر اس درجہ غلبہ پا جاتی ہے کہ آپ اگر ہمیں اس وقت دیکھیں تو یقیناً یہی سمجھیں گے کہ ہم بزدل ہیں۔ شاید آپ اس وقت یہ بھی اندازہ لگا لیں کہ ہمارا گلا خشک ہوا جاتا ہے۔ یہ البتہ ٹھیک ہے ایسے موقع پر کبھی گانے کی کوشش کروں تو کھرج کے سُروں کے سوا اور کچھ نہیں نکلتا۔ اگر آپ نے بھی ہم جیسی طبیعت پائی ہو تو آپ دیکھیں گے کہ ایسے موقع پر آیت الکرسی آپ کے ذہن سے اُتر جائے گی اس کی جگہ آپ شاید دعائے قنوت پڑھنے لگ جائیں۔

بعض اوقات ایسا اتفاق بھی ہوا ہے کہ رات کے دو بجےچھڑی گھماتے تھیٹر سے واپس آرہے ہیں اور ناٹک کے کسی نہ کسی گیت کی طرز ذہن میں بٹھانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں چونکہ گیت کے الفاظ یاد نہیں اور نومشقی کا عالم بھی ہے اس لیے سیٹی پر اکتفا کی ہے کہ بےسرے بھی ہوگئے تو کوئی یہی سمجھے گا کہ انگریزی موسیقی ہے، اتنے میں ایک موڑ پر سے جو مڑے تو سامنے ایک بکری بندھی تھی۔ ذرا تصور ملاحظہ ہو آنکھوں نے اسے بھی کتا دیکھا، ایک تو کتا اور پھر بکری کی جسامت کا۔ گویا بہت ہی کتا۔ بس ہاتھ پاؤں پھول گئے چھڑی کی گردش دھیمی دھیمی ہوتے ہوتے ایک نہایت ہی نامعقول، زاوئیے پر ہوا میں کہیں ٹھہر گئی۔ سیٹی کی موسیقی بھر تھرتھرا کر خاموش ہوگئی لیکن کیا مجال جو ہماری تھوتھنی کی مخروطی شکل میں ذرا بھی فرق آیا ہوگویا ایک بےآواز لَے ابھی تک نکل رہی ہے ۔طب کا مسئلہ ہے کہ ایسے موقعوں پر اگر سردی کے موسم میں بھی پسینہ آجائے تو کوئی مضائقہ نہیں بعد میں پھر سوکھ جاتا ہے۔ چونکہ ہم طبعاً ذرا محتاط ہیں۔ اس لیے آج تک کتے کے کاٹنے کا کبھی اتفاق نہیں ہوا۔ یعنی کسی کتے نے آج تک ہم کو کبھی نہیں کاٹا اگر ایسا سانحہ کبھی پیش آیا ہوتا تو اس سرگزشت کی بجائے آج ہمارا مرثیہ چھپ رہا ہوتا۔ تاریخی مصرعہ دعائیہ ہوتا کہ "اس کتے کی مٹی سے بھی کتا گھاس پیدا ہو "لیکن۔۔ کہوں کس سے میں کہ کیا ہے سگ رہ بری بلا ہے مجھے کیا برا تھا مرنا اگر ایک بار ہوتا جب تک اس دنیا میں کتے موجود ہیں اور بھونکنے پر مصُر ہیں سمجھ لیجئے کہ ہم قبر میں پاؤں لٹکائے بیٹھے ہیں اور پھر ان کتوں کے بھونکنے کے اصول بھی تو کچھ نرالے ہیں۔ یعنی ا یک تو متعدی مرض ہے اور پھر بچوں اور بوڑھوں سب ہی کو لاحق ہے۔ اگر کوئی بھاری بھرکم اسفندیار کتا کبھی کبھی اپنے رعب اور دبدبے کو قائم رکھنے کے لیے بھونک لے تو ہم بھی چاروناچار کہہ دیں کہ بھئی بھونک۔)اگرچہ ایسے وقت میں اس کو زنجیر سے بندھا ہونا چاہئیے۔ (لیکن یہ کم بخت دو روزہ، سہ روزہ، دو دو تین تین تولے کے پلے بھی تو بھونکنے سے باز نہیں آتے۔ باریک آواز ذراسا پھیپھڑا اس پر بھی اتنا زور لگا کر بھونکتے ہیں کہ آواز کی لرزش دُم تک پہنچتی ہے اور پھر بھونکتے ہیں چلتی موٹر کے سامنےآکر گویا اسے روک ہی تو لیں گے۔ اب اگر یہ خاکسار موٹر چلا رہا ہوتو قطعاً ہاتھ کام کرنے سے انکار کردیں لیکن ہر کوئی یوں ان کی جان

بخشی تھوڑا ہی کردے گا؟ کتوں کے بھونکنے پر مجھے سب سے بڑا اعتراض یہ ہے کہ ان کی آواز سوچنے کے تمام قویٰ معطل کردیتی ہے خصوصاً جب کسی دکان کے تختے کے نیچے سے ان کا ایک پورا خفیہ جلسہ باہر سڑک پر آکر تبلیغ کا کام شروع کردے تو آپ ہی کہیے ہوش ٹھکانے رہ سکتے ہیں؟ ہر ایک کی طرف باری باری متوجہ ہونا پڑتا ہے۔ کچھ ان کا شور، کچھ ہماری صدائے احتجاج)زیرلب (بےڈھنگی حرکات وسکنات)حرکات ان کی، سکنات ہماری۔ (اس ہنگامے میں دماغ بھلا خاک کام کرسکتا ہے؟ اگرچہ یہ مجھے بھی نہیں معلوم کہ اگر ایسے موقع پر دماغ کام کرے بھی تو کیا تیر مارلے گا؟ بہرصورت کتوں کی یہ پرلےدرجے کی ناانصافی میرے نزدیک ہمیشہ قابل نفرین رہی ہے۔ اگر ان کا ایک نمائندہ شرافت کے ساتھ ہم سے آکر کہہ دے کہ عالی جناب، سڑک بند ہے تو خدا کی قسم ہم بغیر چون وچرا کئے واپس لوٹ جائیں اور یہ کوئی نئی بات نہیں۔ ہم نے کتوں کی درخواست پر کئی راتیں سڑکیں ناپنے میں گزاردی ہیں لیکن پوری مجلس کا یوں متفقہ و متحدہ طور پر سینہ زوری کرنا ایک کمینہ حرکت ہے)قارئین کرام کی خدمت میں عرض ہے کہ اگر ان کا کوئی عزیزومحترم کتا کمرے میں موجود ہو تو یہ مضمون بلند آواز سے نہ پڑھا جائے مجھے کسی کی دل شکنی مطلوب نہیں۔(

خدا نے ہر قوم میں نیک افراد بھی پیدا کئے ہیں۔ کتے اس کلئیے سے مستثنیٰ نہیں۔ آپ نے خدا ترس کتا بھی ضرور دیکھا ہوگا، اس کے جسم میں تپسیا کے اثرات ظاہر ہوتے ہیں، جب چلتا ہے تو اس مسکینی اور عجز سے گویا بارگناہ کا احساس آنکھ نہیں اٹھانے دیتا۔ دم اکثر پیٹ کے ساتھ لگی ہوتی ہے۔ سڑک کے بیچوں بیچ غوروفکر کے لیے لیٹ جاتا ہے اور آنکھیں بندکرلیتا ہے۔ شکل بالکل فلاسفروں کی سی اور شجرہ دیوجانس کلبی سے ملتا ہے۔ کسی گاڑی والے نے متواتر بگل بجایا، گاڑی کے مختلف حصوں کو کھٹکھٹایا، لوگوں سے کہلوایا، خود دس بارہ دفعہ آوازیں دیں تو آپ نے سرکو وہیں زمین پر رکھے سرخ مخمور آنکھوں کو کھولا ۔ صورت حال کو ایک نظر دیکھا، اور پھر آنکھیں بند کرلیں۔ کسی نے ایک چابک لگا دیاتو آپ نہایت اطمینان کے ساتھ وہاں سے اُٹھ کر ایک گز پرے جالیٹے اور خیالات کے سلسلے کو جہاں سے وہ ٹوٹ گیا تھا وہیں سے پھر شروع کردیا۔ کسی بائیسکل والے نے گھنٹی بجائی، تو لیٹے لیٹے ہی سمجھ گئے کہ بائیسکل ہے۔ ایسی چھچھوری چیزوں کے لیے وہ راستہ چھوڑ دینا فقیری کی شان کے خلاف سمجھتے ہیں۔ رات کے وقت یہی کتا اپنی خشک، پتلی سی دم کو تابحد امکان سڑک پر پھیلا کر رکھتا ہے۔ اس سے محض خدا کے برگزیدہ بندوں کی آزمائش مقصود ہوتی ہے۔ جہاں آپ نے غلطی سے اس پر پاؤں رکھ دیا، انہوں نے غیظ وغیب کے لہجہ میں آپ سے پرسش شروع کردی، "بچہ فقیروں کو چھیڑتا ہے، نظر نہیں آتا، ہم سادھو لوگ یہاں بیٹھے ہیں"۔ بس اس فقیر کی بددعا سے اسی وقت رعشہ شروع ہوجاتا ہے۔ بعد میں کئی راتوں تک یہی خواب نظر آتے رہتے ہیں کہ بےشمار کتے ٹانگوں سے لپٹے ہوئے ہیں اور جانے نہیں دیتے۔ آنکھ کھلتی ہے تو پاؤں چارپائی کی ادوائن میں پھنسے ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر خدا مجھے کچھ عرصے

کے لیے اعلیٰ قسم کے بھونکنے اور کاٹنے کی طاقت عطا فرمائے، تو جنون انتقام میرے پاس کافی مقدار میں ہے۔ رفتہ رفتہ سب کتے علاج کے لیے کسولی پہنچ جائیں۔ ایک شعر ہے:
عرفی تو میندیش زغو غائے رقیباں آواز سگاں کم نہ کند رزق گدارا ۔

یہی وہ خلاف فطرت شاعری ہے، جو ایشیا کے لیے باعث ننگ ہے، انگریزی میں ایک مثل ہے، کہ "بھونکتےہوئے کتے کاٹا نہیں کرتے "یہ بجا سہی۔ لیکن کون جانتا ہے، کہ ایک بھونکتا ہوا کتا کب بھونکنا بند کردے، اور کاٹنا شروع کردے۔

ختم شد

CHAPTER-8
SOLVED PAPERS

SOLVED PAST PAPERS

Q 1 Five times prayer in a day was made obligatory:

a. On the eve of MAR'AJ **b-**After Ghazwah-e-khyber **c-**Soon after migration to Madina
d-None of above

Q 2 Banu Hashim remained confined in Shib-e-Abi Talib for:

a. Two years **b-*Three years*** **c**-Four years **d**-Five years

Q 3 Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal was pupil of:

a. Imam Abu Hanifah ***b-***Imam Malik ***C-Imam Shafie*** ***d-***None of the above

Q 4 Who from amongst the wives of the Holy Prophet (SAW) had accompanied the Holy Prophet (SAW) during Sulh Hudaybiah

a. Hazrat Ayesha **b-*Hazrat Umm-i-Salmah*** **c**-Hazrat Sauda **d**-Hazrat Hafsa

Q 5 Ghazwah-al-Ahzab was fought in

a. 5 AH ***b-***6 AH ***c-***7 AH ***d-***8 AH

Q6 Founding father of Sociology is:

a. Ibn-e-Rushd **b-*Ibn-e-Khuldun*** **c**-Jabir bin Hayyan **d**-None of above

Q 7 *'Aljabar wal Muqabalah'*, the famous book of maths taught in Europe was written by:

a. Bu Ali Sina **b**-Jaber Bin Hayyan **c-*Musa Khawarzami***
d-None of above

Q 8 Which of the following does not belong to the same class:

a. 14 **b**-49 **c**-63 **d-*55***

Q 9 A friend in need is a friend …….

a. Of mine **b-*INDEED*** **c**-Good person
d-Of human nature

Q 10 A little knowledge is …..

a. Better than nothing **b-*Dangerous*** **c**-Necessary
d-Good for nothing

Q 11 An idle man's brain is ….

a. Best for thinking **b**-Bad for thinking **c-*The devils workshop***
d-Necessary for rest

Q 12 Cut your coat according to …

a. The fashion **b**-The weather **c-Your cloth** d-*Your size*

Q 13 God helps those who help …

aOthers **b-*Themselves*** **c**-Poor **d**-Everyone

Q 14 Choose the appropriate

A bad workman quarrels …….

a. With his fellows **b**-With other workmen **c-*With his tools***

d-With his family

Q 15 A drowning man catches …..

a. At a boat **b *At a straw*** **c**-At a wood d-At anything

Fill in the Blanks (10)

Q 16 Muhammad Bin Abdullah assumed the charge of office of Last Holy Prophet of Allah at the age of _____years.

A 25 years b 30 years c 35 years d***40 years***

Q 17 -Hazarat _____was the first man who converted to Islam after the first revelation on Holy Prophet.

a. *Abu-Bakar (RA)* **b**-Umar (RA) c-Ali (RA) d-Uthman (RA)

Q 18 - The name of the angel who used to bring revelation of Allah on Holy Prophet is

a. Hasrat Jibraeil ***b-***Hasrat Israfeel c-Hasrat Ismaeel d-Hasrat Ishaq

Q19 -The name of Grand Father of Holy Prophet was _____.

a. Hazrat Hashim b-Hazrat Qasim c-Hazrat Quraish

d-***Hazrat Abdulmutalib***

Q20 -The name of uncle of Holy Prophet who looked after him after the death of his grand father was

a. Hazrat Hamza b-Hazrat Harisa c-Hazrat Abdulmuttalib

d-***Hazrat Abu Talib***

Q21 -Holy Prophet was famous as _____ in his pre Prophethood life.

(a-Sadiq b- Ameen c- both A&B d- none)

Q 22 -Holy Prophet resolved the dispute among Arab tribes at the time of Reconstruction of Bait Allah for placement of _____.

a. Hajar-i-aswad ***b-*** Bab-i-Kaaba c-Muqam-i-ibraheem d-Hateem

Q 23 - Before Migration to Yasrib Holy Prophet went to _____ for search of new center of Islam but the people of that city had not treated him well.

a- Yaman b-Syria c-***Taif*** d-Jeddah

Q 24 - Holy Prophet lived in Makkah after Islam for _____years.

a. ***13 years*** ***b.*** 14 years ***c.*** 15 years ***d.*** 16 years

Q 25 -Hazat _____was the first wife of Holy Prophet and he married wit her in Makkah.

a.Ummulmomineen Hzrat Sauda (RA) b***Ummulmomineen Hazrat Khadija (RA)***

c.Ummulmomineen Hazrat Ayesha (RA) d.Ummulmomineen Hazrat Maimona (RA)

Q 26 Christopher Columbus was .....

a.Portuguese b. **Italian** c.Duch d.English

Q 27 ..... was the first chief Justice of Pakistan

a.Justice Mian Abdul Rashid ***b.*** Justice M. Munir ***c.*** Justice Shahabudin ***d.*** Justice A. R. Cornelius

Q 28 Official name of Pakistan is:

a.Islamic Democratic State of Pakistan b.***Islamic Republic of Pakistan***

c.Islamic Democratic Republic of Pakistan **d.**Islamic State of Pakistan

Q 29 Among the people standing in a line Majeed is seventh. How many people are there in the line?

a. 8 **b.**7 **c.**11 **d.*13***

Q 30 In the following groups which is different?

a. Support – Oppose **b.*Need – Requirement*** **c.**Shortage – Excess **d.**Save – Spend

Q 31 Find the odd thing out

a. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever

b. Our sweetest songs are those that tell us of saddest things

c. They all serve who stand and wait

d. Democracy is a government of the people by the people and for the people

Q 32 Which of the following is not like others

a. *Nairobi* ***b.*** Cairo ***c.*** Rabat ***d.*** **London**

Q 33 GOLD is to ORNAMENT as WOOD is to

a. Table **b.** Chair **c.** Decoration **d.** ***Furniture***

Q 34 Which of the following is different

a. BOAT – TO **b.** ***GASH – AS*** **c.** HELM – ME **d.** ROAD – DO

Q 35 Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to…(Anon)

a. Conscience b.Human Dignity c.Reason **d.** God

Q 36 Fortune favors the ……. (Virgil)

a. Hard worker b. Intelligent c. **Bold** d. Meticulous

Q 37 The tree of liberty grows only when watered by ……(B. Barer)

a. Hard work **b.** ***Blood of Tyrant*** **c.** Good Ideas **d.** Bravery

Q 38 Old name of Myanmar is …….

a.Nepal b.Bhutan c.Magnolia d. ***Burma***

Q 39 Spring : summer is as

a. Thursday :Wednesday b-Wednesday : Monday c-Monday : Wednesday

b. Wednesday : Thursday

Q 40 Choose the correct meaning of the idiom " Flog a dead horse"

a-Precariously b-***Make useless effort*** c-Once for all d.None of these

Q 41 Choose the correct meaning of the idiom " Face the music"

a. Bear the result *b.* Clean dealingc-Diminish d-None of these

Q 42 Canada has boath English and …….. as official languages

a. French ***b-***Spanish c-German d-Italian

Q 43 The battle of waterloo was fought in ….

a.1810 b-***1815*** ***c-***1820 d-1825

Q 44 A rectangular room is 6 m long, 5 m wide and 4 m high. The total volume of the room in cubic meter is

a. 100 b-**120** c-130 d-140

Q 45 Bilal pays 10% of his income for his income tax. If his income tax amounts to Rs. 1500, what is his income

a-15000 ***b-***16000 c-17000 d-20000

Q 46 A certain number was doubled and the result then multiplied by three. If the product was 138, find the number?

a.20 b-***23*** ***c-***25 d-29

Q`47 A student has to secure 40% marks to pass. He gets 40 marks and fails by 40 marks. The maximum number of marks is …..

a.100 b-150 c-***200*** ***d-***250

Aptitude Test for Admission to LLB (Hons)

Q 1 The word Quran literally means

a. The read one

b. Crammed one

c. The praised one

d. None of above

Q 2 .The longest Surah of the Quran is

a. Al-e-Imran

b. Al-Nisa

c. Al-Baqarah

d. AL-Maidah

Q 3 The only companion of Holy Prophet (SAW) whose name is mentioned in the the Holy Quran is

a. Hazrat Zayd Bin Harithah

b. Hazrat Abdullah Bin Masood

c. Hazrat Abu Bakr

d. None of above

Q 4 YAUM AL FURQAN has been used for

a. Yaum-e-Uhud

b. Yaum-e-Badr

c. Sulh Hudybiah

d. Battle of Ditch

Q 5 The Christian monk who confirmed Muhmmad (SAW) as Prophet during journey of Syria was:

a. Warqa Bin Nofal

b. Bohaira

c. Shareef

d. None of above

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e. Hazrat Hafsa

Q 10 Ghazwah-al-Ahzab was fought in

b. 5 AH
c. 6 AH
d. 7 AH
e. 8 AH

Q 11 The saint who stood firm against Deen-e-Ilahi of Mughal Emperor Akbar was;

a. Shah Wali-Ullah
b. Ahmad Sarhandi
c. Bakhtiar Kaki
d. Khwaja Mueen-ud-Din Ajmeri

Q 12 The area of Pakistan is:

a. 796096 square KM
b. 629226 square KM
c. 855319 square KM
d. None of above

Q 13 Allama Iqbal presented the idea of Pakistan in his famous Khutbah Ilahabad in:

a. 1905
b. 1920
c. 1930
d. 1940

Q 14 Separation of Bengal was cancelled in the year;
a. 1906
b. 1911
c. 1913
d. 1916

Q 15 Pakistan became member of UNO in
a. 1947
b. 1948
c. 1949
d. 1951

Q 16 The Objective Resolution was presented on:
a. 11 April 1937
b. 23 March 1940
c. 12 March 1949
d. 25 December 1946

Q 17 The highest mountain peak is;
a. K2
b. Nanga Parbat
c. Mount Blank
d. Mount Everest

Q 18 System of government in Pakistan is
a. Presidential
b. Parliamentary
c. Aristocracy
d. Monarchy

Q 19 Kualalampur is capital of;
a. Indonesia
b. Thailand
c. Srilanka
d. **Malaysia**

Q 20 International Court of Justice sits at:
a. Geneva
b. The Hague
c. New York
d. London

Q 21 Sultan Muhammad Fatih conquered:

a. Constantinople
b. Jerusalem
c. Ankara
d. Tunis

Q 22 Founding father of Sociology is:

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b. Ibn-e-Khuldun
c. Jabir bin Hayyan
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b. 49
c. 63
d. 55

Q 25 Give the letter in place of star

A B D * K

a. E
b. F
c. G
d. H

Q 26 Which of the following is out of place:

a. Short
b. Medicine
c. Long
d. Infinite

Q 27 Find the missing letter

AC FH K* PR UW

a. L
b. U
c. M
d. N

Q 28 Which is not like others

a. NO ENTRY
b. TRESPASSERS WILL BE PROSECUTED
c. KEEP LEFT
d. ONE WAY ONLY
e.

Q 29 A husband and wife had five married sons and each of these had four children. How many members are in family?

a. 5
b. 40
c. 32
d. 36

Q 30 *Year* is to *months* as *week* is to….

a. Hours
b. Minutes
c. Days
d. Fortnight

Q 31 Argument is related to debate as fight is to…..

a. Contest
b. Quarrel
c. Controversy
d. Hit

Q 32 What is the next number in the series

18 10 6 4 ?

a. 8
b. 6
c. 3
d. 5

Q 33 Choose the appropriate

A bad workman quarrels …….

a .With his fellows
b. With other workmen
c. With his tools
d. With his family

Q 34 A drowning man catches ….

a. At a boat
b. At a straw
c. At a wood
d. At anything

Q 35 A friend in need is a friend …….

a. Of mine

b. Indeed

c. Good person

d. Of human nature

Q 36 A little knowledge is …..

a. Better than nothing

b. Dangerous

c. Necessary

d. Good for nothing

Q 37 An idle man's brain is ….

a. Best for thinking

b. Bad for thinking

c. The devils workshop

d. Necessary for rest

Q 38 Cut your coat according to …

a. The fashion

b. The weather

c. Your cloth

d. Your size

Q 39 God helps those who help …

a. Others

b. Themselves

c. Poor

d. Everyone

Q 40 Name of the Secretary General of UNO is..

a. Antonio Guterres

b. Kofi Annan

c. Perez De Koiar

d. Batros Ghali

Aptitude Test for Admission to LLB

Q-1 The Surah ( ) means

a. City refuge

b. Populated city

c. Destroyed city

d. Deserted city

Q 2 The shortest Surah of Qura'n is

a. Al-Asar

b. Al-Kausar

c. Al-Naas

d. None of above

Q 3 Bismillah occurs twice in the Surah

a. Al-Fatiah

b. Younus

c. Naml

d. None of above

Q 4 Fath-al-Mubeen stands for

a. Conquest of Makka

b. Conquest of Khyber

c. Sulh Hudabiah

d. None of above

Q 5 At what age the Holy Prophet (SAW) participated in the battle of *Fujjar*

a. 13 years

b. 15 years

c. 17 years

d. 20 years

Q 6 Whose home was the center of preaching of Islam in Makka

a. Hazrat Abu Bakr

b. Hazrat Usman

c. Hazrat Ali

d. Hazrat Argam

Q 7 After *Mawakhat* who became the religious brother of the Holy Prophet (SAW)

a. Hazrat Abu Bakr

b. Hazrat Ali
c. Hazrat Anas
d. None of the above

Q 8 How many Muslims were martyred in the battle of Uhud
a. 60
b. 70
c. 80
d. 84

Q 9 In *Tabuk* the Muslim army consisted of
a. 20 thousand troops
b. 30 thousand troops
c. 40 thousand troops
d. 50 thousand troops

Q 10 The Holy Prophet (SAW) delivered his last address on
a. 9 AH
b. 10 AH
c. 11 AH
d. 12AH

Q 11 The name 'Pakistan' was suggested by:
a. Quaid-e-Azam
b. Allama Iqbal
c. Ch Rehmat Ali
d. Hafeez Jalundhary

Q 12 Quaid-I-Azam presented 14 points in response to:
a. Cabinet Mission Plan
b. Redcliff Award
c. Gandhi's Proposal
d. Nehru Report

Q 13 The fundamental law of Pakistan is:
a. Civil Law
b. Criminal Law
c. Martial Law
d. Constitution

Q 14 Muslim League was founded at:
a. Dacca

b. Delhi
c. Lahore
d. Lucknow

Q 15 Area wise the largest Province of Pakistan is:
a. Punjab
b. Sind
c. Balochistan
d. NWFP

Q 16 Misaq-i-Lucknow was signed in:
a. 1909
b. 1913
c. 1916
d. 1921
e. 2018

Q 17 The first President of Pakistan was:
a. Quaid-i-Azam
b. Liaqat Ali Khan
c. Ch Muhammad Ali
d. Maj. Gen. Sikandar Mirza

Q 18 The first President of the Muslim League was:
a. Nawab Saleemullah Khan
b. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
c. Sir Agha Khan
d. Nawab Muhsan-ul-Malik

Q 19 Cabinet Mission arrived in India on
a. 1937
b. 1939
c. 1942
d. 1946

Q 29 Which group is different
a. 4 – 2 – 1
b. 6 – 3 – 1
c. 8 – 4 – 1
d. 9 – 3 – 1

Q 30 Find the pair not having the same type of meaning

a. Danger – Risk
b. Honesty – Integrity
c. Liberty – Freedom
d. Joy - Pain

Q 31 He who goes to travel, goes to … (Bacon)

a. Wonders
b. Problems
c. School
d. Conquer

Q 32 Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to…(Anon)

a. Conscience
b. Human Dignity
c. Reason
d. God

Q 33 Fortune favors the ……. (Virgil)

a. Hard worker
b. Intelligent
c. Bold
d. Meticulous

Q 34 The tree of liberty grows only when watered by ……(B. Barer)

a. Hard work
b. Blood of Tyrant
c. Good Ideas

BraveryQ 20 Official name of Pakistan is:

a. Islamic Democratic State of Pakistan
b. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
c. Islamic Democratic Republic of Pakistan
d. Islamic State of Pakistan

Q 21 Among the people standing in a line Majeed is seventh. How many people are there in the line?

a. 8
b. 7
c. 11
d. 13

Q 22 In the following groups which is different?

a. Support – Oppose

b. Need – Requirement

c. Shortage – Excess

d. Save – Spend

Q 23 Find the odd thing out

a. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever

e. Our sweetest songs are those that tell us of saddest things

f. They all serve who stand and wait

g. Democracy is a government of the people by the people and for the people

Q 24 Which of the following is not like others

a. -Nairobo

b. Cairo

c. Rabat

d. London

Q 25 GOLD is to ORNAMENT as WOOD is to

a.Table

b. Chair

c. Decoration

d. Furniture

Q 26 Which of the following is different

a. BOAT – TO

b. GASH – AS

c. HELM – ME

d. ROAD – DO

e.

Q 27 What number comes next

2 5 4 9 8 15 ?

a. 10

b. 6

c. 7

d. 16

Q 28 Pattern which should come next

000+ 00+0 0+00 ?

a. +000

b. 0+0+0+

c. +0+0

d. +0000

Q 35 Cowards die many time before their death, the valiant never tastes death but … (Shakespeare)

a. Enjoy
b. Live for Ever
c. Once
d. Loved by the World

Q 36 Fame is the perfume ….. (Socrates)
a. Which smells sweet
b. Of fine flowers
c. Of heroic deeds
d. Comes out of bravery

Q 37 Brevity is the soul of …. (Shakespeare)
a. Wit
b. Poetry
c. Literature
d. Wisdom

Q 38 To err is human, to forgive… (Pope)
a. Is good
b. Is always correct human being
c. Is to serve humanity
d. Is Divine

Q 39 Too much of self speaking is a sign of ……. (Iqbal)
a. Verbosity
b. Floweriness
c. Spiritual Poverty
d. Less Knowledge

Q 40 Name of Secretary General of UNO is
a. Kofi Annaan
b. Botros Ghali
c. Antonio Guterres
d. Yan Pi Ching

ADMISSION TEST FOR LLB

Note: Shade the appropriate box on the attached answer-sheet according to the following pattern:

Q: The Prime Minister of Pakistan is:

a. Rehman Malik b. Asif Ali Zardari c. Yousuf Raza Gilani d. *None of these*

Choose the correct option:

1. The Holy Qur'an was gradually revealed in
   a. 20 years b. b,21 years c. 22 years **d. 23 years**

2. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيمis mentioned as part of a verse in *surat*:
   a. *Nahl* b. ***Naml*** c. *Qasas* d. *'Ankabut*

3. During his journey of *hijrah*, the Prophet صلي الله عليه و سلمspent three days in the cave of:
   a. حراء **b. ثور** c. مدينة d. None of these

4. The first mosque built at the commandment of the Prophet صلي الله عليه و سلم:
   a. *Jumu'ah* b. *Qiblatayn* **c. *Quba'*** d. *Masjid Nabawi*

5. Number of the daughters of the Prophet صلي الله عليه و سلم:
   a. Two b. Three ***c. Four*** d. Five

6. The uncle of the Prophet صلي الله عليه و سلمwho was martyred in *Uhud*:
   a. 'Abbas b. Abu Talib c. Abu Lahab d. ***None of these***

7. Before his prophethood, the Prophet صلي الله عليه و سلمjoined an alliance called:
   a. *Hilf al-Abrar* b. *Hilf Quraysh* **c. *Hilf al-Fudul*** d. None of these

8. Makkah was conquered in the year:
   a. 6 AH **b. *8 AH*** c. 10 AH d. None of these

9. Among the Rightly Guided Caliphs, the one who reigned for the longest period was:
   a. Abu Bakr b. 'Umar bin al-Khattab c. ***'Uthman bin 'Affan***
   d. 'Ali bin Abi Talib

10. The year in which Imam Abu Hanifah died and Imam Shafi'i was born:

a. 140 AH b. ***150 AH*** c. 160 AH d. None of these

11. Partnership for participation in profit where one party contributes capital and the other contributes labour is called:
    a. ***Mudarabah*** b. Musharakah c. Muzara'ah d. Musaqah

12. "*Al-Fatawa al-Hindiyyah*" was compiled during the rule of:
    a. Mahmud Ghaznawi b. Shah Jahan ***c. Awrangzeb***
    d. Ahmad Shah Abdali

13. Capital of Malaysia is:
    a. Jakarta b. ***Kuala Lumpur*** c. Javad. Manila

14. Latin American State, which is member of OIC:
    a. Argentine b. Venezuela c. Cuba **d. *Surinam***

15. Muslim State with largest population of Muslims:
    a. Pakistan b. Egypt c. Bangladesh **d. *None of these***

16. Capital of a Muslim State that is situated in two continents:
    a. Sarajevo b. Cairoc. c. Rabat **d. *None of these***

17. Zionists occupied *Masjid Aqsa* and *al-Quds al-Sharif* in:
    a. 1948 b. 1956 c. ***1967*** d. None of these

18. Name of Pakistan's first Minister for Foreign Affairs after independence:
    a. Liaqat Ali Khanb. b. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan c. Khawaja Nazimuddin
    d. ***Sir Zafarullah Khan***

19. The author of "In the Line of Fire" is:
    a. General Ayub Khan b. General Zia-ul-Haq c. General Aslam Baig
    d. None of these

20. Chief Justice of Pakistan Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhri was deposed for the first time on:
    a. **9-3-2007** b. 9-4-2007 c. 9-5-2007 d. None of these

21. Name of the ongoing military operation in pakistan
    a. *Rah-e-Najat* b. *Rah-e-Haq* c. Zarb-e-Azb d. None of these

22. ---Name of the Federal Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
    a. Sher Afgan b. Raza Rabbani c. Farooq Naek
    d. Sheikh Aftab Ahmed

23. Commander of Muslims in the Battle of *Hittin* against the Crusaders was:

a. Sultan Muzaffar Qutuz b. Nur al-Din Zangi
c. ***Salah-ud-Din Ayyubi*** d. None of these

24. Name of the Prophet who was sent to Madyan was:
a. ***Shu'ayb (pbuh)*** b. Hood (pbuh) c. S*alah (pbuh*)
d. None of these

25. Wife of the Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) and mother of the Prophet Ishaaq (pbuh) was:
a. Hajar b. Asiyah c. ***Sarah***
d. None of these

26. Who among the following **صحابة** is considered among the **عشرة مبشرة**:
a. Bilal ibn Rabah b. 'Ammar ibn Yasir c. Khabbab ibn Aratt
d. ***Sa'id ibn Zayd***

27. Hadith which is narrated by a **تابعي** directly from the Prophet **صلي الله عليه وسلم** without mentioning the intermediate link of the **صحابي** is called:
a. *Al-Mashhoor* b. *Al-Mudallas* c. ***Al-Mursal*** d. *Al-Aahaad*

28. The present Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated in
a. ***1973*** b. 1985 c. 2002 d. 2007

29. The system of government in Pakistan is:
a. Provincial b. ***Parliamentary*** c. Presidential d. None of these

30. The President of Pakistan is elected by:
a. National Assembly and Senate bNational Assembly and Provincial Assembly
c. Provincial Assembly and Senate
d. **(National assembly+Senate+Provincial Assembly)**

31. RAW stands for:
a. ***Research and Analysis Wing*** b. Rice and Wheat Department
c. Regional Authority for Water d. Regional Agency for War

32. The highest court in criminal cases at the level of district is:
a. Supreme Court b. High Court *c.* ***Sessions Court***
d. None of these

33. National Assembly is elected for a period of:
a. 3 years b. 4 years c. ***5 years*** d. 6 years

34. How many High Courts are there in Pakistan?

a. Three b. Four c. ***Five*** d. Six

35. The Objectives Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly in:
    a. ***1949*** b. 1956 c. 1962 d. None of these

36. The upper house of the Parliament in Pakistan is called:
    a. National Assembly b. ***Senate*** c. National Security Council
    d. None of these

37. Inventor of the electric bulb was:
    a. Albert Einstein b. Isaac Newton c. ***Thomas edison***
    d. Alexander Fleming

ADMISSION TEST FOR LL.B. SHARIAH AND LAW

- هذه مائة أسئلة في 12 صفحة ويجب الإجابة عنها في مائة 100 دقيقة. :

1. The first verses of the Qur'an were revealed on the Prophet صلي الله عليه و سلمat:
نزلت الآيات الأولى من القرآن الكريم على رسول الله في :

a. Thawr غار ثور **b. Hira** غار حراء c. Kaaba كعبة d. 'Arafat عرفات

2. Literal meaning of the word Qur'an is:
المعنى الحرفي لكلمة القرآن هو:

a. To write الكتابة b. **To read** القراءة c. To know المعرفة d. None of these غيرها

3. The Qur'an was revealed in:
في كم سنة تم نزول القرآن على رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم:

a. ***23 years*** 23 سنة b. 24 years 24 سنة c. 25 years 25 سنة d. None of these غيرها

4. The Divine Book *Zaboor* was revealed upon:
نزل الكتاب الإلهي زبور على :

a. Musa عليه السلام موسى عليه السلام b. Yusuf عليه السلام يوسف عليه السلام c. Ibrahim عليه السلام إبراهيم عليه السلام
d. **None of these** غيرها

5. Roohullah (روح الله) is the title of the Prophet:
روح الله خطاب لنبي ...

a. **Eesa عليه السلام** عيسى عليه السلام
b. Salih عليه السلام صالح عليه السلام
c. Shu'ayb عليه السلام شعيب عليه السلام
d. Aadam عليه السلام آدم عليه السلام

6. The second source of Islamic law is:
المصدر الثاني للشريعة الإسلامية هو:

a. *Qur'an* القرآن b. *Qiyas* قياس c. ***Seerat*** سيرة d. None of these غيرها

7. *Sihah Sittah* (**صحاح ستة**) are six books of:
الصحاح الستة كتب في:

a. *Fiqh* الفقه b. *Usul al-Fiqh* أصول الفقه c. *Seerat* السيرة ***d. Hadith*** الحديث

8. *Umm al-Qur'an* is another name of:
أم القرآن أسم آخر لـ :

a. ***Surat al-Fatihah*** سورة الفاتحة b. *Surat al-Baqarah* سورة البقرة c. *Surat al-Kawthar* سورة الكوثر

d. *Surat al-Falaq* سورة الفلق

9. The Prophet صلي الله عليه و سلم declared that his companions were like:
قال الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم أصحابي كـ:

a. Sun الشمس b. Moon القمر c. ***Stars*** النجوم d. Light الضياء

10. The Prophet صلي الله عليه و سلم said: "Spending one night in the Way of Allah on the battlefield is better than:
قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم : " رباط يوم في سبيل الله خير من ...

a. ***The world and whatever is there in it*** الدنيا وما عليها b. The heavens and the earth السماوات والأرض

c. All other good deeds جميع الأعمال الأخرى الجيدة d. Charity الصدقة

11. *Qadhf* (قذف) means:
القذف يعني بـ

a. Allegation of theft النسبة إلى السرقة b. Allegation of murder النسبة إلى القتل

c. Allegation of blasphemy شتم الرسول d. ***None of these*** غيرها

12. According to Islamic faith, the greatest sin is:
وفقا للعقيدة الإسلامية أعظم الذنب هو:

a. ***Polytheism*** الشرك b. Disobedience to Muslim ruler العصيان على الحاكم المسلم

c. Murder القتل d. Suicide الانتحار

13. *Qisas* (قصاص) means:
القصاص يعني:

a. Fixed punishment عقوبة مقدرة b. Severe punishment عقوبة موجعة

c. ***Equal punishment*** عقوبة سوية d. None of these غيرها

14. Marriage in Islamic law is not only a civil contract, but also:
الزواج في الإسلام

a. An obligatory act واجب b. ***A recommended act*** مندوب

c. A disapproved act مكروه d. A prohibited act حرام

15. The right of the Muslim woman to seek separation from her husband is technically called:
حق المرأة المسلمة الذي تملكه للفراق من الزوج هو:

a. *Talaq* (طلاق) b. *Faskh* (فسخ)

b. c. *Li'an* (لعان) d. ***Khul' (خلع)***

16. Capital of a Muslim State that is situated in two continents:
عاصمة الدولة المسلمة التي تقع في قارتين...

a. Sarajevo سرائوو b. Cairo القاهرة c. Rabat الرباط ***d. None of these*** غيرها

17. Zionists occupied *Masjid Aqsa* and *al-Quds al-Sharif* in:
احتل الصهيانية المسجد الأقصى في سنة:

a. 1948 b. 1956 c. **1967** d. None of these غير ها

18. Name of Pakistan's first Minister for Foreign Affairs after independence:
اسم أول وزير الخارجية الباكستانية بعد الاستقلال هو:

a. Liaqat Ali Khan b. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan
c. Khawaja Nazimuddin d. ***Sir Zafarullah Khan***

19. The author of "Friends, Not Masters" is:
مؤلف كتاب "Friends, Not Masters" هو:

a. ***General Ayub Khan*** b. General Zia-ul-Haq
c. General Aslam Baig d. None of these

20. --The term "Yaum al-Furqan" has been used in the Qur'an for:
المراد بيوم الفرقان في القرآن الكريم هو:

a. Yaum-e-khandaq يوم خندق **b. *Yaum-e-Badr*** يوم بدر
c. Yaum-e-Uhud يوم أحد d. None of these غيرها

21. Ghazwa-e-Tabuk occurred in:
وقعت غزوة تبوك في:

a. 5 AH b. 7 AH **c. 9 AH** d. None of these

22. The only Companion of the Prophet صلي الله عليه و سلم whose name is mentioned in the Holy Quran is:
اسم الصحابي الذي ذكر اسمه في القرآن هو:

a. ***Zaid ibn Harithah*** b. Zaid ibn Thabit c. Saeed ibn Zaid
d. None of these

23. Muslims conquered Constantinople in 1453 under the command of:
فتح المسلمون استنبول تحت قيادة :

a. Salahuddin Ayyubi b. Mahmood Ghaznawi
c. Ahmad Shah Abdali d. ***Muhammad al-Fatih***

24. The saint who stood firm against Deen-e-Ilahi of the Mughal Emperor Akbar was:
العالم الذي وقف ضد "الدين الإلهي" الذي أحدثه الملك المغولي أكبر هو:
a. Khwaja Mueenuddin Chishti b. Hazrat Ali Hajwairi
c. Nizamuddin Awlia d. ***Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi***

25. The ninth month in Islamic calendar is:
الشهر التاسع في التقويم الإسلامي هو:
a. Rajab b. Sha'ban c. ***Ramadan***
d. None of these

26. In Pakistan, the upper house of the Parliament is called:
يسمى المجلس الأعلى للبرلمان في باكستان ..
a. Majlis-e-Shoora b. ***Senate***
c. National Assembly d. None of these

27. ---Name of the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court is:
اسم قاضي القضاة في المحكمة العليا في لاهور هو..
a. Justice Khalil-ur-Rehman Ramday b. Justice Javed Iqbal
b. ***Syed Yawar Ali*** d. Justice Manzoor Ahmed Malic

28. The Prophet **صلي الله عليه وسلم** said: "Paradise lies under the shadow of:
قال صلى الله عليه وسلم : "الجنة تحت ظلال...
a. Green trees الأشجار الخضراء b. ***Swords*** السيوف c. Just ruler الإمام العادل d. knowledge العلم

29. The age of the Prophet **صلي الله عليه وسلم** at the time of his first marriage was:
عمر النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم وقت أول زواجه ..
a. ***25 years*** b. 30 years c. 35 year d. 40 years

30. The Prophet **صلي الله عليه وسلم** and his Companions remained in *Sha'b-e-Abi Talib* for:
بقي النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم وصحابته في شعب أبي طالب مدة ..
a. 1 year b. 2 years c. ***3 years*** d. 4 years

31. Name of the Companion who accompanied the Prophet **صلي الله عليه وسلم** in the journey of *hijrah* is:
الصحابي الجليل الذي صحب النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم في الهجرة هو
a. 'Umar ibn al-Khattab b. 'Ali ibn Abi Talib
c. Salman Faarisi d. ***None of these***

32. RAW stands for:
RAW هو ملخص لـ
a. ***Research and Analysis Wing*** b. Rice and Wheat Department

c. Regional Authority for Water d. Regional Agency for War

33. Ghazwa-e-Badr was fought in the month of:

وقعت غزوة بدر في شهر:

a. Muharram b. Rabi'-ul-Awwal

c. ***Ramadan*** d. Zulhijjah

34. Number obligatory parts (أركان) in ablution (وضوء) is :

عدد أركان الوضوء ..

a. 3 b. **4** c. 5 d. 6

35. The Prophet **صلي الله عليه وسلم** died on?

توفي النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم في يوم:

a. Friday b. Saturday c. Sunday ***d. Monday***

36. *Ayat al-Kursi* is in:

تقع آية الكرسي في سورة

a. *Surat al-Anfal* b. *Surat al-Tawbah* c-***Surat-al-Baqarah***

d. *Surat al-Fatihah*

37. Number of sermons delivered prior to the Friday prayer is:

عدد خطبات الجمعة ..

a. 1 b. **2** c. 3 d. 4

38. Waiting period (**عدة**) for widow is:

عدة المرأة المتوفى زوجها هي:

a. Three menstrual cycles b. Three months and ten days

ثلاثة قروء ثلاثة شهور وعشرة آيام

c. ***Four months and ten days*** d. Five months and ten days

أربعة أشهر وعشرة آيام خمسة أشهر وعشرة آيام

39. *Nisab* for *zakah* of gold is:

نصاب الذهب للزكاة هو...

a. 5.5 tola b. 6.5 tola c. ***7.5 tola*** d. 8.5 tola

40. *Hadd* punishment for a married person who commits *zina* is:

حد الزاني المحصن هو ...

a. 80 stripes b. 100 stripes c. ***Stoning*** d. Imprisonment for life

80 جلدة مائة جلدة الرجم الحبس مدى الحياة

41. _____ is the government of the people, by the people, for the people:

حكومة الشعب للشعب لخدمة الشعب .....

a. Aristocracy b. Monarchy

c. ***Democracy*** d. ***Dictatorship***

42. Indians fought the War of Independence against the British colonialists in:

قاتل المسلمون الهنود للحرية ضد الإنجليز عام..

a. 1757 b. ***1857*** c. 1919 d. None of these

43. All India Muslim League was founded in:

أنشئت الرابطة الإسلامية للمسلمين الهنود (مسلم ليك) عام...

a. 1896 b. ***1906*** c. 1911 d. 1916

44. Separate electorate system in India was introduced for the first time by:

من أعطى للمسلمين حق التصويت لأعضائهم المستقلين في الهند

a. ***Minto-Marley Reforms*** b. Mithaq-e-Lucknow
c. Simon Commission d. Cabinet Mission

45. In August _____, USA dropped atomic bombs on two cities of Japan:
في شهر أغسطس عام ..... ضرب الأمريكان القنبلتين النوويتين على مدينتين يابانيتين

a. 1944 b. ***1945*** c. 1946 d. 1947

46. Ahmad Shah Abdali was not only a ruler but also a nice poet of_____:
احمد شاه أبدالي لم يكن قائدا فقط بل كان شاعرا أيضا في لغة .....

a. Arabic b. Persian c. ***Pashto*** d. Hindi

47. The Objectives Resolution was passed in:
تم إقرار لـ "قرارداد مقاصد" في عام..

a. 1947 b. 1948 ***c. 1949*** d. 1950

48. Inventor of the electric bulb was:
مخترع الضوء الكهربائي هو

a. Albert Einstein b. Isaac Newton c. ***Thomas Edison***
d. Alexander Fleming

49. ---Afghanistan lies on _____ of Pakistan:
يقع أفغانستان في جهة ..... من باكستان.

a. North b. South c. East d. West

50. Islamabad lies in the foot of _____ Hills:
تقع إسلام آباد في أطراف جبال.....

a. Himalaya b. ***Margalla*** c. Murree
d. Karakoram

51. ---Number of sermons delivered in Eid prayer is:
عدد خطبات العيد هو

a. 1 **b. 2** c. 3 d. 4

52. In Pakistan, _____ is called the city of saints:
مدينة الأولياء هي..

a. Lahore b. Bahawalpur c. Sehwan Sharif
d. ***Multan***

53. In Pakistan, the minimum age limit for a voter is:
أقل عمر لحق التصويت في باكستان هو..

a. **18 years** b. 21 years c. 25 years
b. d. None of these

54. Muhammad bin Qasim conquered Sindh in the year:
فتح محمد بن قاسم السند في عام...

a. 612 **b. 712** c. 812 d. 912

55. Pakistan's national game is:
اللعبة الوطنية لباكستان هي

a. Cricket b. Football c. ***Hockey*** d. Squash

56. Which of the following is the title of a book of Allama Muhammad Iqbal:
أي من هذه الكتب عنوان لكتاب العلامة محمد إقبال

a. *Zarb-e-Momin* b. *Bang-e-Israafeel* c. *Aalam-e-Baikhudi*
d. ***Payam-e-Mashriq***

57. Quaid-e-Azam gave one-third of his property to:
أعطى القائد الأعظم ثلث ممتلكاته لـ:
a. Islamic University Bahawalpur b. Karachi University
c. ***Islamia College Peshawar*** d. None of these

58. _____ is said to be the first Punjabi poet:
..... هو الشاعر الأول في اللغة البنجابية.
a. Ameer Khusro **b. *Baba Fariduddin Ganjshakkar***
c. Waris Shah d. Baba Baullaih Shah

59. ---According to Sayyid Sulayman Nadwi, Urdu is the developed form of_____:
وفقا لسيد سليمان الندوي اللغة الأردية هي الشكل المتقدم للغة....
a. Punjabi b. **Persian** c. Turkish d. Sindhi

60. Our country is a federation which comprises of _____ units:
بلدنا عبارة عن اتحاد يضم ..... وحدات:
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 **d. 4**

61. Headquarters of the United Nations Organization are in _____:
المقر الرئيس لمنظمة الأمم المتحدة يقع في
a. Washington b. ***New York*** c. Geneva
d. None of these

62. _____ % of the Pakistani population lives in rural areas:
.....% من الشعب الباكستاني يعيش في الريف.
a. ***62%*** b. 72% c. 82% d. None of these

63. ---The theory of relativity was associated with:
نظرية النسبية تنسب إلى
a. Albert Einstein b. Isaac Newton c. Thomas Edison
d. Alexander Fleming

64. The Fall of Dhaka occurred in _____ 1971:
تاريخ سقوط دهاكه في شهر ..... عام **1971.**
a. September b. October c. November **d.** ***December***

65. Pakistan became member of the UNO the very next _____ of her independence:
اصبح الباكستان عضوا في هيئة الأمم المتحدة بعد الاستقلال بـ
a. Day b. Week c. ***Month*** d. Year

66. The new name of RCD is _____:
الاسم الجديد لمنظمة (RCD) هو..
a. OIC b. ***ECO*** c. SAARC d. PWD

67. _____ is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council:
..... ليس بعضو دائم في مجلس الأمن التابع للأمم المتحدة.
a. USA b. UK c. ***Japan*** d. France

68. Peoples Republic of China came into being in _____:
الصين ظهرت كدولة شيوعية في عام
a. 1929 b. 1939 c. ***1949*** d. None of these

69. The Last sermon of Prophet was delivered in…….. Hijri.
آخر خطبة خطبها رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم كانت في عام

a. 5 b. 7 c. 8 ***d. 10***

70. NADRA stands for:
كلمة NADRA ملخص لـ

a. National Data Research Agency
b. ***National Database and Registration Authority***
c. Navy-Army Directorate and Recruitment Authority
d. North Atlantic Defense Related Agreement

71. "Irna" is a news agency of _____:
Irna هي شبكة إخبارية لـ

a. Afghanistan b. ***Iran*** c. Iraq d. Turkey

72. The nearest planet to Sun is _____:
أقرب سيارة من الشمس هي....

a. Earth (الأرض) b. Mars (المريخ) c. ***Mercury*** (عطارد) d. Venus (الزهرة)

73. Email stands for _____:
Email ملخص لـ

a. Extra mail b. Extraordinary mail c. ***Electronic mail***
d. Exceptional mail

74. The relationship of "Parliament" to "Legislation" is analogous to the relationship between:
العلاقة بين "البرلمان" و "التشريع" مماثل للعلاقة بين :

a. Sun and Moon (الشمس والقمر) b. Apples and Oranges (التفاح والبرتقال)
c. ***Bees and Honey*** (النحل والعسل) d. Guns and Gunpowder (البنادق والبارود)

75. Legislature in Pakistan is _____:
الهيئة التشريعية في باكستان هي:

a. Unicameral b. ***Bicameral*** c. Multicameral
d. None of these غيرها

76. Number of amendments in the Constitution of Pakistan is___:
حصل التعديل في القانون الباكستاني ..... مرة.

a. 16 b. 17 c. 18 **d. *21***

77. Number of temporary members of the UN Security Council is___:
عدد الأعضاء غيرالدائمين في المجلس الأمن هو....

a. 8 b. ***10*** c. 12 d. 14

78. The Second World War started in _____:
بدء الحرب العالمية الثانية في ..

a. 1919 b. 1929 c. ***1939*** d. None of these

79. Jalianwala Bagh incident occurred in _____:
متى وقعت كارثة جليان والا باغ ؟
a. ***1919*** b. 1929 c. 1939 d. None of these

80. The laws of motion are associated with _____:
مكتشف قانون الحركة هو...
a. Albert Einstein b. ***Isaac Newton*** c. Thomas Edison d. Alexander Fleming

81. A sweet gust of fragrant wind touched his nostrils.
What part of speech are the underlying words?
a. Noun b. Pronoun c. Adverb d. **Adjective**

82. The risky ascent tests a mountaineer's firm courage:
What part of speech are the underlying words?
a. Noun b. Pronoun c. Adverb d. **Adjective**

83. Which of the following is correctly structured?
a. I wish I am getting a good job.
b. I wish I was getting a good job.
c. I wish I have gotten a good job.
d. I wish I would get a good job.

83. Which of the following is correctly structured?
a-It is necessary to get knowledge.
b-It is necessarily to get knowledge.
c-It is necessary to getting knowledge.
d-It is necessarily to have gotten knowledge.

84. Which of the following words is nearest in meaning to the underlying word?
The writer told the gist of the story.
a. Details b.**Summary** c.Plot d.Characters

85. Which of the following words is nearest in meaning to the underlying word?
He has memorized many good maxims.
a. Verbs b.Adjectives c.**Proverbs** d.Adverb

86. Which of the following words is nearest in meaning to the underlying word?
She is used to getting up late.
a. Fed up of b.***In the habit of*** c-Bored of d-Fired of

87. Which of the following words is nearest in meaning to the underlying word?
His ailment seems to be incurable.
a. Health b-Boldness c-Eagerness d-***Sickness***

88. Choose the correct spelling:
    a. Exageration **b. Exaggeration** c. Exaggaration
    d. Exaggerration

89. Choose the correct spelling:
    a. **Anxiety** b. Anxaety c. Anxeity d. Angziety

90. Choose the correct spelling:
    a. Lunasy b. Leonacy c. Lonacy d. **Lunacy**

91. There is a lovely _____ of the town from the window:
    a. Look b. Impression c. Sight d. **View**

92. Past is to future as yesterday is to _____:
    a. Today b. ***Tomorrow*** c. Day after tomorrow d. Day before yesterday

93. Every sensible citizen abides _____ the law of the country:
    a. to b. ***by*** c. for d. with

94. His wife died five years ago and since then he has been living as a _____:
    a. Divorcee b. Misogynist c. Celibate
    d. Widower

95. Questions will be answered by a _____ of experts:
    a. Gang b. Penal **c. Panel** d. Band

96. Find the antonym of PRAGMATIC:
    a. Angry b. Journalistic c. Pungent d. **Quixotic**

97. Find the antonym of PERCEIVE:
    a. **Ignore** b. Create c. Apprehend d. Conceive

98. ---Shakespeare was a:
    a. Greek Philosopher b. Novelist **c. *Poet***
    d. None of these

99. ---Man is like tea. His true color appears only in _____ water:
    a. Melting b. Frozen c. ***Boling*** d. Deep

ADMISSION TEST FOR LL.B.

Q 1 Five times prayer in a day was made obligatory:

a **On the eve of MAR'AJ** b. After Ghazwah-e-khyber c. ***Soon after migration to Madina*** d. None of above

Q 2 Banu Hashim remained confined in Shib-e-Abi Talib for:

a Two years b. ***Three years*** c. Four years d. Five years

Q 3 Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal was pupil of:

a Imam Abu Hanifah b. Imam Malik ***c. Imam Shafie*** d. None of the above

Q 4 Who from amongst the wives of the Holy Prophet (SAW) had accompanied the Holy Prophet (SAW) during Sulh Hudaybiah

a Hazrat Ayesha b. ***Hazrat Umm-i-Salmah*** c. Hazrat Sauda d.Hazrat Hafsa

Q 5 Ghazwah-al-Ahzab was fought in

a 5 AH b. 6 AH c. 7 AH d. 8 AH

Q6 Founding father of Sociology is:

a Ibn-e-Rushd ***b. Ibn-e-Khuldun*** c. Jabir bin Hayyan d. None of above

Q 7 '*Aljabar wal Muqabalah*', the famous book of maths taught in Europe was written by:

a Bu Ali Sina b. Jaber Bin Hayyan c. ***Musa Khawarzami*** d. None of above

Q 8 Which of the following does not belong to the same class:

a 14 b. 49 c. 63 d. ***55***

Q 9 A friend in need is a friend …….

a Of mine b. ***Indeed*** c. Good person d. Of human nature

Q 10 A little knowledge is …..

a Better than nothing b. ***Dangerous*** c. Necessary . d. Good for nothing

Q 11 An idle man's brain is ….

a Best for thinking b. Bad for thinking c. ***The devils workshop***
d. Necessary for rest

Q 12 Cut your coat according to …
a The fashion b. The weather c. **Your cloth** d. Your size

Q 13 God helps those who help …
a Others b. ***Themselves*** c. Poor d. Everyone

Q 14 Choose the appropriate
A bad workman quarrels …….
a With his fellows b. With other workmen c. ***With his tools***
d. With his family

Q 15 A drowning man catches …..
a At a boat b. ***At a straw*** c. At a wood d. At anything

Q 16 -Who was commander of Infidels of Makah in the battle of Badar?
a. ***Abu Sufyan*** b Abu Jahal c Utba d None of these

Q 17 -Hazarat _____was the first man who converted to Islam after the first revelation on Holy Prophet.
a Abu-Bakar (RA) b. Umar (RA) c. Ali (RA) d. Uthman (RA)

Q 18 - The name of the angel who used to bring revelation of Allah on Holy Prophet is
a Hazrat Jibraei b. Hazrat Israfeel c. Hazrat Ismaeel
d. Hazrat Ishaq

Q19 -The name of Grand Father of Holy Prophet was _____.
a Hazrat Hashim b. Hazrat Qasim c. Hazrat Quraish
d. ***Hazrat Abdulmutalib***

Q20 -The name of uncle of Holy Prophet who looked after him after the death of his grand father was _____.
a Hazrat Hamza b. Hazrat Harisa c. Hazrat Abdulmuttalib
d. ***Hazrat Abu Talib***

Q21 Holy Prophet was famous as _____and _____ in his pre Prophet hood life.
a. Sadiq b. Ameen c. ***Boath*** d. None of these

Q 22 Holy Prophet resolved the dispute among Arab tribes at the time of

Reconstruction of Bait Allah for placement of _____.

a Hajar-i-aswad b. Bab-i-Kaaba c. Muqam-i-ibraheem d. Hateem

Q 23 - Before Migration to Yasrib Holy Prophet went to _____ for search of new center of Islam but the people of that city had not treated him well.

a Yaman b. Syria c. ***Taif*** d. Jeddah

Q 24 - Holy Prophet lived in Makkah after Islam for _____years.

a 13 years b. 14 years c.15 years d. 16 years

Q 25 Hazat _____was the first wife of Holy Prophet and he married with her in Makkah.

a Ummulmomineen Hzrat Sauda (RA) ***b. Ummulmomineen Hazrat Khadija(RA)*** c. Ummulmomineen Hazrat Ayesha (RA) d. Ummulmomineen Hazrat Maimona (RA)

Q 26 Christopher Columbus was .....

a Portuguese b.Spanish c. **Italian** d. English

Q 27 The British women were for the first time granted right to vote in the year .....

a. ***1918*** b. 1922 c. 1928 d. None of these

Q 28 ..... was the first chief Justice of Pakistan

a. Justice Mian Abdul Rashid b. Justice M. Munir c. Justice Shahabudin d, Justice A. R. Cornelius

Q 29 The official name of Pakistan is:

a Islamic Democratic State of Pakistan ***b. Islamic Republic of Pakistan***

c Islamic Democratic Republic of Pakistan d. Islamic State of Pakistan

Q 30 ..... Was made the head of the boundary commission.

a. ***Radcliffe*** b. Mountbatten c. Justice Munir d. None of these

Q 31 The city of ..... was made capital of Pakistan after partition.

a. Rawalpindi b. ***Karachi*** c. Islamabad d. None of these

Q 32 A ..... km boundary separate Pakistan from the Peoples Republic of China.

a. 400 b. ***500*** c. 600 d. 700

Q 33 Pak-India boundary is ..... Km long.

a. 1600 b. 1700 c. 1800 **d. 2200**

Q 34 The province of Balochisstan covers about …… per cent of the total area of Pakistan.

a. 80 b. 40 c. ***44*** d. None of these

Q 35 National Assmbly of Pakistan is elected for ……

a. 4 years b. ***5 years*** c. 6 years d. None of these

Q 36 ……. Per cent people of Pakistan are Muslim.

a. 79 b. 80 c. 87 d. ***97***

Q 37 …….. percent of our population lives in rural areas.

a. 51 b. ***61*** c. 71 d. 81

Q 38 In the year …….. east wing was severed from the rest of Pakistan.

a. 1961 b. ***1971*** c. 1973 d. 1979

Q 39 ECO is the new name of …….

a. ***RCD*** b. SEATO c. SENTO d. None of these

Q 40 In the following groups which is different?

a Support – Oppose b. ***Need – Requirement*** c. Shortage – Excess
d. Save – Spend

Q 41 Find out the odd thing

a. a thing of beauty is a joy for ever
b. Our sweetest songs are those that tell us of saddest things
c. They all serve who stand and wait
d. Democracy is a government of the people by the people and for the people

Q 42 Which of the following is not from the African continent

a Nairobi b. Cairo c. ***Rabat*** **d. Bunes Aires**

Q 43 GOLD is to ORNAMENT as WOOD is to

a Table b. Chair c. Decoration d. ***Furniture***

Q 44 Which of the following is different

a BOAT – TO b. **GASH – AS** c. HELM – ME d. ROAD – DO

Q 45 Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to…(Anon)

a Conscience b, Human Dignity c. Reason **d. God**

Q 46 Fortune favors the ……. (Virgil)
a Hard worker b. Intelligent c. **Bold** d. Meticulous

Q 47 The tree of liberty grows only when watered by ……(B. Barer)
a Hard work b. ***Blood of Tyrant*** c. Good Ideas d. Bravery

Q 48 The old name of Myanmar is …….
a Nepal b. Bhutan c. Magnolia d. ***Burma***

Q 49 Spring : summer is as
A Thursday :Wednesday b. Wednesday : Monday c. Monday : Wednesday
d. Wednesday : Thursday

Q 50 Choose the correct meaning of the idiom " Flog a dead horse"
a. Precariously b. **Make useless effort** c. Once for all d. None of these

Q 51 Choose the correct meaning of the idiom " Face the music"
a Bear the result b. Clean dealing c. Diminish d. None of these

Q 52 Canada has both English and …….. as official languages
a French b. Spanish c. German d. Italian

Q 53 The battle of Waterloo was fought in ….
a 1810 **b.1815** c. 1820 d. 1825

Q 54 A rectangular room is 6 m long, 5 m wide and 4 m high. The total volume of the room in cubic meter is
a 100 b. **120** c. 130 d. 140

Q 55 Bilal pays 10% of his income for his income tax. If his income tax amounts to Rs. 1500, what is his income
a 15000 b. 16000 c. 17000 d. 20000

Q 56 A certain number was doubled and the result then multiplied by three. If the product was 138, find the number?
a 20 **b. 23** c. 25 d. 29

Q`57 A student has to secure 40% marks to pass. He gets 40 marks and fails by 40 marks. The maximum number of marks is …..
a 100 b. 150 **c. 200** d. 250

Q 59 Among the people standing in a line, Majeed is in the middle at number seven. How many people are there in the line?

a 8 b. 7 c. 11 d. ***13***

Q.60 Vietnam War ended in the year ……..

a. 1965 **b. 1975** c. 1979 d. None of these

Q. 61 World War II ended in the year ……

a. 1935 b. 1939 c. ***1945*** d. 1949

Q. 62 First journey to the space was made by ……

a. Yuri Gagarin b. ***Neil Armstrong*** c. Edwin Aldrin d. None of these

Q. 63 World's highest mountain peak is ……..

a. Nanga Parbat b. K2 c. ***Mount Everest*** d. None of these

Q. 64 Height of the mountain peak Mount Everest in feet is ……..

a. 28250 b. **29028** c. 28208 d. None of these

Q. 65 Mountain peak K2 lies in mountain range ……..

a. Karakoram b. Amazonia c. Koh-i-sulaiman d. **None of these**

Q. 66 Children are allowed to travel at half rate in railway trains, because;

a. They have less weight b. **They do not earn money** c-They occupy less space

d. They cannot afford to pay full rates

Q.67 In order to achieve success in life, one should

a. have plenty of money b. have many friends

c. **work hard and continuous** d. be honest and sincere

Q.68 Days are shorter in winter than summer because

a. the sun rises late and sets early b. cold contracts the day

c. **that part of earth slopes away from the sun**

d. the sun rays fall indirectly on the earth

Q.69 Ice floats on water because

a. it ***has less weight than water of the same volume***

b. it is spongy c. it cannot flow like water d. it is transparent

Q.70 A policeman wears a uniform because

a. it gives him smart appearance **b. he can be recognized easily**

c. it scares the criminals d. the government provides it free of cost.

Q.71 Man proposes,
a. and have to face **b. God disposes** c. but could not fulfill d. none of these

Q.72 Prosperity gains friends, adversity
a. tries them b. lose them c. destroys them d. none of these

Q.73 Knowledge comes, but wisdom
a. do not b. cannot **c. lingers** d. is required

Q.74 Speech is silver, silence is
a. required b. necessary c. iron d. ***gold***

Q. 75 United we stand, divided we
a. cannot b. ***fall*** c. perish d. none of these

Q. 76 Indicate the correct one
a. He lays in bead b. He layed in the bed **c. He lies in the bed**
d. none of these

Q.77 Indicate the correct one
a. I suspect he is wrong b. I expect he is wrong c. I purport he is wrong
d. none of these

Q. 78 Indicate the correct one
a. This is uncommon fine b. **This is uncommonly fine** c. this is untenacious fine d. none of these

Q,79 Indicate the correct one
a. **This road is shorter than that** b. This road is more shorter than that
c. This road is very shorter than that d. none of these

Q.80 Indicate the correct one
a. He is a coward man b. He is a cowardly man c. He is a far coward man
d. none of the above

Q.81 Chose the word nearest in meaning to "agile"
a. strong **b. Alert** c. weak d. showy

Q.82 Chose the world nearest in meaning to "venerate"
a. respect b. condemn c. inculcate d. initiate

Q. 83 Chose the world nearest in meaning to "industrious"
a. successful b. sensible c. punctual ***d. hardworking***

Q.84 Find the correct association keeping in view "devil: wrong"
a. color : side walk b. slipper : state c. ***ink : writing***
d. picture : bed

Q.85 Find the correct association keeping in view "red fort: Delhi"
a. ***Red Square: Moscow*** b. Albany : New York c. India: Madras
d. Pakistan: Nepal

Q.86 Find the correct association keeping in view "Warm: Hot"
a. Glue: Paste b. Black: White ***c. Frown: Anger***
d. climate: Weather

Q.87 Find the correct association keeping in view "ship: fish"
a. Kite: Bird b. Feather: Bird c. Tree: Bird d. Chirp: Bird

Q. 88 Find the correct association keeping in view "race: fatigue"
a. French: Athlete b. Fast: Hunger c. Art: Bug
d. ***Walking: Running***

Q. 89 Every sensible citizen abides …… The law of the country.
a. to ***b. by*** c. for d. with

Q.90 I never miss football match. I …… fond of it since my childhood.
a. am b. has been c. have been d. will be

Q.91 The judge decided to resign when he was ….. for promotion to chief justice.
a. passed out b. passed off c. passed by ***d. passed over***

Q. 92 According to the weather …… it is going to be cloudy today.
a. announcement b. indication c. prediction ***d. forecast***

Q. 93 I had not expected to meet him. It was quite an ….. meeting.
a. organized b. intentional ***c. accidental*** d. undesirable

Q. 94 Question will be answered by a …. of experts.
a. staff b.***panel*** c. bunch d. band

Q. 95 Chose the word opposite in meanings "Profane"
a. beautiful ***b. sacred*** c. glorious d. insane

Q. 96 Chose the word opposite in meanings "perceived"
a. ignored b. created c. apprehended d. conceive

Q. 97 Chose the word opposite in meanings "venerate"

a. respect b. **condemn** c. inculcate d. initiate

Q. 98 Writing novels is my bread and ……. But I prefer to write poetry.

a. ***butter*** b. salt c. water d. egg

Q. 99 Stop beating about the …… and tell me what you came for.

a. weather b. news c. school ***d. bush***

Q. 100. I could not persuade him to join profession of journalist and finally gave it up as a bad ….

a. effort ***b. job*** c. habit d. work

ADMISSION TEST FOR LL.B.(HONS)

***Note:** This paper is of 100 MCQs and the maximum time is 100 minutes. Answer all the questions by shading the relevant circles on the **separate answer sheet.** This paper shall not be taken outside the examination hall and must be handed over to the invigilator along with the answer sheet.

ISLAMIC OR1E1NTATIOIS

1. Qurbani (Holy Slaughtering)is made during Hajj at:

   A. Arafat

   B. Mina

   C. Muzdalifa

   D. Safa

2. Give the name, who compiled first work of Hadith "Sahifa-e-Sadiqa."
   A.Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)

   B. Imam Muslim (RA)

   C. Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr (RA)

   D. Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA)

3. What is the number of month "Rajab" in Islamic Calendar?

   A. First

   B. 7th

   C. 5thi

   D. Eleventh

4. The heads of Zakat are:

***A.* Eight**

B. Nine

C. Seven

D. Five

5. "Arbaeen" is the book of Hadith in which there are:

A. 40 Ahadith

B. 50 ahadith

C. 30 Ahadith

D. 20 Ahadith

6. MAUWAZATAIN means:

A. A collection of Ahadith

B.Two specific Surahs of Quran

C. A book of Jaffari fiqh

D. A book of hanafi fiqh

7. Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in

A. Madina

B. Mukkah

C. Taif

D. Jabal-e-Noor

8. The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only:

A. Two times

B. Four times

C. Six times

D. Seven times

9. When law of inheritance was revealed?

A. Three Hijre

B. FourHijree

C. Five Hijree

D. Four Hijree

10. Who was the first writer of "Wahi" in Quraish?

A. Harat Abdul Rahman bin Auf (RA)

B. Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)

C. Hazrat Abdulla bin Zubair (RA)

D.Hazrat Ibn Masuod (RA)

11. A Muslim female is coffined in:

A. Eight Sheets

B. Five Sheets

C. One Sheet

D. Ten Sheets

12. The original name of Imam Bukhari is:

A. Saeed bin Hatem

B. Muhammad Ali

C. Abdullah Zaid

D. Muhammad ibn Ismail

13. The Nisab of Zakat in gold is:

A. 18 Tolas

B. 24 Tolas

C. 7½ Tolas

D. 35 Tolas

14. What is Isteelam:

A. Salam to Kaaba

B. Salam to Hajre Aswad

C. Kissing Hajre Aswad

D. Praying at Muqam -e-Ibrahim

15. Who collected Quranic verses in one place:

A. Hazrat Umar (RA)

B. Hazrat Abdullah ibne Abbas (RA)

C. Hazrat Abdullah ibne Masud (RA)

D. Hazrat Usman (RA)

16. Holy Prophet was born in

A. 571 A.D.

B. 572 A.D.

C. 573 A.D.

D. 574 A.D

17. Baitul Mamoor is on

A. 3rd Heaven

B. 5lh Heaven

C. 6Th Heaven

D. 7lh Heaven.

18. Which one of the following is Haraam?

A. Fig

B. Pomegranate

C. Pig

D. Olive

19. Surah *al-Fatihah* is also called as:

A. Preface of the Quran
B. Door of the Quran
C. Mother of the Book
D. All of the above

20. The first *qiblah* of Muslims was:

A. Baitullah

B. Ka'bah

C. Bait-ul-Muqaddas

D. Masjid-e-Aqsa

21. Which Christian monk verified, during the journey of Syria, that Muhammad (SAW) was a Prophet of Allah (SWT)?

A. Waraqa bin Naufil

B. BuhairaRahib

C. Shareer

D. None of the above

22. The word *"tehlir* means:

A . Recitation of the Holy Quran

B . Recitation of *KalimahTayyebah*

C. Testifying that Allah is the greatest

D . Testifying that Mohammad (SAW) is His prophet

23. *Namaz-e Khasoof is* offered when:

***A.* Moon eclipses -**

B. Sun eclipses

C. Sun rises

D. Sun sets

24. Holy Prophet (SAW) performed his last *hajj* in:

A. 632 AD

B. 630 AD

C. 631 AD

D. 633 AD

25. Jizya means

A. Poll-Tax on Muslims

B. Poll- Tax on non-Muslims

C. Tax on agriculture produce

D. Tax on income

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

26. Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan:

A. Nizamuddin

B. Sikandar Mirza

C. Liaquat Ali Khan

D. None of these

27. Pakistan exploded her first nuclear bomb on:

A. 28th May 1998

B. 14th August 1998

C. 4th April 1998

D. None of these

28 The first atom bomb was used in 1945 by:

A. The Germany

B. The USA

C. The USSR

D. None of these

29. Turkey falls in:

A. Asia

B. Europe

C. Asia and Europe

D. None of these

30. British India Company was granted permission of trade with India by:

A. Emperor Akbar

B. Shahjahan

C. Jchangir

D. Aurantizeb

31. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from British service as:

A. Clerk

B. Principal

C. Judge

D. Commissioner

32. The membership of Pakistan in the UNO was opposed by:

A. India

B. Afghanistan

C. Israel

D) Soviet Union

33 "Ihya "Uloom ud Din" is the work *of:*

A. AL-Ghazali

B. Al-Mawardi

C. Ibnkhaldun

D)None ofthese

34 Ilmul-Iqtisad was written by:

A. Ibn-Khuldun

B. A llama Iqbal

C. Nizam-ul-Mulk Tusi

D. None of these.

35. Official name of China which emerged *on* world map on 1st October. 1949 is:

A. Nationalist Republic of China

B. People's Republic of China

C. Communist Republic of China

D. None of thes

36. Ibn e Khaldun was a:

A. King

B. Governor

C. Historia

D. Jurist

37. UNO has.....official languages

A. 10

B. 8

C. 2

D). 6

38. The capital city of Czech Republic is:

A. San Jose

B. Ottawa

C. Copenhagen

D) Prague

39). The Magna Carta Was signed by the British King in:

A. 1215

B. 1220

C. 1225

I). 1230

40. O1C was formed in:

A. Jedda

B. Rabat

C. Cairo

D. None of these

41 Parliament of Pakistan is composed *of*

A. National Assembly

B. Senate

C. President

D. All of the above

42. The length of Durand Line is:

A.1220 km

B2850 km

C. 2250 km

D2050 km

43. What is the number of districts in Punjab?

A. 24

B. 20

C. 29

D. 36

44. Bin Ghazi is the city of:

A. Libya

B. Iraq

C. Syria

D. None of these

45. "The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" is the work of:

A. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

B. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

C. Allama Muhammad Iqbal

D. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar

46. Who was appointed the first principal ofDarul ulum Deoband?

A. Maulana Mamluk Ali

B. Haji Muhammad Abid

C. Maulana Muhammad Qasim

D. None of these

47. Which of the following is a land locked country?

A. Nigeria

B. Kenya

C. Sri Lanka

D. Uganda

48. The Lukhnow Pact was concluded in

A.1914
B.1916
C.1918
D.1920

49. Americans are going to elect:

A. 43rd President of USA

B. 44th President of USA

C. 45th President of USA
D).None of these.

50. Who pleaded the case of Ghazi Ilm Deen when he killed the Hindu offender of blasphemy?

A. Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal

B. *Quid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah*

C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

D. None of these

LEGAL APTITUDE

51 Ibn Sina's Al-Qanun is a book of.

A. Law

B. Medicine

C. Theology

D. Sufism

52. "Kitab-al-Umm" is written by:

A. Imam Abu Hanifa

B. Imam Malik

C. Imam Shafi

D. Imam Ahmad bin Hambal

53. The punishment for false accusation (Had -e- Qazaf) is:

A. 50 Lashes

B. 70 Lashes

C. 80 Lashes

D. 90 Lashes

54. The US Constitution has.....articles.

A. 30

B. 05

C. 07

D. 80

55. How many kinds of writs are provided in Article 199 of the Constitution of Pakistan?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 7

56. Constitution of..... is unwritten':

A. Saudi Arabia

B. United States of America

C. Britain

D. France

57. Fatawa Qazi Khan is an authentic Fatwa of:

A. Fiqh Hanbali

B. FiqhMaliki

C. Fiqh Shafi

D. Fiqh Hanafi

58. "The Principles of Muhammadan Jurisprudence" is written by .....

A. Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee

B. Abdur Rahim

C. Allama Muhammad Iqbal

D. Dr. Mahmood Ahmad Ghazi

59. A in order to cause hurt strikes Z with a stick or stone which in the ordinary course of nature is not likely to cause death. Z dies as a result of such hurt. A shall be

A. Not guilty.

B. guilty of qatl amad.

C**). guilty of qatl shibh i amad.**

E). guilt of qatl bil sabab

60. The US Constitution is:

A. Rigid

B. Flexible

C. Moderate

D. None of these

61. The Head of State in Pakistan is:

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Both of them

D. None of these

62. Revelation is thesource of Islamic law :

A. Only

B. Secondary

C. Primary

D. None of these

63. Plurality of wives is called:

A. Bigamy

B. Polygamy

C. Polyandry

D. None of these

64.A separation between husband and wife through Lian takes place when there is:

A. Accusation of adultery by husband

B. Apostasy from Islam by husband

C. An agreement between husband and wife to dissolve marriage

D. None of these

65. 1CJ stands for _____

A. Indian Civil Justice

B. International Criminal Justice

C. International Court of Justice

D. None of the above

66. "'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" is related to the.

A. Law of Tazir

B. **Law of Qisas**

C. LawofSyasah

D. None of these

67. FIR stands for

A. Fact Information Report

B. Further Information Report

C. Frequent Information Report

D. **First Information Report**

68. *"Hadd"* in Islamic Law means:

A. Punishment not fixed by the Shai iah.

B. Punishment fixed by the Shariah

C. *Taazir.*

D. Punishment announced by a Judge.

69. *Talaq* is:

A. Judicial separation.

B. Seperation by the wife.

C. Seperation by the husband.

D. Seperation by mutual agreement.

70. A battle in which the Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) himself took part is called:

A. Sariyyah.

B. *Ghazwah.*

C. Ma 'rakah.

D. *Harb.*

71. The fundamental source of law in Pakistan is

A. Custom

B. Usage

C. Trade

D. Constitution of Pakistan

72. De-Jure means .....

A. By law

B. In reality

C. By merit

D. None of the above

73. Bona fide means .....

A. In good faith

B. For good cause

C. Good deeds

D. None of the above

74.. Qiyas means:

A. Consensus

B. Analogy

C. Analysis

D. None of these

75. "The fundamental law of Pakistan" is written bv:

A. A.K. Brohi

B. Quid-e-Azam

C. Zulfiqar Ali Butto

D. S.M. Zafar

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

DIRECTION

In each of the question below, a word is followed by four expressions numbered A. B. C and D. given as answer choices. Choose one from the answer choices, which can be substituted for the word in question.

76. AMNESIA

A. Loss of memory due to brain injury

B. Deviation from a general rule or method

C. A state when there is no law

D. Devotion to that which is entitled to obedience and respect

77. ALIMONY

A. Official representative of a state in *a* foreign land

B. To turn friends into enemies

C. An act of sovereign power granting general pardon for a past offence

D. An allowance made by a man to a woman pending

78. BLONDE

A. To cast a slender on a person

B. Insensitive and indifferent

C. A woman having light golden skin and hair D. Animals that eat flesh

79. CELIBACY

A. A temporary suspension of hostilities

B. A place for keeping birds confined

C. Government of high officials

D. State of being unmarried

80. BELLICOSE

A. Inclined to contending, fighting etc

B. To talk ill of a person

C. Greedy of gain

D. A list of names

DIRECTION

In each of the question below there is a blank space. Choose the correct prepositions to fill in the blanks from the four answer choices given with each questions.

81. A son was born .....him.

A. For

B. To

C. In

D. At

82. I was sorry to hear .....his death.

A. Of

B. About

C. For

D. To

83. They were informed.....my expected arrival.

A. Of

B. About

C. At

D. By

84. Ahmad is engaged.....Ayesha.

A. For

B. To

C. With

D. By

85. I prefer walking ..... going by bus.

A. To

B. Over

C. At

D. On

DIRECTION

Read the passage then answer the questions below:

"This November, I encourage the people of Arkansas to vote NO on a referendum to repeal the state's motorcycle helmet law. The state's current helmet law saves hundreds of lives per year, and it is senseless that people should be injured or killed merely because they are too vain to wear a helmet. Furthermore, helmet laws help to reduce public expenditures on health care and have even been shown to deter motorcycle-theft. For these reasons, the citizens of Arkansas must oppose this referendum. One hardly needs to appeal to statistics to show that helmets protect motorcyclists against injury or death. For those who are skeptical, however, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) calculates that in an accident helmets reduce the likelihood of fatal injury by 29%. After California passed its helmet law in 1992. that stale saw motorcycle-related fatalities decrease by 37% in a single year. These statistics are impossible to ignore. If motorcyclists wish to protect themselves against injury and death, they should wear a helmet whenever they ride. Man\ opponents of the helmet law agree that helmets save motorcyclists" lives, but insist that the decision to wear a helmet should be left 10 the individual rider. Perhaps this argument would be valid if motorcyclists were the only ones negatively affected by their decision, but this is not the case. A 2002 study by the NHTSA concluded that only about half of all injured motorcyclists were properly insured, which means many of these riders likely relied on public funds to subsidize their healthcare costs. If the citizens of Arkansas choose to repeal the helmet law. we can expect these costs to rise significantly, and at a time when our state is in a financial crisis. Helmet laws can also help reduce motorcycle theft. Few thieves think to bring a helmet with them when they steal a motorcycle, which makes them much easier for police to spot. In addition to making it easier to apprehend motorcycle thieves and recover stolen bikes, evidence shows that helmet laws can deter motorcycle theft from happening in the first place. After Texas enacted a statewide helmet law, cities there saw rates of motorcycle theft drop by up to 44%. A drop in the rates of motorcycle theft directly reduces law enforcement expenses related to this crime, which is another benefit to all citizens. Opponents of the helmet law offer two main arguments. First, the law's detractors argue that properly educating riders is the best way to avoid accidents. I agree entirely; all motorcycle riders should be properly educated and should ride their bikes responsibly. Some accidents, however, are unavoidable, and as I have argued, helmets significantly reduce health care expenditures associated with all accidents. Second, opponents argue that helmet laws infringe on their personal freedom. Again, I agree that the government should avoid constraining individual choice whenever possible, but as I have shown, the decision to wear a helmet does not affect only the rider, so this issue is not a simple matter of individual liberty. The government must not allow a few individuals to make society bear the burden of their irresponsible choices. In a perfect world, helmet laws would not be necessary because all riders would wear them voluntarily.

However, we do not live in a perfect world. Therefore we must require motorcyclists to make this socially responsible decision. As I have argued, helmet laws not only benefit motorcyclists, but all citizens. Please join me this November in voting NO on the referendum to repeal the state helmet law "

Questions:

86. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for skeptical?

A. doubtful

B. trustworthy

C. sympathetic

D. gullible

87. Which of the following statements, if true, would provide the strongest evidence against
the author's claims in this passage?

A. Studies show that over 80% of motorcyclists wear a helmet even when not required
to do so by law.

B. After enacting its helmet law, Wisconsin saw no significant decrease in healthcare
costs related to motorcycle injuries.

C. Automobiles are a much more common target for theft than motorcycles.

D. Only about 15% of motorcycle accidents can be attributed to negligence on the part
of the motorcyclist.

:

88. The main purpose of paragraph 5 is to

A. expose the logical flaws in potential counterarguments

B. assert that the helmet law does not encroach upon personal freedom

C. emphasize the importance of rider education in preventing motorcycle accidents

D. prove that the author shares common ground with opponents of the law

89. The tone of the author can best be described as:

A. fiery

B. coercive

C. firm

D. Sly

90. Which of the following statements can be described as one of the author's unstated
assumptions?

A. Motorcyclists should be properly educated and should ride responsibly.

B. Helmets help to prevent injury in only the most serious motorcycle accidents.

C. Motorcycle theft is a major problem in Arkansas.

D. Individuals should be responsible for the costs of their own medical care if the) bear
some responsibility for their injuries.

DIRECTION

In each of the questions below, there is a sentence in Direct Speech. Four sentences in Indirect Speech are given below each sentence numbered A. B. C. and D as answer choices. Choose one from the options which is correct indirect speech of the sentence given in the question.

91. He said, I did not attend the meeting."

A. He said he had not attended the meeting.

B. He said that he had not attend the meeting.

C. He said that he did not attend the meeting.

D. He said that I had not attend the meeting.

92. The doctor says. "She is out of danger."

A. The doctor says that she is out of danger.

B. The doctor says that she was out of danger.

C. The doctor said that she is out of danger.

D. The doctor said that she was out of danger.

93. My friend said. " Have you seen the snowfall?"

A. My friend asked that I had seen the snowfall.

B. My friend asked had I seen the snow fall.

C. My friend asked that had I seen the snowfall.

D. My friend asked if I had seen the snowfall.

94. The father said to her. "'Why have you written this letter?"

A. The father asked her that why had she written that letter.

B. The father asked her why had she written that letter.

C. The father asked her why she had written that letter.

D. The father asked her that why she had written that letter.

95. The teacher said to me. "You have not solved the question correctly."

A. The teacher told me that 1 had not solved the question correctly.

B. The teacher told me that 1 have not solved the question correctly.

C. The teacher told me 1 had not solved the question correctly.

D. The teacher told me that I had not been solved the question correctly.

DIRECTION

In each of the question below, there is a sentence in Active Voice. Four options are given below as answer choices. Choose the correct Passive Voice of the sentence in question.

96. The driver opened the door of the car.

A. The door of the car had been opened by the driver.

B. The door of the car was opened by the driver.

C. The door of the car was being opened by the driver.

D. The door of the car is being opened by the driver.

97. She has not beaten the dog.

A. The dog was not beaten by her.

B. The dog had not been beaten by her.

C. The dog has not been beaten by her.

D. The dog is not beaten by her

98. They are buying this house.

A. This house is being bought by them.

B. This house has been bought by them.

C. This house had been being bought b\ them.

D. This house was being bought by them.

99. The officer will not warn the peon.

A. The peon would not be warned by the officer.

B. The peon will not be warned by the officer.

C. The peon will not have been warned by the officer.

D. The peon would not have been warned by the officer.

100. She is eating rice.

A. Rice is being eaten by her.

B. Rice has been eaten by her.

C. Rice had been eaten by her.

D. Rice was eaten by her.

LLB (Hons) Admission Test

Name: _____ **Total Marks: 100**

Roll No. _____ **Time Allowed: One Hour**

I. Choose the right answer (20)

(1) Number of *Makki Surahs* in the Holy Qu'ran:
(a) 84
(b) 86
(c) 88
(d) 89

(2) How many Prophet's Names are mentioned in the Holy Qu'ran:

(a) 21
(b) 23
(c) 25
(d) 27

(3) What is *Hadith:*

(a) actions of Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
(b) Sayings of Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
(c) Instructions of Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
(d) All of them

(4) What is the literal meaning of Sunnah:

(a) away of life
(b) a manner of acting
(c) a rule of conduct
(d) all of them

(5) Who is the author of *Hujjatullah al Baligha:*

(a) Imam Shafie
(b) Imam Bukhari
(c) Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal
(d) Shah Waliullah

(6) Commander Muhammad Bin Qasim belongs to:

(a) Khilafat-e-Rashida
(b) Umayyad Khilafat
(c) Abbasid Khilafat
(d) A'al Marwan

(7)" Arkan (Pillars) of Prayer are:

(a) 6
(b) 4
(c) 8
(d) 7

(8) *Salat al Kusoof is* offered when:

(a) sun rises
(b) sun sets
(c) sun eclipses
(d) moon eclipses

(9) The Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered first *Eid* prayer in:

(a) 1 A.H.
(b) 3 A.H.
(c) 5 A.H.
(d) 9 A.H.

(10) When was *Zakat* made compulsory:

(a) 2 A.H.
(b) 4 A.H.
(c) 6. A.H.
(d) 8 A.H.

II. Complete the following sentences (15)

(1) "The sword of Allah" was the title given to _____ (1)

(2) Persia was conquered in the era of _____ (1)

(3) The *Hadith* which is agreed upon means _____ _(2)

(4) The 10 who were given the glad tidings of entering Paradise are _____

(5) The Holy Qu'ran was compiled in the era of ----------(1)

(6) Prophet *Isa (alaihi al-selam)* was sent as a messenger to-------
---

(7) The number of Companions in the battle of *Badr* was_____

(8) The most authentic book after the Holy Quran is _____ (1)

(9) *Nasir al Sunnah* is the title of_____ (1)

(10) Khawarij are those who _____ (1)

III. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words/terms: (20)

(1) _____is the head of the government in Pakistan

(2) Pakistan became Islamic Republic on _____

(3) **The first state which** joined Pakistan was _____

(4) There we _____ districts in Pakistan

(5) Uaqat All Khan was assassinated on _____in_____

(6) Warsak Pam is built on_____ river

(7) **Gawadar becamed part** of Pakistan on _____

(8) **Third Martial** Law **was** imposed in Pakistan on_____

(9) Literacy rate In Pakistan is_____%

IV. Choose the right answer: (10)

(1) Panama Canal is located in:

(a) Africa
(b) Asia
(c) South America
(d) North America

(2) Kirthar is the name of:

(a) mountain
(b) lake
(c) desert
(d) non of these

(3) Suez Canal was constructed in:

(a) 1849
(b) 1859
(c) 1869
(d) 1879

(4) Canberra is the capital of:

(a) Canada
(b) New Zealand
(c) Australia
(d) Malta

(5) Wall Street is located in:

(a) Karachi
(b) New York
(c) Mexico
(d) New Jersey

(6) World Cup Football 2006 was won by:

(a) Germany

(b) Brazil
(c) Italy
(d) Argentina

(7) The smallest country in South Asia is:

(a) Maldives
(b) Nepal
(c) Bhutan
(d) Sri

(8) Which of the following is direct tax?
(a) Excise tax
(b) Sales tax
(c) Income tax
(d) Non of these

(9) OIC was formed in:

(a) 1969
(b) 1971
(c) 1972
(d) 1975

(10) The World Human Rights Day is celebrated on:

(a) 24th October
(b) 2nd December
(c) 24th November
(d) 10th December

V. Following abbreviations stand for: (10)

(a) ECO: _____

(b) UNCTAD---------- _____

(c) OECD _____ •

(d)NEPRA_____

(e) PEMRA_____

VI. Briefly differentiate between the following: (10)

Kharaj and *Ushr.*

Hadith Daeef and Hadith Maudoo':

Fard and *Wajib:*

Sunnah and *Bid'ah:*

Qisas **and *Diyat:***

VII. Write an essay of not less than 150 words stating your objectives of joining the Faculty of Shariah & Law, International Islamic University.

APTITUDE TEST FOR LL.B

Question#I: Please select the correct answer for each question and blacken the corresponding circle in the answer sheet. (80 Marks)

1. Hazrat Usman (R.A) was related to the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) through their grandfather: (a) Abdul Manaf (b) Abdul Mutalib (c) None of these

2. The Headquarter of OIC is at: (a) Jeddah (b) Riyadh(c) Cairo.

3. The downfall of Muslim rule in India started with the defhise of:
(a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar

4. The Holy Quran was first translated into Persian by:
(a) Shah Ismail Shaheed (b) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi (c) Shah WaliUllah.

5. The Government of Pakistan established the Indus River System Authority in the year: (a) 1960 (b) 1970 (c) none of these.

6. Khartoum is the Capital City of (a) Syria (b) Sudan (c) Qatar

7. The local Currency of Switzerland is: (a) Swiss Frank (b) Swiss Pound (c) Swiss Dollar.

8. The National Language of Kenya is: (a) English (b) Arabic (c) Swahili.

9. The first Muslim Nobel Laureate was: (a) Anwar Sadaat (b) Abdus Salam(c) Yasser Arafat.

10. The Indian National Congress was founded in: (a) 1885 (b) 1785(c) 1895.

11. The first mosque on earth was: (a) Masjid a Aqsa (b) Masjid a Nabawi (c) The Holy Kaaba.

12. OPEC stands for: (a) Organization of Pakistan Energy Commission (b) Organization of Oil Exporting countries (c) None of these

13. How many traditions arc narrated by Hazrat Ayesh (R.A):
(a) 2210 (b) 3310 (c) 4410

14. GATT stands for: (a) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (b) General Authority on Technical Trade (c) None of these

15. The Capital City of Canada is (a) Oslo (b) Ottawa (c) Canberra.

16. The Objectives Resolution was passed in the Constituent Assembly in: (a) 1949 (b) 1930 (c) 1945.

17. The Allahabad address was delivered by Allama Iqbal on: (a) December 1930 (b) Augustl930 (c) March 1930.

18. The Second Round Table Conference was held in London in (a) September, 1931 (b) December, 1930 (c) March, 1929.

19. Muslim League was founded in 1906, under the leadership of (a) Quaid- a-Azam (b) Allama Iqbal (c) Nawab Saleemullah Khan.

20. Quaid-e-Azam's famous fourteen points were formulated in: (a) March 1929 (b) August 1930 (c) April 1931.

21. Who announced the partition of India into two independent States on 3rd June 1947: (a) Cripps (b) Simon (c) Mountbatten?

22. Name the person who has been the Governor General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan: (a) Quaid-a-Azam (b) Liaqat Ali Khan(c) KhawajaNazim-ud-Din.

23. Who was the last Governor General of Pakistan: (a) Quaid-a-Azam (b) Mountbatten (c) Sikandar Mirza.

24. The Capital City of Belgium is: (a) Vienna (b) Brussels(c) Dublin.

25. The State of Jammu and Kashmir came into existence in: (a) 1846(b) 1946(c) 1948.

26. Jalinawala Bagh firing took place at: (a) Larkana (b) Lahore (c) Amritsar.

27. *The Reconstruction of Religious Thought* was written by: (a) Allama Iqbal (b) Imran Ahsan Nyazec (c) Rkizul Hasan Gikini.

28. Islam was first introduced in India by (a) The Mugals (b) The Arabs (c) The Turks.

29. The first Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on:
(a) 23rd Marchl956
(b)23rd March 1948
(c) 23rd March 1954.

30. Hujjatullah al-Baligah was written by: (a) Muhammad Ali Johar (b) Allama Iqbal (c) Shah Wali Ullah

31. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) was a direct descendent of: (a) Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) (b) Harzat Musa (A.S) (c) Hazrat Essa (A.S).

32. *Fiqh* means: (a) Understanding (b) Obligation (c) None of these.

33. *Qisas* means: (a) To forgive (b) Retaliation (c) Reparation.

34.The *Iddah* of a widow is: (a) Three months (b) Four months ten days (c) None of these.

35. *Ijma* means: (a) Consensus of legal opinion (b) Analogy(c) none of these.

36 The French Revolution took place in (a) 1845 (b) 1846 (c) None of these.

37. Which number should come next in the series?

1,3,6,10,15?

(a) 8 (b) 11 (c)21

38. A boy is 4 years old and his sister is three times as old as he is. When the boy is 12, how old will his sister be?

(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 21

39. A car traveled 28 miles in 30 minutes. How many miles per hour was it traveling?

(a) 56 (b) 66 (c) 46

40.Which word does not belong?
Apple, marmalade, orange, cherry, grape (a)
apple (b) marmalade (c) orange

Question#2: Please write an Essay of about **150 words on ANY of the following Topics: (20** Marks)

- Independence of Judiciary in Pakistan

OR

- China as an Emerging Power.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR LL.B.(HONS)S AND LAW

Name_____ **Father Name:**_____

Nationality:---------- **Course Applied for:**----------

Roll No. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ **Date:**_____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Please write neatly
2. Do not rewrite or over-write in objective question

Q.1 Read the following passage through and answer the questions that follows;

It would be a mistake to assume that primitive societies are mentally backward unable to benefit from their environments or understand how to cope effectively with them. Given the general level of technology available, they do adapt to and manipulate their environment in a sophisticated and understanding manner. Countless examples can be cited to illustrate this point. "Among some Eskimo groups, wolves are a menace a dangerous environmental feature that must be dealt with. They could perhaps be hunted down and killed. but this involves danger as well as considerable expenditure in time and energy. So a simple yet clever device is employed. A sharp silver of bone is curled into a spring like shape, and seal blubber is molded around it and permitted to freeze. This is then placed where it can be discovered by a hungry wolf, which living up to its reputation, wolfs it down; later as this 'time bomb is digested and the blubber disappears, the bone uncurls and its sharp ends pierce the stomach of the wolf, causing internal bleeding and death. The job gets done. It is a simple yet fairly safe technique that involves an understanding of the environment as well as wolf psychology and habits.

(A) After reading this paragraph, circles that letter of the best answer to each question.

1,As used in sentence 6, the world employed means

a) Hired
b) Recognized
c) Used
d) Known

2, The author implies that among primitive societies, the Eskimos, cleverness is

a. Superior
b. Typical
c. Rare
d. Inferior

3. The author implies that certain societies are considered "primitive" because of their

a. attitude toward animals.
b. level of technology
c. creative ability.
d. understanding of their environment.

4. In sentence 9, the author uses the term "lime bomb" because the bone and blubber weapon

a. gives the wolf some extra time to live.
b. is an efficient way of eliminating the wolf.
c. has a delayed action.
d. takes little time to prepare.

5. Which is an appropriate title for this selection?

a. Mentally Backward Societies
b. Dangerous Environmental Features
c. Intelligence in Primitive Societies
d. Land of the Eskimos

6. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of the passage?
   a. There are no greater challenges to a society than that of controlling one's 'environment.
   b. Eskimos are able to control wolves.
   c. With increased technology, primitive societies should be able to cope even more effectively with their environment.
   d. Primitive societies can deal shrewdly and effectively with the demands of their environment.

(B) Explain the following words as they an.' used in the passage. (8)

   a. menace
   b. reputation
   c. sophisticated
   d. manipulate

Q.2 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use *the simple present* or the *present continuous*

(5)

(I) Right now Ahmad (read)_____an article in the newspaper.

(2) Right now I (look) _____ at the board. I (see) _____ some words on the board.

(3) He (wash)---------- the car now, he (wash) ----------it every Sunday.

Q.3 Put in past continuous or the past simple in the banks (5)

JENNY I dreamed(dream), I----------(see) a tornado last night. I remember everything. You-------- (play) with Trig, Mum----------(cook), Dad ----------(work) in the garden. and I ---------(Look) for Chip, when the wind---------(begin) to blow

NICK _____and you----------(see) the tornado.

Jenny Yes. It----------(come) straight towards me when I -------- (run)into the house. I ---------- (close the window)

Q.4 Choose the correct alternative from those given in brackets:

1. The Headmaster ---------- to speak to you. (wants. is wanting, was wanting)

2. I_____ a new bicycle last week. (bought, have bought, had bought)

3. Here are your shoes; I_____ them. (just clean, just cleaned, have just cleaned)

4. It _____since early morning. (rained, is raining, has been raining)

5. I_____ a lot of work today. (did, have done, had done)

Q.5 Write an essay on one of the following topics (15)

1. Nations can't progress without supremacy of law

2 Love of money is the root 0f all evil

3.Imagine that you were traveling in a plane which had to make a crash landing. Describe your feelings and experiences.

ADMISSION TEST FOR LLB

Name:_____ Father's Name:_____

Nationality:_____ Course Applied for: _____

Roll No._____ Date:

Q.No.I Read the passage carefully and then answer.the questions that follow

Every, language serves as the bearer of a culture. If you speak a language you take part, to some degree, in the way of living represented by that language. Each system of culture has its own way of looking at things and people and of dealing with them. To the extent that you have learned to speak and understand a foreign tongue, to that extent you have learned to respond with a different selection and emphasis to the world around you, and for your relations with people you have gained a new system of sensibilities, considerations, conventions, and restraints. All this has come to you in part unnoticed and in part through incidents which you remember, some of them painful and some pleasurable. If the culture is remote from your own, many of its habits differ very widely from those of your community. No exception is to be made here for the peoples whom we are inclined to describe as savage or primitive, for science and mechanical invention, in which we excel them, represent only one phase of culture, and the sensitivity of these people, though different, is no less than our own. A deep experience among such peoples may account in part for the rich and noble personality of men like John Eliot, Roger Williams, James Schoolcraft, or, in our time, Franz Boas. It would be superfluous to speak of the great civilizations of the orient, such as the Islamic, the Hindu, and the Chinese. Even where a culture is very close to ours, as in Western Europe or even in the Balkans or in Russia, the gain is no less, since the angle of approach, the shadings of response, still differ from what is native to us. But they differ more' finely; the likenesses may deceive us into attempting a crude and superficial approach.

How difficult it is to understand, beyond the measure of a mere crude translation, the literature of a language in which one has not lived, appears plainly in the case of our written heritage from ancient Greece and Rome. Here are cultures very close to our own, and indeed, to a large extent, earlier stages of our own; yet after centuries of scholarship, few of us but lifelong students of classical philology can appreciate what we read. Even the professed Philologian, with his library of apparatus, is never quite satisfied with what he grasps. If he could but go and live for a while in ancient Athens or Rome, upon his return he would rank above all masters of his craft.

We are accustomed to take a superficial view of human societies and of the languages in which they have their being. The words of different languages are not just externally different tables for the same things; they apply to different ranges of objects and events. The differences are subtle and extend to flavor and connotation. Unlike the native child, whose linguistic experience registers on a blank state, the. learner of a foreign language errs constantly through the pre-possessions of his won language. Few ever become perfect, to the extent that one does, it is by living experience. The quintessence of meaning and its most. delicate variations are drawn upon in literature, the artistic use of words.

State whether the following statements are true or false according *to* the passage Write (T) if the statement is true and (F) if it is false. (10)

1.All languages are similar.

2.Learning a new language means learning a new culture unconsciously.

3.Scientific superiority means cultural superiority.

4. It is difficult to describe a culture different from ours except only superficially.

5.The European and Roman cultures are very different.

6.Living through a culture does not help in understanding a culture.

7. A language is just a set of different vocabulary items for feelings which are universal.

8.The sensibilities of one culture are superior to other cultures.

9.A learner can learn a new language without making reference to his own culture and language.

10. John Eliot and Roger have never lived in foreign cultures.

Q..2 Change the infinitives that are in brackets in these sentences into either past simple or past perfect, according to what is required. (10)

When our friends _____(1) (arrive), we____ (2) (go) into the garden.

We_____(3) (find) we could not use the canvas chain, though. It. _____(4) (rain) heavily the night before and I____

(5) (forget to put them under cover.

When I returned to where I_____(6) (park) my car, it___

(7) (be) there At first I---------(8) (think) it--------(9)(steal) but soon I learnt that police------ (10) (tow) it away.

Q.3 Choose **one of the given options that most suitably fills the blank space.** **(10)**

(1) There was an accident on the motorway, and we _____for over an hour.

(A) held down (B) help up (C) put back (D) put up.

(2) I'll see you outside the cinema. Make sure you're_____ I don't want to miss the beginning of the film

(A) at. times (B) in time (C) before time (D) on time

(3) The winner of the competition was,___ with a cheque for £5,000

(A) presented (B) given (C) awarded (D) offered

(4) I really need your help, so don't ___ .please.

(A) let me through (B) let me in (C) let me off (D) let me down.

(5) Employees hope that their salary will _____with the cost of living.
(A) raise (B)rise (C)grow (D) increase
(6)It took me long time to_____ disappointment of losing the match

(A) get through (B) get off (C) get over D) get down.

(7) I turned down the job,_____ attractive salary.

(A) because (B)because of (C) despite (D) although.

" (8) I wanted to build a bookcase, but 1 couldn't make---—-------of the instructions.

(A) understanding (B) sense (C) reality (D) sight.

(9) We didn't have a very nice holiday. The weather was _____awful.

(A) completely (B) totally (C) absolutely (D) terribly.

(10)_____ When he_____

_____all the letters, he took them to the post office

(A) had been writing (B) had written (C) wrote (D) has written.

Q.4 Write an essay **of about 150-200 words on** any **ONE of the followings topics: (20)**

1. Whose Responsibility are the Elderly, The Family or the State..
2. Importance of Sports
3. The Advantages of Higher Education.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE LLB

Name:_____ Father's Name: _____

Nationality: _____ Course Applied for: _____

Roll No. Date: _____

Q.I: Write a Composition on **any one** of the followings: (20)

(a) Human Rights and Wrongs

(b) Democracy in Pakistan

(c) Uses and abuses of Science

Q.2: Read the following information about a new telescope, and then answer the questions that follow: (20)

Recently, a new telescope situated in Chile came into operation. It is called the Gemini South telescope and is ten times more powerful that the famous Hubble telescope. The Gemini South will look back to the birth of stars.

The new telescope is located high in the Chilean Andes mountains, right away from the sources of Earth's light and the pollution in the atmosphere. It is identical to its twin telescope- the Gemini North - which is situated in Hawaii. Both of these telescopes used together will now allow astronomers to view the entire sky in both the northern and southern hemispheres.

Using the images produced by the Gemini South, astronomers will be able to see through the cosmic dust that hides star-forming regions and galaxies. This will reveal

the secrets of the birth of the stars. These telescopes can view stars and galaxies that are 10 billion light years away. This will give astronomers greater insight into how the first stars were formed and the origin of the universe.

The Gemini telescopes have already made many discoveries about the universe. Much has been discovered about a "supermassive" black hole at the core of an active galaxy. The telescopes have seen gas and dust around stars where an early planetary system might be forming. Furthermore, the band of stars which form the "Milky Way" has been seen in clearer detail than ever before by the telescopes. They have also observed a 'brown dwarf - a star that has failed - circling a star like our own sun. Sightings of other galaxies, including a 'perfect spiral galaxy', are also included in the telescopes' successes to date.

(a) How does the new telescope compare in strength with the Hubble telescope?

_____

(b) Give one reason why the Gemini South telescope has been located in a high place.

_____

(c) What is the benefit of using both Gemini telescopes together?

_____

_____

(d) What will astronomers learn from viewing distant galaxies?

_____

(e) Write a short paragraph (about 50 words) giving **four** points about the discoveries made by the telescopes.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q.3: Correct the verbs in the following sentences.

(a) He promised loan some money

(b) Some students forgot done their assignments on time.

(c) We decided moving to another city to look for jobs.

(d) I want be knowing the truth.

(e) Do you promise coming on time?

Q.4:Please complete the following sentences.

(a) I was writing letters____ I went to sleep last night

(b) Abdullah has stayed with us------ his family moved to Islamabad.

(c) He waited at the bus stop----- his bus arrived

(d). Have you seen Salim----- he graduated from the university?

(e) ---------- when have you been studying here?

THE WORLD SUFFERS A LOT, NOT BECAUSE OF THE VIOLENCE OF BAD PEOPLE, BUT BECAUSE OF THE SILENCE OF GOOD PEOPLE

Good luck